22   Forty Internal Stability Units, with over 7 000 members, were operating through-
       out South Africa by 1994. One of the largest of these, with 1 200 members, was
       'Unit 19', the special national unit which was based in Pretoria for rapid deploy-
       ment to unrest focal points anywhere in the country. The remaining units were
       spread across the country, but concentrated around flashpoints for unrest in the
       PWV, Natal, Western and Eastern Cape. An additional thirty-seven similar units
       had been established in the various homeland police forces.

23   For the pre-election transitional period, a special force, known as the National
       Peacekeeping Force, was created to assist with the maintenance of Public Order.

24   From the mid-1980s, Maj-Genl Albertus Wandrag, a senior Deputy Commissioner
       at SAP Headquarters was in charge of riot control.

■ BUREAU OF STATE SECURITY (BOSS)/ DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY (DONS) / NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

25   BOSS was established in 1968 but its establishment was only legislated in 1969.
       Its primary purpose was to co-ordinate intelligence work as well as to create a
       foreign espionage capacity. The intention was to amalgamate personnel from
       the security branch, military intelligence and the Department of Foreign Affairs
       under the overall command of Genl Hendrik van den Bergh.

26   With the accession to power of PW Botha, BOSS's name was changed to the
       Department of National Security (DONS) with Alec van Wyk as caretaker head.
       In 1980, PW Botha appointed a twenty-seven year old academic, Lukas Daniel
       Barnard as Director -General. It was at this time that its name was changed to
       the National Intelligence Service(NIS). At the Simonstown Beraad in 1981 its
       powers were significantly curbed from 'super-spy' status to a more limited role.

27   NIS played a significant role in relation to the SSC, the Secretariat of the SSC
       (SSSC) and key intelligence sub-structures that formed part of the Secretariat,
       as well as Joint Management Committees around the country, until it withdrew
       from this system in 1987.

28   Towards the latter half of the 1980's, NIS played a pivotal role in negotiations
       and performed the role of 'secret messengers' between the SA government and
       the ANC. By 1988, they were seen to be 'running the negotiations'.

29   Around 1989, NIS moved from the Department of Justice to the Office of the State President and, with the sanction of President De Klerk, began to penetrate the security forces to investigate its suspicions of Third Force activity. Later it worked closely with the investigation into such activities run by Genl Pierre Steyn.

■   SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE (SADF)

30   The Union Defence Force (UDF) was established in 1912. In 1957, a new Defence Act was passed which changed its name to the South African Defence Force. At that stage the SADF consisted of three arms of service - the Army, Navy and the Air-Force. In 1979, a fourth arm, the South African Medical Service (SAMS), was added.

31   The following are some of the components of the SADF that were regarded as significant to the mandate of the Commission:

The Military Intelligence Division (MID)

32   The Military Intelligence Division (MID) resided under one of the five staff components of the SADF (personnel, intelligence, operational, logistics, planning and finance). The staff division was run by the Chief of Staff Intelligence (CSI) who was directly responsible to the Chief of the SADF (CSADF).

33   In the pre-total strategy period, the MID was relatively small and said to have a staff of less than 100 in the mid-1970s. However, from the late 1970s it underwent significant expansion and its staff complement is said to have stood at an estimated few thousand by the latter 1980s. It had the capacity to recruit personnel from sectors outside the military, including the civilian as well as police and intelligence. With expansion, also went a process of re-organisation. A structural distinction was effected between strategic and tactical intelligence The latter function was organised into parallel staff divisions within each Arm of Service of the SADF. These were:

- GS2 - Chief of Staff Army Intelligence - colloquially referred to in the intelligence world as 'Blennie';

- AS2 - Chief of Staff Air Force Intelligence;

- NS2 - Chief of Staff Naval Intelligence;

- MS2 - Chief of Staff Medical Intelligence.