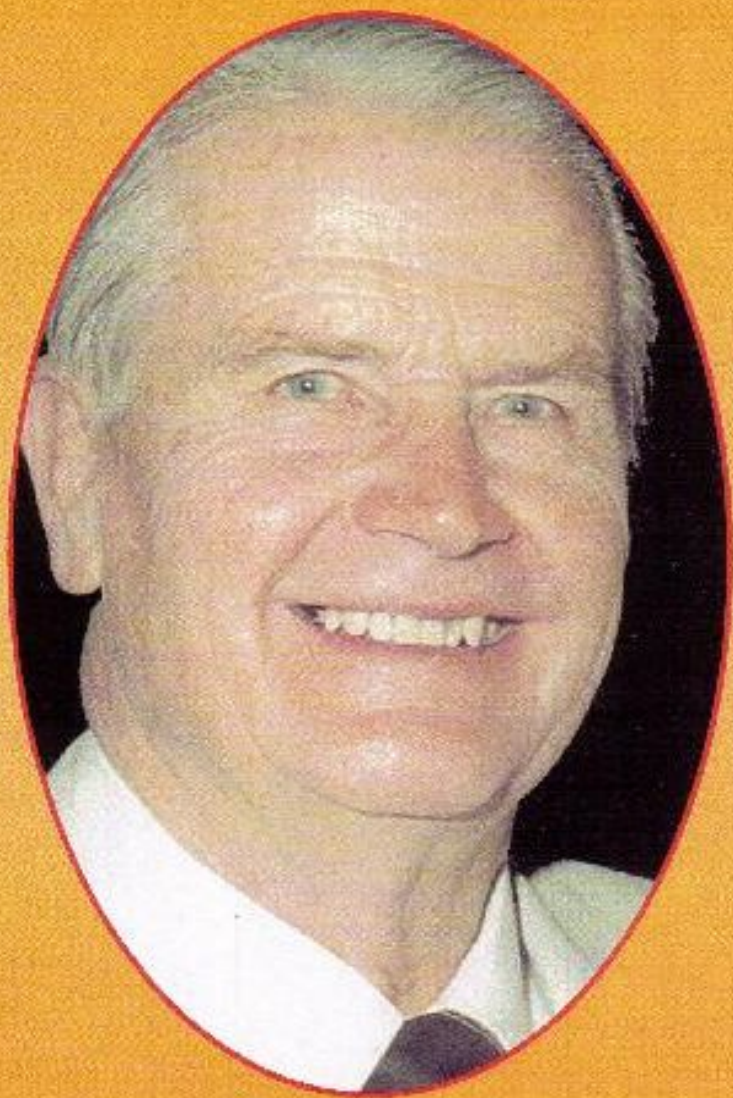


# Pastor F.W.C. Nesor



**A Biography**

# Foreword to English Edition

This abridged English edition of the biography of Pastor F. W. C. Nesor was translated from the original Afrikaans version and published by friends of Pastor Nesor in the United Kingdom in gratitude for the ministry and teaching of this faithful servant of the God of Israel.

This project, which involved many long hours of translation, editing and typing, was carried out as a labour of love and as a token of the high esteem in which Pastor Nesor is held by many Israel Identity believers in the English speaking world.

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# Table of Contents:

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	THE AUTHOR BECOMES AWARE OF HIS IDENTITY .....	3
1.2	THE AUTHOR HEARS OF A RADICAL PASTOR IN VEREENIGING .....	3
1.3	CHANGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	4
1.4	MEETING PASTOR FRIKKIE NESER.....	5
<b>2</b>	<b>BIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	FRIKKIE NESER'S PARENTS .....	6
2.2	FRIKKIE NESER'S CHILDHOOD YEARS 1918-1936 .....	7
2.3	STUDYING AT UNIVERSITY: 1937 - 1939 .....	8
2.4	WORKING AT THE MET OFFICE: 1944-1946. ....	8
2.5	FRIKKIE NESSER SEEKS THE TRUTH IN THE WORD: .....	10
2.6	A CHANCE EFFECTS FRIKKIE'S ENTIRE LIFE:.....	11
2.7	GETTING MARRIED: 1945.....	12
2.8	THE NESER'S IN THE YEARS AFTER THE WAR: 1946-1955 .....	12
2.9	FRIKKIE NESER ENTERS THE MINISTRY.....	14
2.10	THE "EKKLESIA" EVANGELISTIC GROUP .....	15
2.11	ISRAEL MUST HEAR! .....	17
2.12	AN APPRECIATION. ....	30
<b>3</b>	<b>FRIKKIE NESER'S FAMILY.....</b>	<b>35</b>

# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 The author becomes aware of his identity**

In the early 1980's I was already becoming increasingly aware that the Church did not preach the truth about the predestination and sepa-rateness of Israel as God's chosen people and I began to speak to friends and acquaintances about this matter. I was consistently met with antagonism and a rejection of my point of view that the Jews are not Israel and that the Church cannot be the bride of Christ. Their attitudes astonished and alarmed me.

My first contact with the concept which can broadly be termed the "Israel Vision" occurred by chance. I had always had a fascination for steam engines. During the 1970's and 1980's I worked in Erkom, where there was a steam engine which completed a 100 years of continuous service in 1979. I thought it would be fitting to record the life history of this unique machine. This was my first attempt at writing. Progress was slow, but with the help of friends I completed my book about the Kitson locomotive. The title of the book was "Kitty".

These things sometimes bear unexpected fruit, for in 1983 the steam engine was declared a national monument. It was at this point that I finally declared my knowledge of the "Israel Vision". A ceremony was held in Erkom to officially declare "Kitty" a national monument, and the person who performed this ceremony was a young man by the name of Marius Rautenbach. He was a member of the United Apostolic Faith Church in Pretoria. As I was assisting Marius at the unveiling ceremony we chatted, amongst other things, about the church. As a result of our chat, Marius brought me a set of tapes one day. The tapes were by a Pastor Brooke and were about the Bible message concerning Israel.

## **1.2 The author hears of a radical pastor in Vereeniging**

The message set forth in Pastor Brooke's tapes gave me a whole new perspective. One day I spoke of this message to a friend and colleague in Erkom. My friend, a member of the Apostolic Faith

Mission, was not altogether impressed by my enthusiasm for the Israel Message. He also said in passing that I was talking the same nonsense as a certain Pastor Nesor from Vereeniging who professed to be a pastor but preached unbiblical notions.

My interest did not end with Pastor Brooke's Israel message, because in the same year (1984) I began to clash with the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) on two points. Firstly, over their teaching that the Jews are the chosen people and, secondly, over their teaching on the relationships of the different races to the church. Consequently I left the DRC. In June 1987 I became a founding member of the new Afrikaans Protestant Church (APK). In July 1987 I helped found the parish of Verwoerdburg. I was firmly convinced that this new church would preach God's Word in a full and unadulterated way, as indeed was promised at the first meeting.

The next time I heard of Pastor Nesor was that same year (1984). As in the incident related earlier, the conversation about him came about purely by chance and in a way which I did not at all expect. This time I got to know a lot about the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). One of my colleagues referred me to a Dr. Deon van der Merwe who, at that time, was the local representative of the AWB. I went to see Dr. van der Merwe but we barely mentioned the AWB. He told me about Pastor Nesor and expounded the Israel Message.

### **1.3 Changes in South Africa.**

#### **Changes in South Africa lead to a deepening search for the truth**

From 1984 onwards there were a whole number of events which caused me some concern. These were the General Election in 1984, the founding of the APK in 1986, the local elections and the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek in 1988. However, in 1989 things began to happen which changed my whole outlook on my life and religion. In April 1989 I hastily resigned from my post in Erkom - mainly as a result of disagreements over the firm's new integration policy and the "law suits" connected with it.

Now Deon van der Merwe and I could begin to study the Bible in earnest. I obtained a copy of Calvin's "The Institutes of Religion" studying it and the three written confessions of the Afrikaans

Churches (i.e. The Dutch Faith Confession, The Most Barren Doctrinal Principle, and the Heidelberg Catechism). I contacted the United Apostolic Faith Church and obtained a series of tapes on the Bible's teaching concerning Israel. In 1990 I met Pastor Brooke of the UAFC and attended a series of Bible study meetings. We often sat up late at night (sometimes till 3 in the morning) struggling with our Bible studies at Deon van der Merwe's house.

In 1989 Deon van der Merwe gave me four books by Pastor Nesor. These were "The Book of Daniel", "The Book of Revelation", "Israel in the New Testament" and "The Lost Ten Tribes of Israel". These were among Pastor Nesor's most extensive works and it took us many days and nights to get through them. As far as the church was concerned, 1989 was a watershed year for me. At the APKs third synod it was decided to strongly oppose the Israel theory (as they called it). Also, one of their preachers was denounced as a heretic on account of his attitude towards the "chiliasm" (also known as the thousand years reign or Millennium) and was forced to leave the church. These two things shocked me and I decided to leave the APK and never to return there.

#### **1.4 Meeting Pastor Frikkie Nesor**

In 1990 I started to feel a need to meet Pastor Nesor in person. Consequently, in August 1990 I contacted him and went to visit him at his home where I was warmly received by him and his wife Louie. For me this was a special occasion and I will always remember it with gratitude. Who then was this man whom I was told by some of my friends was an errant preacher?

## 2 Biography

### 2.1 Frikkie Nesor's Parents

Frikkie Nesor's father, Johann Adriaan Nesor, was born in 1887 in the district of Colesberg in the Cape Colony. The Nesers then moved to the south of the Free State where in time Frikkie's father began to farm in Rietputsdam in the Fauresmith district.

The Rietputsdam farm was situated at Bellum-stasie at the railway line between the towns of Fauresmith and Koffiefontein. 'Bellum' is Latin for war and 'stasie' refers to the battle which took place there during the Anglo-Boer war. The battles which were fought in this area are of interest and merit a brief mention. From July 1901 the British Forces deployed about twenty divisions of their army in the south-west of the Free State in an attempt to outwit General J B M Hertzog.

At this stage General Hertzog was President Steyn's chief adviser. The English were aware that General Hertzog, together with General De Wet, was the force behind President Steyn's (and thus the Free State's) resistance to surrender. They therefore concentrated all their effort on bringing down these two Generals. General Hertzog's field of operation was the Western Free State, and General De Wet's the Eastern Free State. Although General Hertzog's victories are not nearly as well known as those of General De Wet, those which took place between July to October 1901 were just as famous. A whole number of important battles were fought under the orders of General Hertzog, among them Heuningneskop (21 August 1901), Brandkraal (2 October 1901), Rietputsdam (4 October 1901), from which Bellumstasie takes its name, Rust-en-Vrede (5 October 1901), and Sendelingfontein (19 October 1901). As in the case of General De Wet, the British Forces did not succeed in overcoming General Hertzog.

Frikkie's mother was born Louisa du Toit. A native of the Orange Free State, she, with her mother, had to endure the horrors of the concentration camps. After the Anglo-Boer war the du Toit family moved to Kalabasdrift farm in the Fauresmith area. Kalabasdrift is situated close to the Kalkfontein dam.

The early 1900's were bitter and difficult years, especially for Boer farmers. The second war of independence had only just been put down when there was the 1914 rebellion, followed by the country's role in the First World War. In 1922 the price of gold plummeted and this was followed by the devaluation of the Rand. In 1929 there was the Great Depression, followed in 1933 by the great drought.

This, in short, was the world in which the young Frikkie Nesor grew up.

## **2.2 Frikkie Nesor's Childhood Years 1918-1936**

Frederick Wilhelm Cornelius (Frikkie) Nesor was born on the 23rd April 1918 in Fauresmith. He completed his primary education at a farm school in Bellumspoorwegstasie, consisting of one classroom. He was fortunate in that he was able to walk to the school. Most of the other children lived further away and came to school on donkey carts. It is interesting to note that in those days it was customary for the School Board to make this mode of transport available.

Frikkie's first teacher was Miss van Niekerk, followed by Mr. Foster who was then followed by Miss Carolina du Toit, his mother's sister, who oversaw the school. Frikkie's high school education (in those days from Class 7 upwards) took place at Fauresmith High School, where he boarded. During Frikkie's primary school years it had not been possible for him to attend Sunday School. It was during his high school years that he first had the opportunity to do so.

In the peaceful atmosphere of the farm Frikkie had ample opportunity to enjoy the miracle of creation, such as one sees beneath the great and beautiful skies over the plains of the blessed Free State. The young Frikkie soon became very aware that mankind is the crown of God's miraculous creation.

On the farm there was much work to be done. To work was pleasurable, because there were none of the usual distractions to occupy the empty hours. Reading material was scarce, so the young Frikkie used his free time to study the Bible. He had to use the old Dutch Bible until he obtained his first Afrikaans Bible in 1935.

During this time Frikkie's father became very ill. This happened during the years of the drought and the depression, and as a result the Nesers suffered many hardships. Frikkie felt much sympathy for his

parents. It was these hardships which contributed to the sharpening of his youthful powers of observation.

From an early age Frikkie had been aware that God had made many promises of a permanent nature to a particular people, namely Israel. Furthermore, he had come to realise that the people of Israel (i.e. the descendants of the House of Jacob) were not, and never had been, the Jews. He saw clearly that these promises were of an everlasting nature, and that they also related to real events similar to those experienced by his family during these difficult years. Frikkie felt that the Bible very clearly revealed that God had told His people that they would suffer widespread death among their flocks, and grave diseases, if they did not keep His commandments and walk in His ways. Frikkie had often spoken with his father of these things and had once said to him "Look at the perfect harmony of the heavenly bodies. We would also have such harmony if we were faithful to God's decrees."

### **2.3 Studying at University: 1937 - 1939**

In 1936 Frikkie Nesor passed his Mathematics and Chemistry exams with distinction. He was eager to undertake further studies but was unsure which discipline to choose. At that time the building of the Kalkfontein dam was in progress. As the dam was not far from Rietputsdam, Frikkie decided to pay a visit to the resident engineer, a

Mr. Levinkind, to seek advice regarding his direction of study. On this man's advice Frikkie went to study civil engineering at the University of Cape Town in 1937. During his first year he realised that he was not suited to this particular career as he was not practically minded enough. In addition to this, he was experiencing difficulties in following the lectures of the professors who, for the most part, were Scots. The following year Frikkie enrolled at the University of Stellenbosch, where he obtained a BSc, in Maths and Physics in 1939.

### **2.4 Working at the Met Office: 1944-1946.**

World War Two broke out during Frikkie's last term at university. As Frikkie was meeting most of his study costs himself, he was very worried about the amount of tuition fees which he would presently

need to pay. The outbreak of the war only added to his worries. He was greatly relieved when, with the help of his physics lecturer, Dr. S Meiring Naude, he obtained a position at the Met Office. Dr. T.E.V. Schumann was head of the Met Office at this time, and he and Dr. Naude were good friends - hence his willingness to help Frikkie obtain the position. Both of these men achieved eminence in various fields in later years.

Just after Frikkie joined the Met Office in 1940, it was placed under the command of the airforce. The result was that he was put into uniformed service against his wishes, and given the rank of officer. After he had undergone three months basic training, he was immediately posted to the Royal Air Force base at Nakuru, in what was at the time the British Colony of Kenya, as a lecturer in meteorology. He was the only Afrikaner there.

At that time the area of Nakuru was like a miniature England, because many of the high ranking British officers and state officials had retired to this beautiful plateau. The young Free State farmer's boy felt somewhat alien among the British elite. However, a mutual interest and friendship grew up between Frikkie and one of the retired Generals who lived there. This General, who had come to Nakuru to look after the welfare of the air force personnel, was delighted to meet someone from the Fauresmith region. At first Frikkie was somewhat surprised by the General's friendly interest, but a friendship quickly developed between himself and General Lewin who knew the Fauresmith area well as he had been on active service there during the Anglo-Boer war. In 1940 Frikkie was invited to spend Christmas at the General's country estate, where he was able to relax. During a horseride on Christmas Day Frikkie's horse stumbled and fell, leaving Frikkie with a broken arm. He was taken to the top military hospital at Voortrekkerhookte to be treated.

General Arthur Corrie Lewin's military career is rather impressive and is worth mentioning briefly. He was born on 26th July 1874 at Castlegrove in Ireland, and studied at Cheltenham College and Trinity Hall. In 1895 he joined the King's Regiment and in 1900 progressed to the rank of Captain, at which point he was posted to the South African front. With the 1st. Mounted Rifles he took part in the war operations at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vetrivier and Sandrivier, and was involved in the taking of

Bloemfontein and Pretoria in June 1900. Furthermore, during the latter part of 1900 he was involved in the campaign to attempt to bring down General Christiaan de Wet. He was awarded the Queen's Medal and the King's Medal, and then on 31st October 1902 he received the coveted Distinguished Service Order. After the Anglo-Boer war he served with various regiments and was promoted to Major in 1913. In World War One he took part in the Dardanelles campaign during which he was made Brigadier General. In 1918 he took part in the final defeat of the Turkish forces. He received a number of other decorations, and in 1918 was elevated to the Order of St. Michael and St. George and to the Companion of the Bath. Also in 1918 he became aide-de-camp to King George V and retired from the army in the same year. Later he became Magistrate of County Galway. When he moved to Nakuru he became an honorary Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Kenya Regiment. In 1900 Lewin married Nora Constance Hoggin with whom he had two sons. After her death, he married Phyllis Mary Noel in 1931. Brigadier General Lewin died in 1952.

Early in 1941, after he had recovered from his broken arm and just two weeks before the battle of El-Alamein, Frikkie Nesser was posted to North Africa. Here he served with the number three wing of the South African Air Force which was under the jurisdiction of the 8th British Army. With this regiment he journeyed through Tripoli and Tunisia where they joined forces with the 5th American Army. Thereafter they pursued Rommel's retreating army as far as Foggia, at the foot of Mount Etna.

During this time Frikkie was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1944 he was transferred back to the Met Office in Pretoria where Colonel Noel Sellick was now in charge. At this time the office was accommodated in a two-storeyed building on the corner of Lynnwood Road and Roper Street.

## **2.5 Frikkie Nesser seeks the truth in the Word:**

### **1938-1944**

During Frikkie's years as a student at Stellenbosch University he undertook an intensive investigation into the doctrines of the Movement for Moral Re-armament, also known as the Oxford Group, which was founded in 1922 by Frank Buchman (1878-1961).

In 1929 a branch of the movement was formed in South Africa. Dr. Buchman summarised the principles of the Group as follows:

"Moral Re-armament means absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love in personal as well as public life. It has a dual purpose to reaffirm the rule of God as a directive for nations, and then to reinforce the moral strength of a nation, thus creating a healthy national life."

Frikkie Nesor remembered that two Springbok rugby players, George Daneel and Andre McDonald, were connected with the movement. Although its principles appealed strongly to Frikkie, he decided not to join, remaining a strict adherent of the Dutch Reformed Church.

## **2.6 A chance effects Frikkie's entire life:**

### **A chance happening has an effect on Frikkie's entire life: 1944.**

Towards the end of 1944 a chance happening occurred which had a bearing on the young Frikkie Nesor's whole life. This was a tract from the British Israel World Federation which was placed on his desk by a Miss Midgeley who was one of his colleagues. It showed that the white nations of the western world are the descendants of the people Israel to whom God gave His Laws, and with whom He had made an Everlasting Covenant.

After he had been given the tract, Frikkie often discussed the Federation's doctrines with Miss Midgeley and thoroughly investigated them. He was very wary during these discussions as he was not yet fully convinced of the Federation's doctrines. Frikkie soon realised that everything which applied to the people of Israel in the Bible applied also, without exception, to the Afrikaner people. However the church did not preach this.

Gradually, Frikkie began to see things in a whole new light. He realised that the Federation's views were exactly in line with those things which he had learned from the Bible as a child in Rietputsdam. He went to visit the local secretary of the British Israel World Federation in Johannesburg. His next step was to join the movement. Later, he became the Chairman of the Pretoria Branch.

## **2.7 Getting Married: 1945**

During Frikkie's time at the Met Office, there was another matter which was of the utmost importance to him, namely an attractive young lady by the name of Louie Kirsten who also worked there. They both quickly realised that they enjoyed each other's company immensely. They were married in 1945, the wedding ceremony being performed by the well-known Dr. J.B. Webb of the Methodist Church in Johannesburg. Through this marriage, a union was formed between a member of the Reformed Church and a Methodist, leading them both into a completely new direction in the service of the Lord.

Three children were born of the marriage: Johann Adriaan, Anne Elizabeth and Eugene Frederick. Johann Nesor married Catharina Visser, and they have two daughters. Anne Nesor married P.O. Joubert, and they have a son and a daughter. Eugene Nesor married Rosa Pienaar, and they have three daughters.

## **2.8 The Nesor's in the years after the war: 1946-1955**

In 1946 the Met Office was withdrawn as a subdivision of the Air Force and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Transport. At the same time Frikkie was demobbed. He requested to remain at the Met Office, but did not get the chance to do so. At that time the Department of Agriculture was busy extending its technical support services to the farming community, which resulted in a great expansion of the research division. Frikkie entered the research division in 1946, where he was required to gain an M.Sc. as a condition of his service there. He wasted no time at all, and in 1949 he began to study for his M.Sc. Despite all the academic work involved, Frikkie also pursued his search for the truth from the Bible. He sent off for the British Israel World Federation's (B.I.WF.) magazine "The Covenant Message", and received other magazines and books from the Federation. He also contacted the general secretary of the B.I.WF. in South Africa, a Pastor L. Shaw Butler, who was a member of the United Apostolic Faith Church. He was keen to spread the Israel message among the Afrikaans speaking people and had resolved to start up a magazine in Afrikaans. He approached Frikkie and asked him to write articles for this magazine, which was entitled "Die Verbondsboodskap" (The Covenant Message). Thus Frikkie had his first piece of writing printed. The B.I.WF. in South Africa had meanwhile become "The Federation of the Covenant

People", under the leadership of Dr. W. G. Finlay. When Pastor Shaw Butler died, the Afrikaans "Verbondsbondskap" ceased to exist.

1947-1950 were very difficult years. Frikkie had to attend evening classes at the extramural department of Pretoria University, and by day he had to work full time in the research division of the "Department of Agriculture. A civil servant's salary was very modest and Frikkie already had two children to provide for. In 1950, just before Frikkie was due to sit his final exams for his M.Sc, his beloved father died.

Frikkie knew that his father had felt very bad about the fact that he had not been in a position to help Frikkie with the cost of his studies. His father was very proud of what his son had already achieved and was looking forward to attending his M.Sc graduation ceremony. Frikkie had to ask if he could postpone his final exams for six months and then rushed home to Fauresmith for the funeral. When Frikkie arrived home at the farmhouse, he was deeply moved to find a copy of "Destiny Magazine" (a magazine published by a group of American Israel believers) lying on his father's favourite stool, and still open at the page his father had been reading.

At this point in the narrative it is of interest to take a look at the reactions of some of Frikkie's close family to the strange message he preached.

From early on Frikkie's mother and three sisters had wholeheartedly supported Frikkie's views on the election and pre-determined destiny of Israel. Frikkie's uncle, Koos Hugo (who was married to his mother's sister Carolina), had always been opposed to the doctrine. He and Frikkie had many arguments about it, and he only accepted Frikkie's pamphlets and cassettes with reluctance. Frikkie well remembers how on one occasion when he went to visit his Uncle Koos he found him busy working at his desk. The old man stopped what he was doing and produced the flag of the old Transvaal Republic from the bottom drawer, and said to Frikkie "I was born under this flag, and I will go to my grave with it draped over my coffin." In 1997, Uncle Koos was 97 years of age and the flag still lay in the desk drawer in Franschoek, the picturesque Huguenot village where he lived quietly.

Uncle Koos was given copies of Frikkie's pamphlets and cassettes by Uncle Hennie du Toit, but he would have nothing to do with the message they contained. However, Aunt Willie du Toit told how, from time to time, she had noticed Uncle Koos quietly listening to the tapes and how he gradually began to accept Frikkie's message.

Unlike Uncle Koos, Frikkie's Uncle Hennie and Aunt Willie du Toit listened eagerly to the Israel Message. Although Frikkie's father never came into the message, he did thoroughly research his son's somewhat

unconventional ideas. One can imagine the great joy and gratitude Frikkie felt when he found the "Destiny Magazine" lying on his father's stool.

The Nesers were still living in a tiny flat in Pretoria. In 1951 they were fortunate enough to be able to buy a comfortable house in Sunnyside. In the process of buying the house, Frikkie spoke to the estate agent, Dink Taylor, about the destiny of Israel, but Dink refused to accept Frikkie's viewpoint. One day Dink made a remark which somewhat surprised the Nesers. He said that he had met someone from Boksburg who held a weekly Bible Study class in Pretoria at which were preached those things in which Frikkie believed. Frikkie surmised that this person was probably Pastor Brooke of the United Apostolic Faith Church (U.A.F.C.), and immediately began to attend the Bible Classes.

As a result of this, the Nesers joined the church and Frikkie and Louie were baptised by Pastor Brooke on 4th March 1951. Shortly after this, a branch of the church was established in the Nesor's living room where the first Services, Bible Study and Sunday School Classes were held. Very soon a hall was hired from the "Sons of England" and the congregation moved their services there. From 1954 onwards Frikkie felt that the Lord was very clearly speaking to him and calling him to minister, though he fought strongly against the calling mainly because he had a wife and three children to support.

## **2.9 Frikkie Nesor enters the ministry.**

### **Frikkie Nesor enters the ministry of the United Apostolic Faith Church: 1956**

In June 1956, Frikkie Nesor made what was undoubtedly the most important decision of his life which was to resign from his post at the Department of Agriculture where he had the prospect of a promising career, and enter the ministry of the United Apostolic Faith Church (U.A.F.C.)

In July of that year he was appointed pastor of a small congregation in Vereeniging consisting of five families. To begin with, they hired the Freemasons Hall for services. However the congregation, which consisted of both English and Afrikaans speakers, increased to such an extent that in 1957 they were able to build a church.

Shortly afterwards they also built a manse.

## **2.10 The “Ekklesia” Evangelistic Group**

### **a) Founding in 1963**

Pastor Nesor's U.A.F.C. congregation in Vereeniging consisted mainly of Afrikaans speakers. His requests to the U.A.F.C. to hold some services in Afrikaans were totally rejected. He also had differences with Pastor Brooke over certain important Biblical interpretations. As a result Pastor Nesor left the U.A.F.C. in 1963 and founded the Ecclesia Evangelistic Group. This caused a stir.

A difficult time lay ahead, as only about 10 members of the congregation came over to the new group with him. His family stuck by him cheerfully and loyally, and through sheer hard work and characteristic perseverance he was able to build a church in 1972 and later a manse. From then until his retirement in 1989 he served the congregation. He was succeeded by Pastor E.D. Kidwell, who entered the ministry in 1989.

### **b) The Pretoria Congregation: 1976**

From small beginnings in 1963, there had been steady growth. In Pretoria, a study group was started using Pastor Nesor's extensive Bible study cassettes. The group increased to such an extent that in 1976 it was possible to establish a congregation there. Pastor Nesor ministered the Word to them once a month, while Johan Venter, an elder, took the rest of the services. After he retired in 1989, Pastor Nesor returned to Pretoria to live, and is still as involved with the congregation as ever.

### **c) Expansion of the study groups and establishing congregations**

#### **(1) Congregations**

Gradually a number of study groups emerged right across the country. Whenever a group became large enough, a congregation was established.

By 1997 the following congregations had been established:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Congregation</b>	<b>Led By</b>
<b>1978</b>	Witrivier (Pastor Nesor's daughter, Anne, and her husband went to live here and the congregation was founded through them).	Eugene Pretorius
<b>1981</b>	Bloemfontein	Pastor WA.C de Klerk.
<b>1982</b>	Kimberley	Willie Mulder
<b>1987</b>	Pietersburg	Tommy Skeen
<b>1989</b>	Johannesburg	Pastor Jan de Winnaar
<b>1993</b>	Potchefstroom	Jan Crous

## **(2) Study Groups**

There are study groups in Caledon, De Aar, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Jan Kempdorp, Kimberley, Malmesbury, Middelburg (Transvaal), Mossel Bay, Nigel, Nylstroom, Orania, Tzaneen and Windhoek. In 1994 a group was formed in Buitenpost in the Netherlands under the leadership of Gerard van Loon.

### **d) Ministers of the Word**

The Ecclesia Evangelistic Group was served by the following ordained pastors:

<b>Pastor</b>	<b>Year Ordained</b>	<b>Where Ministered</b>
F.W.C. Nesor	1956 in U. A. F. C	Founded Evangelistic Group in Vereeniging in 1963. Retired in 1989, but still very active.
E.W. Kidwell	1989	Formerly Personnel Manager by profession. English speaker who is in full-time ministry at

Pastor	Year Ordained	Where Ministered
		Vereeniging congregation. Ministers in Afrikaans.
W.A.C. de Klerk	1989	Resident at Sasolburg. Itinerant part-time pastor, ministering the Word at weekends. Since 1994 full time pastor of Bloemfontein Congregation.
J de Winnaar	1989	Ministers to Johannesburg congregation on part-time basis
FJ. de Klerk	1989	Resident at Vereeniging until 1993 and since then in Pretoria. Ministers to surrounding congregations in Transvaal at weekends and when he can obtain leave. Brother of Pastor W.A.C. de Klerk.

## 2.11 Israel must hear!

### a) The Afrikaner people are destroyed for lack of knowledge

From the time in the autumn of 1944 when Frikkie started to see everything in a new light, becoming fully aware that the Israel people are predestined to inherit the Kingdom of God, he had come to realise that the church did not preach this key message of the Bible. Like the prophet Hosea he could exclaim: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge".

A great desire grew up in Frikkie to preach the Israel Message to his own people - the Afrikaners - because he felt very strongly that they formed part of the House of Jacob. Moreover, this great truth in its entirety was being withheld from them. As a result, the Afrikaner people were unaware of their great calling and their ultimate destiny.

Frikkie often sensed that God was speaking to him and calling him to action, but until now he did not know exactly what it was he was being urged to do in order to obey this calling. However as time passed the direction became clear and Frikkie began to write articles, knowing full well that he would have to have them published so that Israel could hear this message. From small beginnings a powerful message developed - a message which is summarized in the following paragraphs.

## **b) A warning directed at the Afrikaner People**

### **(1) Articles in "The Covenant Message"**

During the 1950's the South African Secretary of the British Israel World Federation (B.I.W.E) was L. Shaw Butler, formerly a pastor in the United Apostolic Faith Church. The B.I.W.F. published a magazine entitled "The Covenant Message" to which Frikkie subscribed after he joined the Federation. In 1951 Shaw Butler approached Frikkie and expressed the opinion that it would be a good idea to start up a magazine in Afrikaans through which the Israel Message could be brought to the Afrikaner people. He asked Frikkie to supply regular articles for the magazine which came into being in 1951 entitled "Die Verbondsboodskap" ("The Covenant Message").

For Frikkie, this was a golden opportunity to bring this message to his people, and he seized it with both hands. From 1952-1955 he regularly wrote articles under the heading of "The Word of God".

Frikkie used the following quotation from a work by Dr. C. Benham. It sums up well the message set forth by Frikkie in the series of articles:

"The church today makes just as grave an error as the Jews did in the beginning. When Jesus came as Saviour, the Jews wanted only a King. Now that Jesus is set to come as King, the church wants only a Saviour. Jewry, as a whole, rejected Jesus as Saviour. Today, the church as a whole rejects His Kingship. The Jews, though fully aware of God's Covenant with Abraham and David, wanted only an earthly King. Today, the church, evidently devoid of any knowledge of this Covenant, wants only a spiritual King. Just as Our Lord was rejected by the religious leaders at His First Coming, it is becoming clear, as His Second Coming is at hand, that He will be

rejected by the religious leaders of today".

## **(2) A warning about the dangers of Communism**

Communism began to spread in South Africa as far back as 1910, although it was not as prevalent among the whites as it was amongst the non-whites. During the First World War (1914-1918) and the accompanying two revolutions, i.e. the Russian (or Bolshevik) Revolution in 1917 and the German Revolution in 1918, Communism did not make much progress in many countries. However it was following the Second World War that there was a worldwide octopus-like spreading of this monster. Even South Africa did not escape, though from 1948 onwards the National Party government did its best to suppress it.

Frikkie Nesor rightly felt that the general public had no idea what comprised Communist doctrines and aims. In 1953 he wrote his first pamphlet, eight pages in length, entitled "Christianity and Communism" which was made available in both Afrikaans and English. In it he contrasted Christianity with Communist dogma in a way which made it clear that Communism is really a teaching of Satan. He was already aware that the ultimate goal of Communism was nothing less than world domination. So strong was his desire to impart this message that he had the leaflets printed at his own expense and also distributed them himself.

### **(c) "Apartheid - What Saith the Scripture?"**

From the time in 1951 when Frikkie Nesor had been involved in Pastor Brooke's Pretoria group, he felt increasingly that the Lord was calling him to spread the knowledge given to him as a young man, that the Afrikaner people are part of the Israel nation with whom God has made an Everlasting Covenant.

But how was he to do this? He was, after all, educated in things scientific, not theological. However, he had clearly discovered that the basic dogma of the churches was based upon the doctrines of Augustine.

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The early Christian Church Father and philosopher Aurelius Augustine (354-430 A.D.) taught that in the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and specifically at the time of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, God's purpose with the people of Israel was fulfilled. He believed that on the Day of Pentecost God began again with a new Israel, namely the Church, made up of all peoples, tongues, and nations.

This doctrine stood in stark contrast to Frikkie Nesor's interpretation,

which is that Jesus came as man to be offered up as The Lamb of God for the redemption of the lost tribes of Israel, and at His Second Coming He Will be crowned as King to rule over the House of Jacob forever.

In summary, Church dogma limits the Bride of Christ to the time of His Second Coming when the Bride shall be raised up to a Heavenly Kingdom. In direct opposition to this, the Israel vision shows that the true descendants of Israel shall, at the Second Coming, reign as God's people on earth under the Messiah.

The year 1954 saw the beginning of radical changes being introduced to the Afrikaans Protestant Churches. These churches had always upheld and propagated the traditional Afrikaans view on racial segregation. In this year, however, the World Council of Churches (which was founded in Amsterdam in 1948) stated during its second gathering held in Evanston, Chicago, that any form of segregation on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin, is contrary to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The delegates from the three Afrikaans sister churches endeavoured to justify South Africa's policy of racial segregation, but were sent home with a flea in their ear. Their inability to justify racial segregation was due to the fact that church dogma states that the Bride of Christ comprises all peoples, tongues, and nations.

These events weighed heavily upon Frikkie's heart, as he had clearly seen that God had chosen a specific people for Himself and that this people was destined to be the Bride of Christ. For a long time he struggled with this matter, and often asked "Lord, what can I do to open my people's eyes to this?"

In 1955 Frikkie decided to seek to answer this matter from the Bible, and he wrote his first booklet, 14 pages long, entitled "Apartheid - What Saith the Scripture?" He obtained a quote for the printing of it, but it was much more than he could afford. One day his Uncle Hennie du Toit came to visit. After Frikkie had spoken to him about this he wrote a cheque there and then to cover the cost. Frikkie distributed the book himself. Shortly afterwards, he translated the booklet into English and it was then printed and distributed by the British Israel World Federation.

#### **(4) Three short writings to warn against the Afrikaner people's new found "enlightenment".**

In 1984, that is to say 30 years after Frikkie Nesor's book "Apartheid -What Saith the Scripture?" was published, the implementation of the World Council of Churches racial doctrines began in South Africa. It was in this year that the Dutch Reformed Church put in place its new Confession "Church and Togetherness". This replaced its existing Confession "People and Race". In it the whole concept of racial differences was set at nought, and the idea of racial integration was sown amongst the Afrikaner people.

In 1984 Frikkie published two important works in relation to this. One book was in English and was entitled "The Origin, History and Destiny of the White Race", and its opening paragraph reads as follows:

"The history of the true Israel is the history of the White Race as is found in the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Kindred peoples and their descendants of whom the white people in Southern Africa form a part".

The work contains a comprehensive exposition of the covenant made by God with Abraham, as well as the later migrations of the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Then comes the following vital paragraph:

"The promises God made to Abraham were unconditional, ever - lasting and irrevocable. They were confirmed to Isaac and later to Jacob. The name of Jacob was later changed by God to Israel, meaning "a prince with God" , or "ruling with God". It is through the true Israel that God will yet fill the world again with His image and establish His Kingdom here on earth".

In 1984 the white constitution of the Republic of South Africa was replaced by a multi-racial constitution. In so doing, the first phase of a multi-racial unified state was set in motion which was to replace the rapidly unravelling concept of an independent nation state. It follows that a multiracial unified state must become a byword for racial equality. The cry "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" echoed across the land.

In his work "Who is my neighbour?" Pastor Nesor states that "One of

the great mistakes which has been made during the equality process is the use of the verse: Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself". From the Bible he fully answers the question as to who one's neighbour actually is.

In 1988 it became abundantly clear that the doctrine of equality, which was being relentlessly preached by both Church and State, had reduced the majority of the Afrikaner people to a quivering mass. Under the title "The Afrikaner - a unique people", Frikkie Naser again addressed a warning to his people. Let us look at what was said in the second paragraph:

"The Afrikaner people are a unique part of that people whom God chose as his inheritance. (Here the reader is referred to Deuteronomy 4:20 wherein the Lord took Israel and brought her out of the iron furnace 'to be unto him a people of inheritance'). May the Lord grant you grace to see the implications arising from this".

In the penultimate paragraph Frikkie states the following:

I spoke earlier of the decline of the white man, the decline of South Africa, the flood of Communism spreading across the earth, and the extinguishing of the Gospel. Satan is trying to destroy us in two ways, by brute force and by bastardisation. We are witnessing in these days the attempt to make us lose our identity so that we cannot be a part of God's people. Then we are bastards and can never again be Israel".

Sadly, in 1997 (at the time of writing this biography) the Afrikaner people are already in decline. Ironically it has been Afrikaner "believers" who have estranged us from our inheritance and consequently from our ultimate destiny. Frikkie Naser summons us to shake off our ignorance when he says:

"Therefore, fellow Afrikaners, this is your greatest hour: know your identity, know your God, know your Saviour".

## **C) A Powerful Message concerning the Establishment of the Kingdom**

### **(1) The First Work: "The New Heavens and the New Earth"**

In 1955 Frikkie Naser wrote an article for the American Magazine

'Kingdom Digest' entitled "The New Heavens and the New Earth". As so little was preached (and this is still the case) on the subject in the Afrikaner Churches, Frikkie thought it useful to translate the article into Afrikaans which he published himself. A short time later he also published the English version.

## **(2) Two Bible studies provide enough material for three books.**

### **(2a) "The Book of Revelation"**

In 1962, during Pastor Nesor's last year in the service of the United Apostolic Faith Church, he held a series of Bible studies on the Book of Revelation. At the end of the series he realised that there was enough material to publish it in the form of a book. He really did not have the necessary funds at his disposal to publish it in its entirety, so he published it as a series of booklets instead.

Bit by bit he translated the series into Afrikaans and in 1972 it was published - his second complete book. This was followed in 1974 by the English version.

### **(2b) "The Book of Daniel"**

The opening paragraph of Frikkie's work about the book of Daniel reads as follows:

"In these times we find ourselves at the last frontier of Bible prophecy regarding this present dispensation. All the great prophecies of the prophets of this century, who have led us over hill and dale, cease at this point in order to come together now at the edge of Eternity. The end time has arrived for us.

Therefore for us, living in these times, it is a matter of utmost importance that we examine these things in order to know exactly where we stand."

This book was written specifically for the ordinary Bible student who desires to study and understand "the prophetic word which holds **firm**".

## **(3) Frikkie Nesor's "Opus Magnum"**

In the foreword of his most important work "The Lost Ten Tribes of

Israel" Frikkie Nesor wrote, amongst other things, the following:

"Anyone who wishes to understand the importance of our times without knowing what the Biblical prophets have said about them, is like someone who sails on a great ocean without a compass. Those who thoroughly study the prophets without knowing who the real Israel is, are like someone who has a compass but does not know how to use it!

The Bible, and in particular its prophecies are used by us to justify most crucial and religious decisions.

So the people of Israel play a central part in the visions of the prophets concerning the end times. If the Jews or the church, or both, occupy this place, then we will never understand the compass."

In 1964, just after Frikkie Nesor had set up the Ecclesia Evangelistic Group, he felt that the Israel message, of which he had been so very aware from his early years, must be preached to the Afrikaner people. Despite the work involved in the setting up of a new Evangelistic ministry group, Frikkie Nesor began work on his "opus magnum". As Frikkie finished each page, his wife typed it up. After each chapter was completed (there are 17 in all), it was copied, bound and distributed monthly at Frikkie's expense. In this way the writings found their way to virtually every preacher in the Afrikaans churches. Sad to say very little feedback was received from these preachers.

In 1970 Frikkie was able to publish the complete work in book form (his first). Now, in 1997, about 20,000 copies have been distributed.

Frikkie Nesor knew he would never be able to reach all the Afrikaner people. Therefore as the Afrikaans chapters were completed, he translated them into English and published them in five parts. In 1988 it was published as a complete book and there is now demand for it worldwide.

Over time, the Ecclesia Evangelistic Group asked Pastor Nesor to make a detailed study of the book with them. These lectures filled 17 cassettes, each of one and a half hours duration. Both English and Afrikaans speakers, who sought a deep study on this important subject, were fortunate indeed to have such a series available to

them. It is not only in the Old Testament that the people of Israel are mentioned. In the foreword of his book "Israel in the New Testament" Frikkie Nesor wrote the following:

"The whole matter revolves around whether the first coming of Christ and His crucifixion and resurrection was the end of God's calling of a national Israel. Did He, after the ascension of Christ, replace His calling of Israel with a calling of the church, i.e. a spiritual Israel, made up of all peoples?"

Then follows this perceptive introduction:

"The powerful message and the fiery prophecies of the Old Testament prophets concerning the ultimate return of Israel to her national and religious sovereignty under the Messiah (the Christ) does not change in the New Testament.

When we study the New Testament we must seek to remove from our thinking false theological views and hypotheses. We must, above all, totally reject the idea that the Church is the true Israel, and that the Old Testament prophecies concerning the Kingdom are fulfilled in the Church. This view originated in Roman Catholicism and post Apostolic Theology."

Although it was Frikkie Nesor's greatest desire to be able to translate this third book into English, he was unable to do so, due to decreasing strength.

## **(4) Four last works concerning Israel**

### **(4a) The Book of Isaiah**

On the road to Emmaus the risen Lord Jesus reproached the two believers for their slothfulness in not believing all that the prophets had foretold.

"That which the prophets foretold thousands of years ago concerning the times wherein we live is taking place before our very eyes down to the last detail, yet this does not seem to concern us."

Thus wrote Frikkie Nesor in the foreword to his book which was the result of a series of Bible studies he began in 1982 and which he continued in difficult circumstances due to decreasing strength.

He completed the series of studies in 1990 and published it in book form. For reasons of comprehension it was not possible to translate the book into English. The opening paragraph captures the tone of the book of Isaiah in a nutshell. It reads as follows:

"The name Isaiah means 'The LORD is salvation' and is a name which well suited the prophet who was regarded as the 'evangelist of the Old Testament'. He proclaimed very clearly the way of forgiveness and the ultimate destiny and exaltation of Israel."

#### **(4b) The Letter to the Romans**

Like the book on Isaiah, this one also had its origins in a series of Bible studies begun in 1982. Again, the foreword speaks volumes. The following extract is important:

"The Epistles of the Apostles were written to the Israelites, to whom they conveyed the Great Truth of God's Plan.

The meaning of the congregation, her relationship with Christ and her whole mission was revealed to the apostle Paul. The repairing of the breach between Israel and Judah which occurred after the death of Solomon is set forth."

Then Pastor Nesor states that as long as it is believed and preached that demolishing the wall of separation consists of the bringing together of the heathen (i.e. the non-Israelite and the Jews), and not of the bringing together of the ten tribes and the two tribes, the cornerstone message of the Bible will never be understood.

#### **(4c) Daniel's 70th Week" and "The Two Seeds on Earth'**

These two short works were written with the aim of clearing up some difficult points of the Israel message.

#### **d) Series of General Bible Expositions**

Pastor Nesor wrote 28 works of Biblical exposition. Each one of these brief but important writings came about as a result of him realizing there existed either confusion and misconception about an issue, or where there existed erroneous doctrine.

These expositions of the Bible provide the Bible student with a wide range of important insights which are not readily available elsewhere.

### **e) World Affairs**

From 1968 onwards Frikkie Nesor has published a quarterly newsletter in Afrikaans entitled "World Affairs". In it day to day world events are looked at in the light of Biblical prophecy. It is also published in English and has a considerable circulation overseas.

### **f) Preaching the Message**

From 1973 to 1989 Pastor Nesor's conference addresses, Christmas messages, religious services, political addresses, cultural messages, racial messages, historical addresses and Bible studies amounted to approximately 2,000 audio cassettes. There are also more than 100 video cassettes.

In my opinion, the message given by Pastor Nesor in Windhoek in 1981, aptly titled 'Past, Present and Future in the Light of Scripture' (8 cassettes, also available in English) is one of the most vital of all his many messages. It covers the whole story of the Chosen People from their calling to their downfall to their true destiny and ultimate restoration. This is a must for all who earnestly wish to understand coming events leading to the restoration of the Kingdom of God.

Attempts are being made to have this message published in book form in 1998.

### **g) Faithful and Willing Hands**

If one was to look at the extent of Frikkie Nesor's written and spoken works, one could come to the conclusion that he was saved by God for this purpose. For this he has expressed his thanks at every possible opportunity. There are also many people who selflessly and with great devotion have supported him.

The first of these is his wife, Louie Nesor, who has faithfully helped her husband over a period of 50 years. In the foreword to "The Book of Isaiah" Frikkie Nesor wrote the following:

"I would like, once again, to dedicate this book to my beloved wife who has so patiently and faithfully supported me all these years and who helped make possible the publishing of this book. Often she had to remain at home by herself while I was journeying throughout this land and that of South West Africa. She also had to become accustomed, even when I was at home, to getting along without my

company whilst I sat in my study preparing my Bible studies and writing my books".

Then there is his daughter, Anne Joubert, who did beautiful illustrations for a number of his books.

From the early 1960's, when Frikkie decided to publish "The Lost Ten Tribes of Israel" in pamphlet form himself, he looked after the administrative and financial side of things while his wife did the secretarial work. As demand for his books increased, Mrs. Rita Kidwell, Mrs. Yvonne Schoemann and Mr. Faan Schoemann volunteered their services. The women of the Vereeniging congregation also helped with the packaging and sending out of books and cassettes until the office was moved to Pretoria in 1993. Mrs. Nesar also helped with this and played the organ for the congregation.

The publication of books requires a substantial outlay of capital, and it makes economic sense to print a considerable number of books at the one time in order to keep the cost down. Many people contributed to this, with individual donations ranging from 10 to 10,000 Rand. These gifts ensured that book prices could be kept low, and therefore affordable to all.

The proof-reading of books is probably one of the less desirable tasks involved in publication. Willem and Lenie de Klerk helped enormously with this. Then the various contributions had to be acknowledged by Mrs. Koekie van Rensburg. She transcribed Frikkie's book (The Letter to The Romans) while suffering from cancer and died shortly after completing it.

With the exception of "The Letter to The Romans" and "The Book of Revelation" (English Version), all Frikkie's publications were printed superbly by Prestige Printers.

In 1981 at a conference in Windhoek, Pastor Nesar gave a lecture entitled "Past, Present and Future in The Light of Scripture". The content of this lecture upset the Dutch Reformed Church and they instigated a hate campaign against Pastor Nesar. Pastor Nesar made front page headlines in the two South Western newspapers, namely "The Republican" and "The South Western". However, the most serious part of it all was that the South West African Peoples Organisation (S.W.A.P.O.) threatened to blow up Prestige Printers.

The printers had never given in to terrorism before, and in the end nothing came of the threats.

The church congregation in Vereeniging put an office in the church building at Frikkie's disposal, from where the various work involved in the publication of the books could be undertaken. When the volume of books became too great for the space available in the office, Prestige Printers provided the necessary extra space.

There came a time when the voluntary workers, however willing, could no longer handle the volume of turnover. In 1982 Mrs Ina de Klerk, who was the wife of Pastor Frik de Klerk, was taken on as the first full-time employee. From then on she handled all the administrative work.

When Pastor Nesor retired and moved to Pretoria in 1990, the publication work remained at Vereeniging. In 1993 Frik and Ina de Klerk moved to Pretoria where they obtained a house big enough to accommodate all the books, cassettes and videos.

On 6th August Ina died in a car accident. This was a great loss. Since then, Mrs. Lenie Cilliers has handled the administration.

## **2.12 An Appreciation.**

### **An Appreciation of Frikkie Nesor's Pioneering work among the Afrikaners and fellow Israelites.**

#### **(a) We are living in the last days of the Christian Dispensation**

In order to be able to evaluate Frikkie Nesor's work it is necessary to keep in one's mind a clear image of the prevailing situation in the world today. It needs to be realised that now at the end of the 20th century we are standing at the end of another dispensation. This particular dispensation (or period or era) commenced at the birth of Jesus Christ and will continue until He comes again. It is a fact that the identity of God's people Israel has remained largely hidden since they were led into exile. This exile, which has lasted for almost 3,000 years, comprises the time of their punishment.

This period of punishment is now at an end and we are living in a transition period which precedes the coming of Messiah. We are

standing, therefore, on the threshold of the restoration of God's Kingdom on earth.

### **(b)The Hiding of Israel**

Frikkie Nesor's message is, therefore, that Israel must hear. But there exists a very peculiar state of affairs, because the real Israel does not know that she is Israel. It is therefore necessary to distinguish between the true Israel and the false Israel and to expose the false teaching about 'Spiritual Israel' as outlined in the following sections (c), (d)and(e).

### **(c) The True Israel**

Israel (ySRAEL in Hebrew) means "he shall rule with God".

From the Covenant which God (YHWH in Hebrew) made with Abraham, three great promises emerged.

- Firstly, that many people shall come from Abraham's seedline.
- Secondly, that Messiah (Ma shiyach in Hebrew) will come from Abraham's seedline, and
- Thirdly, that Abraham's descendants through Isaac and Jacob are God's chosen people and are destined to inherit God's Kingdom on earth.

The Covenant promises were specifically given to the descendants of Jacob when God changed his name to Israel. With the birth of Jesus Christ, the Israel dispensation was replaced by the Christian dispensation.

When the Messiah comes again it will be to establish His Kingdom. Then Israel shall fulfil the role to which she was called and shall rule over the whole earth. In so doing, the earth will be restored to its original state of paradise - in other words the coming to pass of the new heaven and the new earth. This is the dispensation of the eternal Kingdom.

### **(d) The False Israel**

Esau was the elder twin brother of Jacob. Esau's descendants are known as Edomites. The Edomites mixed with the Canaanites and

gradually inhabited the land of Edom as far as the Seir Mountains.

Around 200BC they were invaded by the Maccabees and forced to convert to Judaism by John Hyrcanus. In this way Esau-Edom was incorporated into that part of the House of Judah which returned to Palestine, and thus the Jewish nation was born. Many of the Jews later migrated to Khazakstan and became known as the Khazars. When Russia conquered the Khazar kingdom these Jews migrated to Russia, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia. It is largely from these Eastern European Jews that Jewish Zionism originated in the late 1800's.

Zionism embraces the nationalistic strivings of the Jews to establish their own state in Palestine and to gather the dispersed Jews (diaspora) into it. With Britain's help this aim was realised in 1948 and the Israeli State was born.

The descendants of Esau-Edom have consistently sought to claim for themselves the promises of the establishment of the Kingdom. This is based upon the fact that Esau was the first born of Isaac's twin sons and that Jacob stole Esau's birthright. Messianic Zionism stems from the longing to return to Jerusalem in order to claim the promises made to Abraham regarding the restoration of the Kingdom. This forms the basis of the Jews' view that they are the true Israel and thus God's chosen people.

But these are actually the people whom the Messiah referred to as the Synagogue of Satan. Their business is really that of the Kingdom of Satan which is today embodied in the New World Order.

If one looks at what is expounded in perspective, then one will understand the reason for the enormous onslaught on the part of the Jews (the false Israel). This is the great conflict of the ages, and its aim is to wipe out God's chosen people whether by war, bastardisation or forcing them into apostasy through disobedience to God's Law.

### **(e) Spiritual Israel**

Jesus explicitly commanded his disciples to preach the Gospel only to the lost tribes of Israel. At first that is what was done.

Indeed, the early Christians, who for the most part lived in the

Roman Empire, followed the command. It is not generally known that after the persecution the Jews replaced the Christians. In 313 A.D. the persecution ended with the issuing of the Tolerance Edict of Milan by the Roman Emperor Valerius Constantinus Magnus, that is Constantine the Great. By this edict Christianity was granted the freedom given to cults, as set forth in the decree. Later, after Constantine's so called conversion, Christianity was made the state religion.

Christianity began to make great progress. This placed the other cults, which were mainly of Babylonish origin, under great pressure. Then there came a very clever move on the part of these cults, in that many of their Babylonish doctrines were mixed with those of Christianity. Although this advanced the cause of the Christian sect (or church as it was now known) with regard to adherents, the Babylonish teachings continued to exert an influence over Christian teachings. 'The result was that the pure truth of the Christian Gospel was diluted to a Babylonish-Christian doctrine. It is not far fetched to suggest that the Jews played a great part in all this.

Thus at the end of the fourth century, that is to say not very long after the Edict of Milan, there came to prominence another person who exerted an enormous influence on the Christian religion. This was the great Church father Aurelius Augustine (354-430 A. D.) who propagated his various doctrines. His most famous teaching concerned predestination and grace, wherein the main emphases were on the sovereignty of God, the spiritual corruption of man and the principle of salvation through grace and not through works.

Although much of Augustine's teaching corresponds with Biblical truth, there is also much which is contrary to the fundamental Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Saviour proclaimed the ultimate restoration of God's Kingdom on earth when He will reign as King of kings. Israel will then enter into their full inheritance as a "prince ruling with God'.

Gradually through the teaching of Augustine, there developed the doctrine of a spiritualised Israel which was cleverly infiltrated into church dogma. As a result, the identity of true Israel was hidden. It is probable that the Jews was also at work in this deceit.

### **(f) The Real Israel Must Hear!**

This is the background which led Frikkie Naser to feel he was being called to preach the great truth of the real Israel to his own people, the Afrikaners, as well as to his other fellow Israelites. It was not only a pioneering work but also prophetic. As with all pioneers and prophets, it is unlikely that he will see the fruit of his work in his own lifetime.

### **3 Frikkie Nesor's Family**

**Frederick Wilhelmus Cornelius (Frikkie) Nesor**

Born Rietputsdam, Fauresmith - 23 August 1918

*Married*

**Louie Petronella Kirsten**

Born Louis Trichardt - 4 April 1925

*Three children:*

**Johann Adrian Nesor** born Pretoria - 23 December 1945

Married Carolina Margrietha Vissar.

*Two children:*

Regina Catherina Nesor, born Pretoria - 23 October 1978

Louise Petronella Nesor, born Pretoria - 17 April 1982

**Anne Elizabeth Nesor**, born Pretoria - 24 August 1948

Married Philipus Olivier Joubert.

*Two children:*

Christiaan Philipus Joubert, born Witrivier - 20 January 1976

Louise Elizabeth Nesor, born Witrivier - 21 August 1977

**Eugene Frederick Nesor**, born Pretoria - 24 December 1953

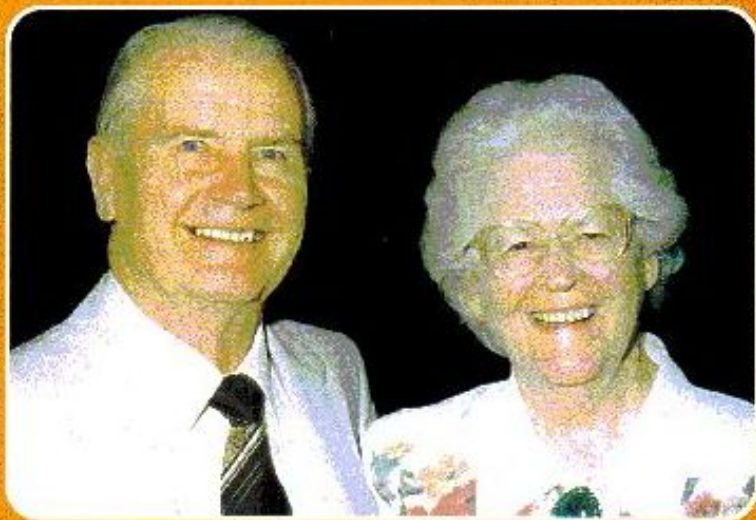
Married Johanna Rosina Pienaar.

*Three children:*

Jeannie Nesor, born Pretoria - 29 December 1980

Lizalet Nesor, born Pretoria - 9 March 1982

Rosalie Nesor, born Pretoria - 1 April 1985



*Pastor F.W.C. Nesor and wife, Louie*



### **ZEPHANIAH 3 v 10-13**

**From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering. In that day shalt thou not be ashamed for all thy doings, wherein thou has transgressed against me: for then I will take away out of the midst of thee them that rejoice in thy pride, and thou shalt no more be haughty because of my holy mountain. I will also leave in the midst of thee an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the LORD. The remnant of Israel shall not do iniquity, nor speak lies; neither shall a deceitful tongue be found in their mouth: for they shall feed and lie down and none shall make them afraid.**