

Any person who, by reason of his having been born in any part of South Africa included in the Union is a Union national, but who at his birth or during his minority became under the law of the United Kingdom or of any possession of the British Empire, or of any self-governing dominion, a national of that Kingdom, possession or dominion, and is still such a national and any person although born outside that part of South Africa is a Union national, may, if of full age and not a mentally disordered or defective person and not domiciled in the Union, make a declaration renouncing his status as a Union national. If, however, such person subsequently establishes a domicile in the Union, he resumes Union nationality under (b) above.

Declarations of renunciation must be made in a prescribed form before a magistrate, a justice of the peace, or other person authorised by the Minister of the Interior.

(4) Act no. 14 of 1932.

The Naturalization and Amnesty Act, 1932, (Act No. 14 of 1932) provides that nationals of the former Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics who, after the date those republics ceased to exist, did not become nationals of any other state, are deemed to have become British subjects, if