Claus Philipp Maria Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg commonly referred to as Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg (German: ['klas ŋɛŋk ˈgrɑːf ʃoːn ˈʃtaʊfɐnbɛŋk]) (15 November 1907 – 21 July 1944), was a German army officer and member of the traditional German nobility who was one of the leading members of the failed 20 July plot of 1944 to assassinate Adolf Hitler and remove the Nazi Party from power. Along with Henning von Tresckow and Hans Oster, he was one of the central figures of the German Resistance movement within the Wehrmacht. For his involvement in the movement he was executed by firing squad shortly after the failed attempt known as Operation Valkyrie.

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Family name

Stauffenberg's full name was Claus Philipp Maria Justinian, followed by the noble title of "Count of Stauffenberg". He was born in the Stauffenberg castle of Jettingen between Ulm and Augsburg, in the eastern part of Swabia, at that time in the Kingdom of Bavaria, part of the German Empire. He was the third of four sons including the twins Berthold and Alexander and his own twin brother Konrad Maria, who died in Jettingen one day after birth on 16 November 1907. His father was Alfred Klemens Philipp Friedrich Justinian, the last Oberhofmarschall of the Kingdom of Württemberg. His mother was Caroline Schenk Gräfin von Stauffenberg, née Gräfin von Üxküll-Gyllenband, the daughter of Alfred Richard August Graf von Üxküll-Gyllenband and Valerie Gräfin von Hohenthal.

The titles "Graf" and "Gräfin" mean count and countess, respectively. Schenk (i.e., cupbearer/butler) was an additional hereditary noble title. The ancestral castle of the nobility was the last part of the title, which would be Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg and used as part of the name. The Stauffenberg family is one of the oldest and most distinguished aristocratic Catholic families of southern Germany. Among his maternal Protestant ancestors were several famous Prussians, including Field Marshal August von Gneisenau.

On 11 November 1919, a new constitutional law, as part of the Weimar Republic, abolished the privileges of nobility. Article 109 also stated, "Legal privileges or disadvantages based on birth or social standing are to be abolished. Noble
According to Hoffman (p. 131, 1988) citing Brigadier (ret.) Oskar Alfred-Berger's letters, Stauffenberg had commented included civilians and (Berthold and Claus) maintained contact with former commanders like Hoepner, and with the operations on the Eastern Front. Stauffenberg did not engage in any coup plot at this time. The Stauffenberg brothers organizational department of the Operation Barbarossa, for which he was awarded the Iron Cross First Class. Like many others, Stauffenberg was impressed by the overwhelming military success, which was attributed to Hitler.

Early life
In his youth, he and his brothers were members of the Neupfadfinder, a German Scout association and part of the German Youth movement. Like his brothers, he was carefully educated and inclined toward literature, but eventually took up a military career. In 1926, he joined the family's traditional regiment, the Bamberger Reiter- und Kavallerieregiment 17 (17th Cavalry Regiment) in Bamberg. It was around this time that the three brothers were introduced by Albrecht von Blumenthal to the poet Stefan George's influential circle, Georgkreis, from which many notable members of the German resistance would later emerge. George dedicated Das neue Reich ("the new Empire") in 1928, including the Geheimes Deutschland ("secret Germany") written in 1922, to Berthold. The work outlines a new form of society ruled by a hierarchical spiritual aristocracy. George rejected any attempts to use it for political purposes, especially Nazism.

Stauffenberg was commissioned as a leutnant (second lieutenant) in 1930. He studied modern weapons at the Kriegssakademie in Berlin-Moabit, but remained focused on the use of horses—which continued to carry out a large part of transportation duties throughout World War II—in modern warfare. His regiment became part of the German 1st Light Division under General Erich Hoepner, who had taken part in the plans for the September 1938 German Resistance coup, cut short by Hitler's unexpected diplomatic success in the Munich Agreement. The unit was among the Wehrmacht troops that moved into Sudetenland following its annexation to the Reich as per the Munich Agreement.

Pre-war misgivings
Although Stauffenberg agreed with some of the Nazi Party's nationalistic aspects, he supported the German colonization of Poland and made racist remarks regarding Polish Jews. He found many aspects of the Nazi Party's ideology repugnant and never became a member. Moreover, Stauffenberg remained a practicing Catholic. Stauffenberg vacillated between a strong personal dislike of Hitler's policies and a respect for what he perceived to be Hitler's military acumen. On top of this, the growing systematic ill-treatment of Jews and suppression of religion had offended Stauffenberg's strong personal sense of Catholic morality and justice.

World War II
Conquest of Poland, 1939
Following the outbreak of war in 1939, Stauffenberg and his regiment took part in the attack on Poland. He supported the occupation of Poland and its handling by the Nazi regime and the use of Poles as slave workers to achieve German prosperity as well as German colonization and exploitation of Poland. The deeply rooted belief common in the German aristocracy was that the Eastern territories, populated predominantly by Poles and partly absorbed by Prussia in partitions of Poland, but taken from the German Empire after World War I, should be colonized as the Teutonic Knights had done in the Middle Ages. Stauffenberg said, "It is essential that we begin a systemic colonization in Poland. But I have no fear that this will not occur.

Early appeals to join resistance, 1939
While his uncle, Nikolaus Graf von Üxküll-Gyllenband, had approached him before to join the resistance movement against the Hitler regime, it was only after the Polish campaign that Stauffenberg began to consider it. Peter Yorck von Wartenburg and Ulrich Schwerin von Schwanenfeld urged him to become the adjutant of Walther von Brauchitsch, then Supreme Commander of the Army, in order to participate in a coup against Hitler. Stauffenberg declined at the time, reasoning that all German soldiers had pledged allegiance not to the institution of the presidency of the German Reich, but to the person of Adolf Hitler, due to the Führereid introduced in 1934. As such, he felt bound by this oath.

Battle of France, 1940
Stauffenberg's unit was reorganized into the 6th Panzer Division, and he served as an officer on its General Staff in the Battle of France, for which he was awarded the Iron Cross First Class. Like many others, Stauffenberg was impressed by the overwhelming military success, which was attributed to Hitler.

Operation Barbarossa, 1941
Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union, was launched on June 22, 1941. During the idle months of the so-called Phoney War, preceding the Battle of France (1939–40), he had already been transferred to the organizational department of the Oberkommando des Heeres, the German army high command, which directed the operations on the Eastern Front. Stauffenberg did not engage in any coup plot at this time. The Stauffenberg brothers (Berthold and Claus) maintained contact with former commanders like Hoepner, and with the Kreisau Circle; they also included civilians and social democrats like Julius Leber in their scenarios for an administration after Hitler. According to Hoffman (p. 131, 1988) citing Brigadier (ret.) Oskar Alfred-Berger's letters, Stauffenberg had commented
openly on the ill-treatment of the Jews when he "expressed outrage and shock on this subject to fellow officers in General Staff Headquarters in Vinnytsia (Ukraine) during the summer of 1942." [14] Being interrogated after his capture by the Red Army on September 2, 1944, Stauffenberg's friend, Major Joachim Kuhn claimed that Stauffenberg had told him in August 1942 that "They are shooting Jews in masses. These crimes must not be allowed to continue." [15] After his arrest in July 1944, Stauffenberg's older brother Berthold told the Gestapo that: "He and his brother had basically approved of the racial principle of National Socialism, but considered it to be exaggerated and excessive". [16]

**Tunisia, 1942**

In November 1942, the Allies landed in French North Africa, and the 10th Panzer Division occupied Vichy France (Case Anton) before being transferred to fight in the Tunisia Campaign, as part of the Afrika Korps.

In 1943, Stauffenberg was promoted to Oberstleutnant i.G. [17] (lieutenant-colonel of the general staff), and was sent to Africa to join the 10th Panzer Division as its Operations Officer in the General Staff (Ia). On 19 February, Rommel launched his counter-offensive against British, American and French forces in Tunisia. The Axis commanders hoped to break rapidly through either the Sibiba or Kasserine Pass into the rear of the British 1st Army. The assault at Sibiba was halted, so that Rommel concentrated on Kasserine Pass where primarily the Italians in the form of their 7th Bersaglieri Regiment and 131st Centauro Armoured Division had defeated the American defenders. [18] During the fighting, Stauffenberg drove up to be with the leading tanks and troops of the 10th Panzer Division. [19] The division, together with the 21st Panzer Division, took up defensive positions near Mezzouma on 8 April.

On 7 April 1943, Stauffenberg was involved in driving from one unit to another, directing their movement. [20] Near Mezzouma, his vehicle was part of a column strafed by Kittyhawk (P-40) fighter bombers of the Desert Air Force – most likely from No. 3 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force [21] – and he received multiple severe wounds.

Stauffenberg spent three months in a hospital in Munich, where he was treated by Ferdinand Sauerbruch. Stauffenberg lost his left eye, his right hand, and two fingers on his left hand. [22] He jokingly remarked to friends never to have really known what to do with so many fingers when he still had all of them. For his injuries, Stauffenberg was awarded the Wound Badge in Gold on 14 April and for his courage the German Cross in Gold on 8 May.

**In the resistance, 1943–44**

For rehabilitation, Stauffenberg was sent to his home, Schloss Lautlingen (today a museum), then still one of the Stauffenberg castles in southern Germany. Initially, he felt frustrated not to be in a position to stage a coup himself. But by the beginning of September 1943, after a somewhat slow recovery from his wounds, he was propositioned by the conspirators and was introduced to Henning von Tresckow as a staff officer to the headquarters of the Ersatzheer ("Replacement Army" – charged with training soldiers to reinforce first line divisions at the front), located on the Benderstrasse (later Stauffenbergstrasse) in Berlin.

There, one of Stauffenberg's superiors was General Friedrich Olbricht, a committed member of the resistance movement. The Ersatzheer had a unique opportunity to launch a coup, as one of its functions was to have Operation Valkyrie in place. This was a contingency measure which would let it assume control of the Reich in the event that internal disturbances blocked communications to the military high command. Ironically, the Valkyrie plan had been agreed to by Hitler but was now secretly changed to sweep the rest of his regime from power in the event of his death.

A detailed military plan was developed not only to occupy Berlin, but also to take the different headquarters of the German army and of Hitler in East Prussia by military force after the suicide assassination attempt by Axel von dem Bussche in late November 1943. Stauffenberg had von dem Bussche transmit these written orders personally to Major Kuhn once he had arrived at Wolfsschanze (Wolf's Lair) near Rastenburg, East Prussia. However, von dem Bussche had left the Wolfsschanze for the eastern front, after the meeting with Hitler was cancelled, and the attempt could not be made. Kuhn hid these compromising documents under a watch tower of the OKW, located not far from the Wolfsschanze.

Kuhn became a prisoner of war of the Soviets after the 20 July plot. He led the Soviets to the hiding place of the documents in February 1945. In 1989, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev presented these documents to then-German chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl. The conspirator's motivations have been a matter of discussion for years in Germany after the war. Many thought the plotters wanted to kill Hitler in order to end the war and to avoid the loss of their privileges as professional officers and members of the nobility. [23]

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, the Allies had landed in France. Stauffenberg, like most other German professional military officers, had absolutely no doubt that the war was lost. Only an immediate armistice could avoid more unnecessary bloodshed and further damage to Germany, its people, and other European nations. However, in late 1943, he had written out demands with which he felt the Allies had to comply in order for Germany to agree to an immediate peace. These demands included Germany retaining its 1914 eastern borders, including the Polish territories of Wielkopolska and Poznań. [24] Other demands included keeping such territorial gains as Austria and the Sudetenland within the Reich, giving autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, and even expansion of the current wartime borders of Germany in the south by annexing Tyrol as far as Bolzano and Merano. Non-territorial demands included such points as refusal of any occupation of Germany by the Allies, as well as refusal to hand over war criminals by demanding the right of "nations to deal with its own criminals". These proposals were only directed to the Western Allies – Stauffenberg wanted Germany only to retreat from western, southern and northern positions, while demanding the right to continue military occupation of German
20 July plot

Main article: 20 July plot

As early as September 1942 von Stauffenberg was considering Hans Georg Schmidt von Altenstadt (de:Hans Georg Schmidt von Altenstadt), author of *Unser Weg zur Meer*, as a replacement for Hitler. From the beginning of September 1943 until 20 July 1944, von Stauffenberg was the driving force behind the plot to assassinate Hitler and take control of Germany. His resolve, organisational abilities, and radical approach put an end to inactivity caused by doubts and long discussions on whether military virtues had been made obsolete by Hitler's behaviour. With the help of his friend Henning von Tresckow, he united the conspirators and drove them into action.[26]

Stauffenberg was aware that, under German law, he was committing high treason. He openly told young conspirator Axel von dem Bussche in late 1943, “ich betreibe mit allen mir zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln den Hochverrat...” (“I am committing high treason with all means at my disposal...”).[27] He justified himself to Bussche by referring to the right under natural law (“Naturrecht”) to defend millions of people's lives from the criminal aggressions of Hitler.

Only after the conspirator General Helmuth Stieff on 7 July 1944 had declared himself unable to assassinate Hitler on a uniforms display at Klessheim castle near Salzburg, Stauffenberg decided to personally kill Hitler and to run the plot in Berlin. By then, Stauffenberg had great doubts about the possibility of success. Tresckow convinced him to go on with it even if it had no chance of success at all, “The assassination must be attempted. Even if it fails, we must take action in Berlin”, as this would be the only way to prove to the world that the Hitler regime and Germany were not one and the same and that not all Germans supported the regime.

Stauffenberg's part in the original plan required him to stay at the Bendlerstraße offices in Berlin, so he could phone regular army units all over Europe in an attempt to convince them to arrest leaders of Nazi political organisations such as the *Sicherheitsdienst* (SD) and the *Gestapo*. Unfortunately, when General Helmuth Stieff, Chief of Operation at Army High Command, who had regular access to Hitler, backtracked from his earlier commitment to assassinate Hitler, Stauffenberg was forced to take on two critical roles: kill Hitler far from Berlin and trigger the military machine in Berlin during office hours of the very same day. Beside Stieff, he was the only conspirator who had regular access to Hitler (during his briefings) by mid-1944, as well as being the only officer among the conspirators thought to have the resolve and persuasiveness to convince German military leaders to throw in with the coup once Hitler was dead. This requirement greatly reduced the chance of a successful coup.

After several unsuccessful tries by Stauffenberg to meet Hitler, Göring and Himmler when they were together, he went ahead with the attempt at Wolfsschanze on 20 July 1944. Stauffenberg entered the briefing room carrying a briefcase containing two small bombs. The location had unexpectedly been changed from the subterranean *Führerbunker* to Albert Speer's wooden barrack/hut due to it being a hot summer's day. He left the room to arm the first bomb with specially adapted pliers, a task made difficult because he had lost his right hand and had only three fingers on his left. A guard knocked and opened the door, urging him to hurry as the meeting was about to begin. As a result, Stauffenberg was able to arm only one of the bombs. He left the second bomb with his aide-de-camp, Werner von Haeften, and returned to the briefing room, where he placed the briefcase under the conference table, as close as he could to Hitler. Some minutes later, he excused himself and left the room. After his...
exit, the briefcase was moved by Colonel Heinz Brandt. When the explosion tore through the hut, Stauffenberg was convinced that no one in the room could have survived. Although four people were killed and almost all survivors were injured, Hitler himself was shielded from the blast by the heavy, solid-oak conference table leg and was only slightly wounded.

Stauffenberg and Haeften quickly left and drove to the nearby airfield. After his return to Berlin, Stauffenberg immediately began to motivate his friends to initiate the second phase: the military coup against the Nazi leaders. When Joseph Goebbels announced by radio that Hitler had survived and later, after Hitler himself personally spoke on the state radio, the conspirators realised that the coup had failed. They were tracked to their Bendlerstrasse offices and overpowered after a brief shoot-out, during which Stauffenberg was wounded in the shoulder.

**Execution**

In an attempt to save his own life, co-conspirator Generaloberst Friedrich Fromm, Commander-in-Chief of the Replacement Army present in the Bendlerblock (Headquarters of the Army), charged other conspirators in an impromptu court martial and condemned the ringleaders of the conspiracy to death. Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg, his aide 1st Lieutenant Werner von Haeften, General Friedrich Olbricht, and Colonel Albrecht Mertz von Quirnheim were executed before 1:00 in the morning (21 July 1944) by a makeshift firing squad in the courtyard of the Bendlerblock, which was lit by the headlights of a truck.

Stauffenberg was third in line to be executed, with Lieutenant von Haeften after. However, when it was Stauffenberg's turn, Lieutenant von Haeften placed himself between the firing squad and Stauffenberg, and received the bullets meant for Stauffenberg. When his turn came, Stauffenberg spoke his last words, "Es lebe unser heiliges Deutschland!" ("Long live our sacred Germany!") Others say the last words were: "Es lebe das geheime Deutschland!" ("Long live the secret Germany!") Fromm ordered that the executed officers (his former co-conspirators) receive an immediate burial with military honours in the Alter St.-Matthäus-Kirchhof in Berlin's Schöneberg district. The next day, however, Stauffenberg's body was exhumed by the SS, stripped of his medals and insignia, and cremated. Stauffenberg's family had already fled the country.

Another central figure in the plot was Stauffenberg's eldest brother, Berthold Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg. On 10 August 1944, Berthold was tried before Judge-President Roland Freisler in the special "People's Court" (Volksgerichtshof). This court was established by Hitler for political offences. Berthold was one of eight conspirators executed by slow strangulation (reputedly with piano wire used as the garrote) in Plötzensee Prison, Berlin, later that day. Before he was killed, Berthold was strangled and then revived multiple times. The entire execution and multiple resuscitations were filmed for Hitler to view at his leisure. More than 200 were condemned in show trials and executed. Hitler used the 20 July Plot as an excuse to destroy anyone he feared would oppose him. The traditional military salute was replaced with the Nazi salute also known as the Hitler salute. Eventually, over 20,000 Germans were killed or sent to concentration camps in the purge.

**Other views**

One of the most active members of the German resistance and one of its few survivors, Hans Bernd Gisevius portrays...
Colonel Stauffenberg, whom he met in July 1944, as a man driven by reasons which had little to do with Christian ideals or repugnance of Nazi ideology. In his autobiographical Bis zum bitteren Ende (“To the Bitter End”), Gisevius writes:

Stauffenberg wanted to retain all the totalitarian, militaristic and socialistic elements of National Socialism (p. 504). What he had in mind was the salvation of Germany by military men who could break with corruption and maladministration, who would provide an orderly military government and would inspire the people to make one last great effort. Reduced to a formula, he wanted the nation to remain soldiery and become socialistic (p. 503).

Stauffenberg was motivated by the impulsive passions of the disillusioned military man whose eyes had been opened by the defeat of German arms (p. 510). Stauffenberg had shifted to the rebel side only after Stalingrad (p. 512). The difference between Stauffenberg, Helldorf and Schulenburg — all of them counts — was that Helldorf had come to the Nazi Movement as a primitive, I might almost say an unpolitical revolutionary. The other two had been attracted primarily by a political ideology. Therefore, it was possible for Helldorf to throw everything overboard at once: Hitler, the Party, the entire system. Stauffenberg, Schulenberg and their clique wanted to drop no more ballast than was absolutely necessary; then they would paint the ship of state a military gray and set it afloat again (p. 513–514).

British historian Richard J. Evans, in his books on the Third Reich,[35] covered various aspects of Stauffenberg’s beliefs and philosophy. He wrote an article originally published in Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 January 2009[36] entitled “Why did Stauffenberg plant the bomb?” which states, “Was it because Hitler was losing the war? Was it to put an end to the mass murder of the Jews. Or was it to save Germany’s honour? The overwhelming support, toleration, or silent acquiescence” from the people of his country for Hitler, which was also being heavily censored and constantly fed propaganda,[37][38] meant any action must be swift and successful. Evans writes, “Had Stauffenberg’s bomb succeeded in killing Hitler, it is unlikely that the military coup planned to follow it would have moved the leading conspirators smoothly into power.”

However, Karl Heinz Bohrer, a cultural critic, literary scholar, publisher,[39] criticized Evans’ views in an article originally published in the Süddeutsche Zeitung, January 30, 2010.[40] Although agreeing that Evans is historically correct in much of his writing, Bohrer feels that Evans twists time lines and misrepresents certain aspects. He wrote of Evans, “In the course of his problematic argument he walks into two traps: 1. by contesting Stauffenberg’s “moral motivation”; 2. by contesting Stauffenberg’s suitability as role model.” He further writes, “If then, as Evans notes with initial objectivity, Stauffenberg had a strong moral imperative – whether this stemmed from an aristocratic code of honour, Catholic doctrine or Romantic poetry – then this also underpinned his initial affinity for National Socialism which Stauffenberg misinterpreted as ‘spiritual renewal.’ ”

In 1980, the German government established a memorial for the failed anti-Nazi resistance movement in a part of the Bendlerblock, the remainder of which currently houses the Berlin offices of the German Ministry of Defense (whose main offices remain in Bonn). The Bendlerstrasse was renamed the Stauffenbergstrasse, and the Bendlerblock now houses the Memorial to the German Resistance, a permanent exhibition with more than 5,000 photographs and documents showing the various resistance organizations at work during the Hitler era. The courtyard where the officers were shot on 21 July 1944 is now a memorial site, with a plaque commemorating the events and a bronze figure of a young man with his hands symbolically bound which resembles Count von Stauffenberg.

**Family**

Stauffenberg married Nina Freiin von Lerchenfeld on 26 September 1933 in Bamberg. They had five children: Berthold; Heimeran; Franz-Ludwig; Valerie; and Konstanze, who was born in Frankfurt on the Oder after Stauffenberg’s execution. Berthold, Heimeran, Franz-Ludwig and Valerie, who were not told of their father’s deed,[41] were placed in a foster home for the remainder of the war and were forced to use new surnames, in an attempt to erase the name Stauffenberg.” Nina died at the age of 92 on 2 April 2006 at Kirchlauter near Bamberg, and was buried there on 8 April. Berthold went on to become a general in West Germany’s post-war Bundeswehr. Franz-Ludwig became a member of both the German and European parliaments, representing Bavaria. In 2008, Konstanze von Schulthess-Rechberg wrote a best-selling book...
He lets things come to him, and then he made up his mind ... one of his characteristics was that he really enjoyed playing the devil's advocate. Conservatives were convinced that he was a ferocious Nazi, and ferocious Nazis were convinced he was an unreconstructed conservative. He was neither.[42]

Assignments, promotions and decorations

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (January 2009)

Assignments

- 1 January 1926 – 17th (Bavarian) Cavalry Regiment, Bamberg
- 17 October 1927 – Infantry School, Dresden
- 1 October 1928 – Cavalry School, Hannover
- 30 July 1930 – Pioneer Course
- 18 November 1930 – Mortar Course
- 1 October 1934 – Cavalry School, Hannover / Adjutant
- 6 October 1936 – War Academy, Berlin
- 1 August 1938 – 1st Light Division (renamed 6th Panzer Division / 18 October 1939) / Second Staff Officer (Ib)
- 31 May 1940 – OKH / General Staff / Organization Branch / Section Head II
- 15 February 1943 – 10th Panzer Division / Senior Staff Officer (Ia)
- 7 April 1943 – Seriously wounded in Tunisia, assigned to Officer Reserve Pool
- 1 November 1943 – OKH / General Army Office / Chief of Staff
- 20 June 1944 – OKW / Chief of Replacement Army / Chief of General Staff
- 4 August 1944 – (Posthumous) Expelled from Wehrmacht by the Führer at the recommendation of the Army Court of Honour

Promotions

- 18 August 1927 – Fahnenjunker-Gefreiter
- 15 October 1927 – Fahnenjunker-Unteroffizier
- 1 August 1929 – Fähnrich
- 1 January 1930 – Leutnant
- 1 May 1933 – Oberleutnant
- 1 January 1937 – Rittmeister (Hauptmann i.G. from 1 November 1939)
- 1 January 1941 – Major i.G.
- 1 January 1943 – Oberstleutnant i.G.
- 1 April 1944 – Oberst i.G.

Decorations and awards

- 17 August 1929 – Sword of Honor
- 2 October 1936 – Distinguished Service Badge, IVth Class
- 1 April 1938 – Distinguished Service Badge, IIId Class
- 31 May 1940 – Iron Cross, 1st Class
- 25 October 1941 – Royal Bulgarian Order of Bravery, IVth Class
- 11 December 1942 – Finnish Liberty Cross, IIId Class
- 14 April 1943 – Wound Badge in Gold
- 20 April 1943 – Italian-German Remembrance Medal
- 8 May 1943 – German Cross in Gold

Popular culture

Films

- 1951: *The Desert Fox: The Story of Rommel*, played by Eduard Franz (the first movie to feature Stauffenberg as a character[43])
Notes

2. ↑ Stauffenberg biography
3. ↑ Abolition of noble titles
17. ↑ Im Generalstab
21. ↑ 3 Sqn veteran Tom Russell states that: "operational records and pilot diaries" for the other Desert Air Force Kittyhawk squadrons "shows them operating away from Mezzouna..." at the time. Tom Russell, 2011, "3 Squadron and the 'Plot to Kill Hitler" (Access: 23 April 2012).

Bibliography

See also

- Assassination attempts on Adolf Hitler

Television

- 1966: Hogan's Heroes, episode "Operation Briefcase". Oscar Beregi plays General Stauffen, a fictionalized version of Stauffenberg, who enlists the help of Allied prisoners of war moonlighting as saboteurs in his assassination plot.
- 1971: Operation Walküre, played by Joachim Hansen in the docudrama part of the 199 min. documentary featuring Joachim Fest.[44]
- 1989: War and Remembrance played by Sky du Mont
- 1990: The Plot to Kill Hitler, played by Brad Davis
- 2004: Stauffenberg, played by Sebastian Koch. TV movie by Jo Baier.[45]
- 2004: Conspiracy To Kill: Wolf's Lair (part of the Days That Shook The World drama-documentary series. Played by Folke Paulsen.[46]

Staufenberg memorial site in Altes Schloss in Stuttgart

- 1989: Staufenberg, 13 Bilder über einen Täter, by Hans Bentzien and Erich Thiede, a documentary movie
- 1990: Stauffen – Verschwörung gegen Hitler
- 2004: Die Stunde der Offiziere, semi-documentary movie
- 2008: Valkyrie, Stauffenberg is the film's protagonist and is played by Tom Cruise

Days That Shook The World, theme of Stauffenberg's involvement in the Fuhrer's assassination.

↑ "Review of 'Claus Graf Stauffenberg. 15. November 1907–20. Juli 1944. Das Leben eines Offiziers. by Joachim Kramarz, Bonn 1967' by: F. L. Carsten International Affairs, Vol. 43, No. 2 (April 1967). "It is more surprising that, as late as May 1944, Stauffenberg still demanded for Germany the frontiers of 1914 in the east, i.e., a new partition of Poland."


↑ Joachim Fest, "Hitler – Eine Biographie"


↑ Hoffmann 1994, p. 127: "Claus von Stauffenberg's brother Berthold was hanged, resuscitated, and hanged again, several times, and the hangings were filmed for Hitler's personal viewing."

↑ List of members of the 20 July plot - July conspirators

↑ [3][4]- Opposing Hitler


↑ The Coming of the Third Reich (Penguin, 2003), The Third Reich in Power (Penguin, 2005) and The Third Reich at War (Penguin, 2008)

↑ [4][5][6]- Reprinted; 10/02/2009, – Retrieved 10-08-2010

↑ [5][6]- Guide to Nazi propaganda

↑ [6]- Examples of Nazi propaganda

↑ Of the monthly Merkur magazine

↑ [7][8][9]- Reprinted 13/02/2009, – Retrieved 10-08-2010,

↑ Stauffenberg's eldest son has said, however, that the children were told of the assassination attempt and their father's role in it by their mother.

↑ Quoted from Burleigh (2000).


↑ Operation Walküre on IMDb

↑ Stauffenberg on IMDb

↑ http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0785259/
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In popular literature

- Gerd Wunder, "Die Schenken von Stauffenberg". Stuttgart 1972, Mueller und Graeff
- Claus Von Stauffenberg featured as a character in Justin Cartwright's 2007 novel, *The Song Before It Is Sung*.
- German Wouk: *War and Remembrance* chronicles the attempted assassination of Hitler and von Stauffenberg's subsequent execution in his epic novel, which was also made into a television mini-series.
- Christopher Allsby: *The Third Reich: Day by Day*.

External links

[Wikimedia Commons has media related to Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg.](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Claus_Schenk_Graf_von_Stauffenberg)

- Timeline of Stauffenberg's life
- Claus Graf Schenk von Stauffenberg (1934) From German History in Documents and Images a project of the German Historical Institute
- "Photos of the 20th July 1944 Memorial in Berlin" – Part of the photo collection of Ian J. Sanders
- Photos from the German Stern magazine to the 20 July plot
- "Stauffenberg and the Assassination Attempt of July 20, 1944" – Featured topic at the Memorial to the German Resistance's website

Categories: CS1 maint: Unrecognized language | Use dmy dates from January 2016
- Articles needing additional references from January 2009 | Articles with German-language external links
- Claus von Stauffenberg | 1907 births | 1944 deaths | Roman Catholics in the German Resistance
- People executed by Germany by firing squad | Executed members of the 20 July plot | Extrajudicial killings
- Failed assassins of Adolf Hitler | German amputees | Counts of Germany | German Roman Catholics
- People associated with Scouting | People condemned by Nazi courts | German people executed by firing squad
- People from Günzburg (district) | People from the Kingdom of Bavaria | Recipients of the Gold German Cross
- Shooting survivors | Stauffenberg family | People executed for treason against Germany
- Failed assassins of Heinrich Himmler | People from Bavaria executed by Nazi Germany

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Schenk von Stauffenberg, Claus Philipp Maria Graf von, born 15-11-1907, in Jettingen, Bavaria. His father was Alfred Klemens Philipp Friedrich Justnian, the last Oberhofmarshall of the Kingdom of Württemberg. His mother was Caroline. Schenk Gräfin von Stauffenberg, born Gräfin von Üxküll-Gyllenband, the daughter of Alfred Richard August Graf von Üxküll-Gyllenband and Valerie Gräfin von Hohenthal. In his youth, Claus belonged to Stefan George's circle, who had a lot of influence on the von Stauffenberg brothers and they remained a disciple of the great poet for the rest of their life. In 1914 a Claus von Stauffenberg was a German army officer who, as the chief conspirator of the July Plot, carried out an failed attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler. Synopsis. Claus von Stauffenberg, entered the German army in 1926 and won distinction as a staff officer in the campaigns in Poland and northern France. After he was transferred to the front in the Soviet Union, however, he became disillusioned with the German occupation's brutal policies toward Slavs and Jews. Stauffenberg decided that Hitler must be eliminated, however his assassination attempt failed. ADVERTISEMENT. Thanks for watch...
called “Wolf's Lair” near Rastenburg in East Prussia. Olbricht informs Stauffenberg of his plans for a coup and introduces him to members of the resi