



### **original NSKK and NSFK literature and memorabilia**

Offered in this category is original Third Reich literature and memorabilia from and about the Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps NSKK and the Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps NSFK.

The NSKK was a paramilitary organization within the NSDAP with its own system of paramilitary ranks and successor of the "Motor-SA" which existed since 1930. In 1934 the NSKK became the smallest independent sub-organization of the NSDAP with approximately 100,000 members. In 1934 the group was separated from the SA to become an independent organization. From 1934 to 1942 their Korpsführer (Corps Leader) was Adolf Hühnlein. The NSKK had to follow the racial guidelines of the Nazi Party and it screened its members for Aryan descent. On the other hand it was not required to own a driver's license or to know anything about automobiles. It was thought that training in the NSKK would make up for any previous lack of knowledge but many members were auto technicians and master craftsmen in the automobile technology field. The primary goal of the NSKK was to educate its members in motoring skills, training them in the operation and maintenance of motorcycles and automobiles. In the mid-1930s, the NSKK also served as a roadside assistance group, comparable to the American Automobile Association (AAA) today. Some prominent NSKK members were Albert Bormann, the brother of Martin Bormann (Secretary of the Führer), Franz Josef Strauss (September 6, 1915 - October 3, 1988) a German politician (CSU) and long-time Minister-President of the state of Bavaria and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, because of their knowledge of motorized transport many NSKK members were recruited by the Wehrmacht. The German army still relied on horses and the skills of the NSKK troops were more than welcome to help switch the Wehrmacht into a modern, motorized army.

The NSFK was the counterpart for aviation in Hitler-Germany.