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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID.

No. R. 1443.

16 Augustus 1968.

LOONWET, 1957.

LOONVASSTELLING No. 299.

**BROOD- EN BANKETNYWERHEID, OOS-LONDEN,
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN EN QUEENSTOWN.**

In opdrag van die Minister van Arbeid, word hierby ingevolge artikel 14 (2) van die Loonwet, 1957, bekendgemaak dat die Minister kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikel 14 (1) van genoemde Wet, die Loonvasstelling wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn ten opsigte van die Brood- en Banketnywerheid, Oos-Londen, King William's Town en Queenstown, gemaak en die 9de dag van September 1968 bepaal het as die datum waarop die bepalings van genoemde Loonvasstelling bindend word.

BYLAE.

1. GEBIED EN OMVANG VAN DIE VASSTELLING.

Hierdie Vasstelling is van toepassing op alle werknemers, uitgesonderd bestuurders, en op die werkgewers van sodanige werknemers, in die Brood- en Banketnywerheid in die landdrosdistrikte Oos-Londen, King William's Town en Queenstown.

2. WOORDOMSKRYWINGS.

(1) Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het iedere uitdrukking wat in hierdie Vasstelling gebruyk is en in die Loonwet, 1957, omskryf word, dieselfde betekenis as in daardie Wet en, tensy onbestaanbaar met die samehang, beteken—

(1) „ambagsman” ’n werknemer, uitgesonderd ’n bakker, wat werk doen wat in die reël deur ’n geskoolde ambagsman verrig word, en by die toepassing van hierdie woordskrywing beteken die uitdrukking „geskoolde ambagsman” iemand wat sy leertyd uitgedien het in ’n bedryf wat kragtens die Wet op Vakleerlinge, 1944, aangewys is of geag word aangewys te wees, of wat in besit is van ’n vaardigheidsertifikaat deur die Registrateur van Vakleerlinge aan hom uitgereik ingevolge artikel 6 van die Wet op Opleiding van Ambagsmanne, 1951, of ’n sertifikaat deur genoemde Registrateur aan hom uitgereik ingevolge of artikel 2 (7) of artikel 7 (3) van genoemde Wet; (1)

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

No. R. 1443.

16 August 1968.

WAGE ACT, 1957.

WAGE DETERMINATION No. 299.

BREAD AND CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY, EAST LONDON, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.

By direction of the Minister of Labour it is hereby notified, in terms of section 14 (2) of the Wage Act, 1957, that the Minister, under the powers vested in him by section 14 (1) of the said Act, has made the Wage Determination in the Schedule hereto in respect of the Bread and Confectionery Industry, East London, King William's Town and Queenstown, and has fixed the 9th day of September 1968, as the date from which the provisions of the said Wage Determination shall be binding.

SCHEDULE.

1. AREA AND SCOPE OF DETERMINATION.

This Determination shall apply to all employees, other than managers, and to the employers of such employees, in the Bread and Confectionery Industry in the Magisterial Districts of East London, King William's Town and Queenstown.

2. DEFINITIONS.

(1) Unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression which is used in this Determination and which is defined in the Wage Act, 1957, has the same meaning as in that Act and unless inconsistent with the context—

(1) “artisan” means an employee, other than a baker, who is engaged in work normally performed by a skilled artisan, and for the purpose of this definition the expression “skilled artisan” means a person who has served his apprenticeship in a trade designated or deemed to have been designated under the Apprenticeship Act, 1944, or who holds a certificate of proficiency issued to him by the Registrar of Apprenticeship in terms of section 6 of the Training of Artisans Act, 1951, or a certificate issued to him by the said Registrar in terms of either section 2 (7) or section 7 (3) of the said Act; (1)

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(2) „arbeider” ’n werknemer wat een of meer van die volgende pligte of werksaamhede verrig:—

- (a) Houtkiste uit reeds voorbereide duie aanmeekaarsit of reeds voorbereide kartondose of veselborddose met die hand oprig;
- (b) ’n ambagsman bystaan deur artikels of gereedskap vas te hou of op ’n ander manier met hom saam te werk sonder om selfstandig die gereedskap te gebruik;
- (c) die produkte van ’n bedryfsinrigting, houters, materiaal, werktuie of ander artikels dra, oplig of opstapel;
- (d) diere, persele, masjiene, meubels, gereedskap of voertuie skoonmaak;
- (e) neut skoonmaak, kraak, maal of sorteer;
- (f) vrugte skoonmaak of van pitte ontdoen;
- (g) eiers kraak, maar nie die wit van die eiers van die geel skei nie;
- (h) vleis met die hand sny of ’n vleismeul bedien;
- (i) deeg in vultregters gooi;
- (j) petroltenks of verkoelers van motorvoertuie volmaak, bande oppomp of voertuie met behulp van ’n handhystoestel of domkrag oplig of laat sak;
- (k) draborde, panne, kiste, blikke, werktuie, vlampe, skoorstene of roetkaste smeer, skoonmaak of vir gebruik gereed maak;
- (l) brood, kaste of blikke etiketteer;
- (m) latrines, buitegeboue of Bantoe-kampongs wit;
- (n) laai of aflaai;
- (o) tee of dergelike drankte vir die werknemers of die werk-gewer maak of hulle daarmee bedien;
- (p) vuur maak, stook of uithaal of as verwyder;
- (q) diere of diervoertuie oppas;
- (r) sakke of kiste oop- of toemaak;
- (s) artikels van gelyke grootte en aantal in houters verpak wat spesiaal ontwerp is om hulle te bevat;
- (t) die produkte van ’n bedryfsinrigting ter opberging of aflewering aan ’n verpakker in die bedryfsinrigting op draborde of soortgelyke houters pak;
- (u) verf van bestelwaens op ’n ander manier as met ’n blaas-lamp verwyder;
- (v) meel in ’n sifmasjien gooi;
- (w) brood of banket was of verf;
- (x) uniforms, oorpakke of ander beskermende klere was; (31)

(3) „bakker” ’n werknemer wat—

- (a) minstens 4 jaar ondervinding van die maak van brood of banket gehad het; of
- (b) sy vakleerlingskap in die ambag bak- en banketbak ingevolge die Wet op Vakleerlinge, 1944, deurgemaak het; wat enige werk in verband met die maak van brood of banket verrig en wat toesig hou oor werknemers wat 1 of meer van ondergenoemde werksaamhede verrig:—
- (i) Banket versier, vul of afwerk;
- (ii) deeg met die hand terugslaan;
- (iii) deeg maak vir brood;
- (iv) bestanddele meng;
- (v) deeg of bakpanne wat deeg of banketmengsels bevat in oonde, uitgesonderd outomatiese oonde, plaas of brood of dergelike bakpanne daaruit haal;
- (vi) gevormde of gefatsoeneerde deeg in bakpanne plaas gereed om dit finaal te laat panrys of te bak;
- (vii) die temperatuur van oonde reël;
- (viii) banketmengsels weeg en dit in panne of ander houters plaas om dit te kook of te bak;
- (ix) brode weeg, vorm, vleg of fatsoeneer;
- (x) bestanddele wat in die maak van banket gebruik word, weeg of afmeet; (3)

(4) „bakkersassistent” ’n werknemer wat onder die toesig van ’n voormanbakker of ’n bakker—

- (a) enige masjiene bedien wat in die maak van brood of banket gebruik word;
- (b) een of meer van die werksaamhede verrig wat in punte (i) tot en met (x) in die woordomsywing van „bakker” genoem word: Met dien verstande dat ’n werknemer wat geen- een van die genoemde werksaamhede verrig nie behalwe dat hy panne wat deeg bevat in ’n outomatiese oond plaas nie ’n bakkersassistent geag moet word nie; (4)
- (5) „bakkersassistent, gekwalifiseerd,” ’n bakkersassistent met minstens 3 maande ondervinding; (5)

(2) „automatic oven” means any travelling, tunnel or similarly shaped oven in which articles are baked while travelling on a conveyor belt at a speed and in a temperature so regulated that the articles emerge from the oven fully baked; (33)

(3) „baker” means an employee who—

- (a) has had not less than four years’ experience in the making of bread or confectionery, or
 - (b) has served his apprenticeship in the trade of bread baking and confectionery in terms of the Apprenticeship Act, 1944;
- who is engaged in any activity in the making of bread or confectionery and who supervises employees engaged in performing any one or more of the following operations:—
- (i) Icing, filling or finishing confectionery;
 - (ii) knocking back dough by hand;
 - (iii) making dough for bread;
 - (iv) mixing ingredients;
 - (v) putting dough or baking pans containing dough or confectionery mixtures into or removing bread or such baking pans from ovens, other than automatic ovens;
 - (vi) putting moulded or shaped dough into baking pans ready for final proving or baking;
 - (vii) regulating the temperature of ovens;
 - (viii) scaling confectionery mixtures and placing these in pans or other receptacles for cooking or baking;
 - (ix) scaling, moulding, plaiting or shaping loaves;
 - (x) weighing or measuring ingredients used in the making of confectionery; (3)
- (4) „baker’s assistant” means an employee who, under the supervision of a foreman baker or a baker, is engaged in—

(a) operating any machine used in the making of bread or confectionery;

(b) performing any one or more of the operations mentioned in items (i) to (x), inclusive, in the definition of baker: Provided that an employee who performs non of the said operations other than putting pans containing dough into an automatic oven may be deemed not to be a baker’s assistant; (4)

(5) „baker’s assistant, qualified,” means a baker’s assistant who has had not less than three months’ experience; (5)

(6) „baker’s assistant, unqualified,” means a baker’s assistant who has had less than three months’ experience; (6)

(7) „boiler attendant” means an employee who, under general supervision, maintains the water level and steam pressure in a boiler and who may make, maintain or draw the fire in such boiler; (18)

(8) „bread” without limiting its ordinary meaning, includes buns, rolls and fancy bread; (14)

(9) „Bread and Confectionery Industry” means the Industry in which employers and employees are associated in establishments which are registered or liable for registration in terms of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, for the manufacture or making of bread or confectionery or both for sale, and includes the distribution by such employers of bread or confectionery or both, and further includes all operations incidental to or consequent on any of the aforesaid activities; (15)

(10) „casual employee” means an employee who is employed by the same employer on not more than three days in any week; (26)

(11) „clerk” means an employee who is engaged in writing, typing, filing or in any other form of clerical work and includes a cashier and a telephone switchboard operator, but does not include any other class of employee elsewhere defined in this clause notwithstanding the fact that clerical work may form a portion of such employee’s work; (19)

(12) „clerk, female, qualified,” means a female clerk who has had not less than four years’ experience; (22)

(13) „clerk, female, unqualified,” means a female clerk who has had less than four years’ experience; (23)

(14) „clerk, male, qualified,” means a male clerk who has had not less than five years’ experience; (20)

(15) „clerk, male, unqualified,” means a male clerk who has had less than five years’ experience; (21)

(6) „bakkersassistent, ongekwalifiseerd,” ’n bakkersassistent met minder as 3 maande ondervinding; (6)

(7) „banket” sonder om die gewone betekenis daarvan te beperk, ook rolle, kitkes, koek, soetgebak, beskuit, pasteitjies, pasteie, worsrolletjies, botterbroodjies, korentebrood, oliebolle, mosbolletjies of enige ander goedere wat deur middel van suurdeeg gerys is, uitgesonderd brood, maar omvat nie wafels, roomys-wafels of -keëls, honde- of jonghondbeskuit, pretzelstokkies of matzos nie; (16)

(8) „bedryfsinrigting” ’n perseel waarop of in verband waarmee 1 of meer werknemers in die Brood- en Banketnywerheid in diens is; (26)

(9) „besteller” ’n werknemer wat brood, banket, briewe of ander artikels of boodsappe van ’n bedryfsinrigting op ’n ander manier as per motorvoertuig aflewer en wat in die geval van k.b.a.-verkope kontant kan invorder en skriftelike bestellings kan aanneem en wat aanspreeklik is vir goedere wat weggeneem en kontant wat ontvang word maar wat nie brood of banket verkoop of bestellings werf nie; (23)

(10) „bestelwa” ’n diervoertuig of ’n kragaangedrewe voertuig van water aard ook al wat vir die vervoer van brood of banket gebruik word; (43)

(11) „bestelwabediende” ’n werknemer—

(a) wat in beheer van ’n bestelwa op ’n ronde is; of

(b) wat brood of banket uit ’n bestelwa verkoop of bestellings vir brood of banket werf; en

(c) wat aanspreeklik is vir die kontant wat uit hoofde van sodanige verkoop van brood of banket ontvang word;

en wat brood of banket uit ’n bestelwa kan aflewer en die bestelwa kan bestuur; (44)

(12) „bestelwabediende se assistent” ’n werknemer wat onder die toesig van ’n bestelwabediende brood of banket uit ’n bestelwa aflewer of verkoop maar wat nie die bestelwa bestuur nie; (45)

(13) „bestuurder” ’n werknemer wat deur sy werkgever belas is met die algemene—

(a) toesig oor;

(b) verantwoordelikheid vir; en

(c) leiding van

die werksaamhede van ’n bedryfsinrigting en die werknemers wat daarin werksaam is; (32)

(14) „brood” sonder om die gewone betekenis daarvan te beperk, ook bolletjies, rolle en luukse-brood; (8)

(15) „Brood- en Banketnywerheid” die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is in bedryfsinrigtings wat geregistreer is of aan registrasie onderworpe is ingevolge die Wet op Fabriek- en Bouwerk, 1941, vir die vervaardiging of maak van brood of banket of albei vir verkoop, en omvat dit die verspreiding deur sodanige werkgewers van brood of banket of albei en omvat verder alle werksaamhede wat met enigeen van voornoemde bedrywighede in verband staan of daaruit voortspruit; (9)

(16) „dag” ’n tydperk van 24 uur, bereken vanaf die tyd waarop ’n werknemer begin werk; (22)

(17) „faktotum” ’n werknemer wat kleinere herstelwerk of verstellings doen aan masjinerie of uitrusting, uitgesonderd masjinerie of uitrusting wat regstreeks gebruik word by die vervaardiging van die produkte van ’n bedryfsinrigting, en wat ook kleinere herstelwerk of opknappings aan geboue mag doen maar wat geen werk verrig wat gewoonlik deur ’n ambagsman gedoen word nie; (30)

(18) „ketelbediener” ’n werknemer wat onder algemene toesig die waterpeil en stoomdruk in ’n stoomketel in stand hou en wat die vuur in sodanige stoomketel mag maak, stook of uithaal; (7)

(19) „klerk” ’n werknemer wat skryf-, tik-, liasseer- of enige ander soort klerklike werk verrig en omvat dit ook ’n kassier en ’n telefoonskakelbordoperateur, maar geen ander klas werknemer wat elders in hierdie klousule omskryf word nie, al maak klerklike werk ook deel uit van so ’n werknemer se werk; (11)

(20) „klerk, man, gekwalifiseerd,” ’n manlike klerk met minstens 5 jaar ondervinding; (14)

(21) „klerk, man, ongekwalifiseerd,” ’n manlike klerk met minder as 5 jaar ondervinding; (15)

(22) „klerk, vrou, gekwalifiseerd,” ’n vroulike klerk met minstens 4 jaar ondervinding; (12)

(23) „klerk, vrou, ongekwalifiseerd,” ’n vroulike klerk met minder as 4 jaar ondervinding; (13)

(16) „confectionery” without limiting its ordinary meaning, includes rolls, kitkes, cakes, pastries, rusks, pasties, pies, sausage rolls, scones, currant bread, doughnuts, mosbolletjies or any other yeast-raised goods, other than bread, but does not include wafers, ice-cream wafers or cones, dog or puppy biscuits, pretzel sticks or matzos; (7)

(17) „counterhand” means an employee engaged in selling bread or confectionery over the counter in an establishment and who may receive cash for goods sold; (38)

(18) „counterhand, female, qualified,” means a female counterhand who has had not less than three years’ experience; (41)

(19) „counterhand, female, unqualified,” means a female counterhand who has had less than three years’ experience; (42)

(20) „counterhand, male, qualified,” means a male counterhand who has had not less than four years’ experience; (39)

(21) „counterhand, male, unqualified,” means a male counterhand who has had less than four years’ experience; (40)

(22) „day” means a period of twenty-four hours, reckoned from the time an employee commences work; (16)

(23) „delivery employee” means an employee who is engaged in delivering bread, confectionery, letters or other articles or messages from an establishment otherwise than by means of a motor vehicle, who may collect cash in the case of c.o.d. sales and accept written orders and who is responsible for goods taken out and cash received but who does not sell bread or confectionery or canvass for orders; (9)

(24) „driver” means an employee who, by means of a motor vehicle driven by himself, is engaged in delivering bread, confectionery, letters or other articles or messages from an establishment and who may collect cash in the case of c.o.d. sales and accept written orders but who does not sell bread or confectionery or canvass for orders; (28)

(25) „emergency work” means—

(a) any work which, owing to unforeseen circumstances such as fire, storm, accident, epidemic, act of violence, theft or a breakdown of plant or machinery, must be done without delay;

(b) any work in connection with the loading or unloading of—

(i) ships;

(ii) trucks or vehicles of the South African Railways and Harbours; or

(iii) vehicles used by a cartage contractor in the fulfilment of his contract as such with the South African Railways and Harbours; or

(c) any work in connection with the overhauling or repairing of plant or machinery which cannot be performed during ordinary working hours; (30)

(26) „establishment” means any premises in or in connection with which one or more employees are employed in the Bread and Confectionery Industry; (8)

(27) „experience” means—

(a) in relation to a clerk or a counterhand, the total period or periods of employment which an employee has had as a clerk or counterhand, respectively, in any trade whatsoever or in the service of the State;

(b) in relation to any other employee, the total period or periods of employment which such employee has had in the making of bread or confectionery in the Bread and Confectionery Industry; (32)

(28) „foreman baker” means a baker who is in control of a shift engaged in making bread or confectionery; (45)

(29) „grade I employee” means an employee who is engaged in any one or more of the following capacities, duties or operations:—

(a) Cooking meat or vegetables;

(b) counting loaves or confectionery under the supervision of a packer or packer’s assistant;

(c) cutting cake mixtures into shapes by means of a template;

(d) cutting buns for creaming;

(e) docking or notching;

(f) greasing machinery under supervision;

(g) knocking back dough by machine;

(h) labelling or wrapping parcels;

(i) loading pans in final prover;

(j) operating a hand bun-divider or hand pie-machine;

(k) operating a hand filling-machine;

(24) „korttyd” ’n tydelike vermindering van die getal gewone werkure weens ’n slappe in die bedryf, ’n tekort aan grondstowwe of ’n onklaarraking van masjinerie of installasie of onklaarraking of dreigende onklaarraking van geboue; (39)

(25) „loon” die bedrag wat ingevolge klousule 3 (1) aan ’n werknemer betaalbaar is ten opsigte van sy gewone werkure soos by klousule 5 voorgeskryf: Met dien verstande—

(a) dat, as ’n werkgever ’n werknemer ten opsigte van sodanige gewone werkure gereeld ’n hoër bedrag betaal as dié in klousule 3 (1) voorgeskryf, dit sodanige hoër bedrag beteken;

(b) dat die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling nie so uitgelê mag word nie dat dit besoldiging bedoel of omvat wat ’n werknemer wat in diens is op enige grondslag waarvoor daar in klousule 9 voorsiening gemaak word, ontvang bo en behalwe die bedrag wat hy sou ontvang het as hy nie op sodanige grondslag in diens was nie; (46)

(26) „los werknemer” ’n werknemer wat hoogstens 3 dae in ’n week by dieselfde werkgever in diens is; (10)

(27) „magasynman” ’n werknemer wat verantwoordelik is vir die ontvang, berging of uitreiking van artikels of materiaal wat in ’n bedryfsinrigting vir die maak van brood of banket gebruik word; (40)

(28) „motorbestuurder” ’n werknemer wat met ’n motorvoertuig wat hy self bestuur, die brood, banket, briewe of ander artikels of boodskappe van ’n bedryfsinrigting aflewer en wat in die geval van k.b.a.-verkoop kontant kan invorder en skriftelike bestellings kan aanneem, maar wat nie brood, of banket verkoop of bestellings werf nie; (24)

(29) „motorvoertuig” ’n kragaaangedrewe voertuig wat vir die vervoer van goedere gebruik word en omvat ook ’n voorhaker en ’n trekker; (33)

(30) „noodwerk”—

(a) enige werk wat weens onvoorsiene omstandighede soos ’n brand, storm, ongeluk, epidemie, gewelddaad, diefstal, of ’n onklaarraking van installasie of masjinerie sonder versuim gedoen moet word;

(b) enige werk in verband met die laai of aflaa van—

(i) skepe;

(ii) spoorwaens of voertuie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens; of

(iii) voertuie wat deur ’n vervoerkontraakteur gebruik word in die nakoming van sy kontrak as sodanig met die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens; of

(c) enige werk in verband met die opknapping of herstel van installasie of masjinerie wat nie gedurende gewone werkure verrig kan word nie; (25)

(31) „onbelaste gewig” die gewig van ’n motorvoertuig of sleepwa soos aangegee in ’n lisensie of sertifikaat wat ten opsigte van so ’n motorvoertuig of sleepwa uitgereik is deur ’n owerheid wat by wet gemagtig is om lisensies ten opsigte van motorvoertuie uit te reik: Met dien verstande dat, in die geval van ’n twee- of driewielige motorfiets, bromponie of bromfiets of trapfiets met hulpmotor, die onbelaste gewig geag word hoogstens 1,000 lb te wees; (42)

(32) „ondervinding”—

(a) met betrekking tot ’n klerk of ’n toonbankbediende, die totale tydperk of tydperke wat ’n werknemer onderskeidelik as ’n klerk of as ’n toonbankbediende in watter bedryf ook al of in diens van die Staat werksaam was;

(b) met betrekking tot enige ander werknemer, die totale tydperk of tydperke wat sodanige werknemer in die maak van brood of banket in die Brood- en Banketnywerheid werksaam was; (27)

(33) „outomatiese oond” ’n bewegende oond, ’n tonneloond of ’n oond van soortgelyke vorm waarin artikels gebak word onderwyl hulle op ’n vervoerband voortbeweeg teen ’n spoed en temperatuur wat so gereël word dat die artikel klaar gebak uit die oond kom; (2)

(34) „senior bestuurs- of administratiewe werknemer” ’n werknemer wat deur die werkgever belas is met werk wat die verantwoordelikheid meebring om by die uitvoering van die bedryfsinrigting se werksaamhede besluite van ’n administratiewe aard te neem; (37)

(l) putting pans containing dough into, or removing pans containing bread from, an automatic oven;

(m) receiving dough from a moulding machine and placing it into pans;

(n) repairing or ironing uniforms, overalls or other protective clothing;

(o) separating whites of eggs from yolks;

(p) sieving flour by mechanical means;

(q) tipping dough by mechanical means;

(r) weighing to a set scale or measuring to a set measure;

(s) wrapping labels round pies, wrapping individual products or sealing such wrapped products;

(t) changing wheels or tyres or repairing punctures or cleaning, polishing, greasing, oiling or spraying delivery vans;

(u) knocking out small dents in the bodies of motor vehicles or smoothing surfaces by filing prior to painting;

(v) rubbing down damaged areas on bodies of motor vehicles with water paper prior to painting or polishing such areas after painting;

(w) repairing delivery bicycles, inclusive of mending punctures, replacing spokes or aligning wheels;

(x) vanman’s assistant; (48)

(30) “handyman” means an employee who is engaged in making minor repairs or adjustments to machinery or equipment, other than machinery or equipment directly used in the manufacture of the products of an establishment, and who may effect minor repairs or renovations to buildings but who does not do work normally performed by an artisan; (17)

(31) “labourer” means an employee who is engaged in any one or more of the following duties or operations:—

(a) assembling wooden boxes from ready-prepared shooks or setting up by hand ready-made cardboard or fibre board boxes;

(b) assisting an artisan by holding articles or tools or otherwise working with him without using the tools independently;

(c) carrying, lifting or stacking the products of an establishment, containers, materials, utensils or other articles;

(d) cleaning animals, premises, machines, furniture, tools or vehicles;

(e) cleaning, cracking, grinding or sorting nuts;

(f) cleaning or stoning fruit;

(g) cracking eggs, but not separating the white of the eggs from the yolks;

(h) cutting meat by hand or operating a mincing machine;

(i) feeding dough into hoppers;

(j) filling motor vehicle petrol tanks or radiators, inflating tyres or raising or lowering vehicles by means of a hand hoist or jack;

(k) greasing, cleaning or preparing for use trays, pans, boxes, tins, utensils, flues, smoke stacks or soot boxes;

(l) labelling loaves, boxes or tins;

(m) lime-washing latrines, outbuildings or Bantu compounds;

(n) loading or unloading;

(o) making tea or similar beverages for, or serving tea or similar beverages to, employees or the employer;

(p) making, maintaining or drawing fires or removing ashes;

(q) minding animals or animal-drawn vehicles;

(r) opening or closing bags or boxes;

(s) packing articles of uniform size and number into containers specially designed to contain them;

(t) packing the products of an establishment into trays or similar containers for storage or delivery to a packer in the establishment;

(u) removing paint from vans in any other way than by means of a blowlamp;

(v) tipping flour into a mechanical sieve;

(w) washing or painting loaves or confectionery;

(x) washing uniforms, overalls or other protective clothing; (2)

(32) “manager” means an employee who is charged by his employer with the overall—

(a) supervision over,

(b) responsibility for, and

(c) direction of,

(35) „skof” ’n groep werknemers wat saam werk om brood of banket in ’n bedryfsinrigting te maak gedurende enige getal ure wat, afgesien van die etenspouses, agtereenvolgend is; (38)

(36) „stukwerk” ’n stelsel waarvolgens ’n werknemer se besoldiging gegrond word op die hoeveelheid werk wat verrig is; (36)

(37) „tegniese of professionele werknemer” ’n werknemer wat deur die werkgever belas is met die uitvoering van werk van ’n tegniese of professionele aard; (41)

(38) „toonbankbediende” ’n werknemer wat in ’n bedryfsinrigting brood of banket oor die toonbank verkoop en wat vir die verkoopte goedere kontant mag ontvang; (17)

(39) „toonbankbediende, man, gekwalifiseerd,” ’n manlike toonbankbediende met minstens 4 jaar ondervinding; (20)

(40) „toonbankbediende, man, ongekwalifiseerd,” ’n manlike toonbankbediende met minder as 4 jaar ondervinding; (21)

(41) „toonbankbediende, vrou, gekwalifiseerd,” ’n vroulike toonbankbediende met minstens 3 jaar ondervinding; (18)

(42) „toonbankbediende, vrou, ongekwalifiseerd,” ’n vroulike toonbankbediende met minder as 3 jaar ondervinding; (19)

(43) „verpakker” ’n werknemer wat beheer het oor die ontvangs, nagaan, bymeekaarmaak of verpakking van brood of banket ter versending of aflewering uit ’n bedryfsinrigting, met inbegrip van die weeg of adresseer van pakette; (34)

(44) „verpakkersassistent” ’n werknemer, uitgesonderd ’n arbeider, wat onder die toesig van ’n verpakker brood of banket ontvang, nagaan, versamel of verpak ter versending of aflewering of wat pakette weeg of adresseer; (35)

(45) „voormanbakker” ’n bakker wat in beheer is van ’n skof wat brood of banket maak; (28)

(46) „wag” ’n werknemer wat ’n perseel of eiendom bewaak; (47)

(47) „werkdag”, uitgesonderd met betrekking tot ’n wag, enige dag, uitgesonderd ’n Sondag of ’n openbare vakansiedag, waarop ’n werknemer normaalweg werk; (48)

(48) „werknemer, graad I,” ’n werknemer wat in 1 of meer van die volgende hoedanighede werksaam is of 1 van die volgende pligte of werksaamhede verrig:—

- (a) Vleis of groente kook;
- (b) brood of banket onder toesig van ’n verpakker of verpakkersassistent tel;
- (c) koekdeeg met ’n koekvorm sny;
- (d) bolletjies vir die aanbring van room oopsny;
- (e) perforering of inkeping;
- (f) masjinerie onder toesig smeer;
- (g) deeg met ’n masjien terugslaan;
- (h) pakette toedraai of etiketteer;
- (i) panne in die laaste ryskas plaas;
- (j) ’n handbolletjieverdeler- of handpasteimasjien bedien;
- (k) ’n handvulmasjien bedien;
- (l) panne wat deeg bevat in ’n outomatiese oond plaas of panne met brood daaruit haal;
- (m) deeg uit die vormmasjien haal en in panne plaas;
- (n) uniforms, oorpakke of ander beskermende klere heelmaak of stryk;
- (o) die wit en geel van eiers skei;
- (p) meel meganies sif;
- (q) deeg meganies uitkantel;
- (r) op ’n gestelde weegskaal weeg of na ’n vaste maat meet;
- (s) etikette om pasteie draai, produkte individueel toedraai of sodanige toegedraaide produkte verseël;
- (t) wiele of buitebande omruil of lekplekke in bande heelmaak of bestelwaens skoonmaak, opvryf, smeer, olie of bespuit;
- (u) klein duikies in die bak van ’n motorvoertuig uitklop of ’n oppervlakte vyl voordat dit geverf word;
- (v) die beskadigde oppervlakte van ’n motorvoertuig se bak met waterpapier glad skuur voordat dit geverf word of opvryf nadat dit geverf is;

the activities of an establishment and the employees engaged therein; (13)

(33) “motor vehicle” means any power-driven vehicle used for conveying goods and includes a mechanical horse and a tractor; (29)

(34) “packer” means an employee who is in charge of the receiving, checking, assembling or packing of bread or confectionery for despatch or delivery from an establishment, including the weighing or addressing of packages; (43)

(35) “packer’s assistant” means an employee, other than a labourer, who, under the supervision of a packer, is engaged in receiving, checking, assembling or packing bread or confectionery for despatch or delivery or weighing or addressing packages; (44)

(36) “piece-work” means any system under which an employee’s remuneration is based on the quantity of work done; (36)

(37) “senior managerial or administrative employee” means an employee who is charged by his employer with the performance of work entailing responsibility for taking decisions of an administrative character in the conduct of the activities of the factory; (34)

(38) “shift” means a group of employees who work together in making bread or confectionery in an establishment during any number of hours which, except for meal intervals, are consecutive; (35)

(39) “short-time” means a temporary reduction in the number of ordinary hours of work owing to slackness of trade, a shortage of raw materials, a breakdown of plant or machinery or a breakdown or threatened breakdown of buildings; (24)

(40) “storeman” means an employee who is responsible for receiving, storing or issuing articles or materials used in an establishment in the making of bread or confectionery; (27)

(41) “technical or professional employee” means an employee who is charged by his employer with the performance of work of a technical or professional character; (37)

(42) “unladen weight” means the weight of any motor vehicle or trailer as recorded in a licence or certificate issued in respect of such motor vehicle or trailer by any authority empowered by law to issue licences in respect of motor vehicles: Provided that in the case of a two or three-wheeled motor cycle, motor scooter or auto-cycle or a cycle fitted with an auxiliary engine the unladen weight shall be deemed not to exceed 1,000 lb; (31)

(43) “van” means any animal-drawn vehicle or any power-driven vehicle whatsoever used for conveying bread or confectionery; (10)

(44) “vanman” means an employee—

(a) who is in charge of a van on a round; or

(b) who sells bread or confectionery from a van or canvasses for orders for bread or confectionery; and

(c) who is responsible for the cash received from such sale of bread or confectionery; and who may deliver bread or confectionery from a van and drive the van; (11)

(45) “vanman’s assistant” means an employee who, under the supervision of a vanman, is engaged in delivering or selling bread or confectionery from a van, but who does not drive the van; (12)

(46) “wage” means the amount of money payable to an employee in terms of clause 3 (1) in respect of his ordinary hours of work as prescribed in clause 5: Provided—

(a) that, if an employer regularly pays an employee in respect of such ordinary hours of work an amount higher than that prescribed in clause 3 (1), it means such higher amount;

(b) that the first proviso shall not be construed so as to refer to or include any remuneration which an employee, who is employed on any basis provided for in clause 9, received over and above the amount which he would have received if he had not been employed on such a basis; (25)

(47) “watchman” means an employee who is engaged in guarding premises or property; (46)

(w) bestelfietse herstel, met inbegrip van die heelmaak van lekplekke, speke vervang of wiele spoor;

(x) bestelwabediende se assistent. (29)

(2) By die toepassing van hierdie Vasstelling word 'n werknemer geag in dié klas te wees waarin hy uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik werksaam is.

3. BESOLDIGING.

(1) Die minimum loon wat 'n werkgever aan elke lid van ondergenoemde klasse werknemers in sy diens moet betaal, is dié hieronder uiteengesit:—

(48) "work day", except in relation to a watchman, means any day, other than a Sunday or a public holiday, on which an employee normally works. (47)

(2) For the purpose of this Determination an employee shall be deemed to be in that class in which he is wholly or mainly engaged.

3. REMUNERATION.

(1) The minimum wage which an employer shall pay to each member of the undermentioned classes of his employees shall be as set out hereunder—

(a) Werknemers uitgesonderd los werknemers

	In die landdrosdistrik Oos-Londen	In die landdrosdistrikte King William's Town en Queenstown	
		Gedurende die eerste jaar na hierdie vasstelling bindend word	Daarna
	Per week	Per week	Per week
	R	R	R
Ambagsman.....	38.18	34.08	34.08
Bakker.....	24.38	21.62	21.62
Bakkersassistent—			
Gedurende die eerste drie maande ondervinding.....	10.58	9.20	9.66
Daarna.....	11.04	9.66	10.12
Ketelbediener.....	7.59	6.44	6.90
Klerk, vrou, ongekwalifiseerd—			
Gedurende die eerste jaar ondervinding.....	10.38	10.38	10.38
Gedurende die tweede jaar ondervinding.....	12.12	12.12	12.12
Gedurende die derde jaar ondervinding.....	13.85	13.85	13.85
Gedurende die vierde jaar ondervinding.....	15.58	15.58	15.58
Klerk, vrou, gekwalifiseerd.....	17.31	17.31	17.31
Klerk, man, ongekwalifiseerd—			
Gedurende die eerste jaar ondervinding.....	11.54	11.54	11.54
Gedurende die tweede jaar ondervinding.....	14.31	14.31	14.31
Gedurende die derde jaar ondervinding.....	17.08	17.08	17.08
Gedurende die vierde jaar ondervinding.....	19.85	19.85	19.85
Gedurende die vyfde jaar ondervinding.....	22.62	22.62	22.62
Klerk, man, gekwalifiseerd.....	25.39	25.39	25.39
Toonbankbediende, vrou, ongekwalifiseerd—			
Gedurende die eerste jaar ondervinding.....	10.38	10.38	10.38
Gedurende die tweede jaar ondervinding.....	12.12	12.12	12.12
Gedurende die derde jaar ondervinding.....	13.85	13.85	13.85
Gedurende die vierde jaar ondervinding.....	15.69	15.58	15.58
Toonbankbediende, vrou, gekwalifiseerd.....			
Toonbankbediende, man, ongekwalifiseerd—			
Gedurende die eerste jaar ondervinding.....	11.54	11.54	11.54
Gedurende die tweede jaar ondervinding.....	14.31	14.31	14.31
Gedurende die derde jaar ondervinding.....	17.08	17.08	17.08
Gedurende die vierde jaar ondervinding.....	19.85	19.85	19.85
Toonbankbediende, man, gekwalifiseerd.....	23.08	22.62	22.62
Besteller—			
Agtien jaar oud of ouer.....	7.13	5.98	6.44
Onder agtien jaar.....	5.06	4.14	4.60
Bestuurder van 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die onbelaste gewig tesame met die onbelaste gewig van enige sleepwa of sleepwaens wat deur so 'n voertuig getrek word—			
(i) hoogstens 1,000 lb is.....	8.51	7.59	7.59
(ii) meer as 1,000 maar minder as 6,000 lb is.....	14.95	14.03	14.03
(iii) meer as 6,000 lb is.....	17.71	16.79	16.79
Voormanbakker.....	40.02	35.88	35.88
Werknemer, graad I.....	7.13	5.98	6.44
Faktotum.....	14.03	12.65	12.65
Arbeider, vrou.....	5.29	4.37	4.83
Arbeider, man—			
Agtien jaar oud of ouer.....	6.67	5.52	5.98
Onder agtien jaar.....	5.06	4.14	4.60
Verpakker.....	20.24	18.40	18.40
Verpakkersassistent.....	8.97	7.59	8.05
Magasynman.....	22.08	19.78	19.78
Bestelwabediende.....	18.63	16.79	16.79
Wag.....	7.59	6.44	6.90
Werknemer nie elders in hierdie klousule uitdruklik genoem nie.....	8.74	8.05	8.05

(a) *Employees other than casual employees*

	In the Magisterial District of East London	In the Magisterial Districts of King William's Town and Queenstown	
		During the first year after this determination becomes binding	Thereafter
	Per week R	Per week R	Per week R
Artisan.....	38.18	34.08	34.08
Baker.....	24.38	21.62	21.62
Baker's assistant—			
During the first three months of experience.....	10.58	9.20	9.66
Thereafter.....	11.04	9.66	10.12
Boiler attendant.....	7.59	6.44	6.90
Clerk, female, unqualified—			
During the first year of experience.....	10.38	10.38	10.38
During the second year of experience.....	12.12	12.12	12.12
During the third year of experience.....	13.85	13.85	13.85
During the fourth year of experience.....	15.58	15.58	15.58
During the fifth year of experience.....	17.31	17.31	17.31
Clerk, female, qualified.....			
Clerk, male, unqualified—			
During the first year of experience.....	11.54	11.54	11.54
During the second year of experience.....	14.31	14.31	14.31
During the third year of experience.....	17.08	17.08	17.08
During the fourth year of experience.....	19.85	19.85	19.85
During the fifth year of experience.....	22.62	22.62	22.62
Clerk, male, qualified.....	25.39	25.39	25.39
Counterhand, female, unqualified—			
During the first year of experience.....	10.38	10.38	10.38
During the second year of experience.....	12.12	12.12	12.12
During the third year of experience.....	13.85	13.85	13.85
During the fourth year of experience.....	15.69	15.58	15.58
Counterhand, female, qualified.....			
Counterhand, male, unqualified—			
During the first year of experience.....	11.54	11.54	11.54
During the second year of experience.....	14.31	14.31	14.31
During the third year of experience.....	17.08	17.08	17.08
During the fourth year of experience.....	19.85	19.85	19.85
Counterhand, male, qualified.....	23.08	22.62	22.62
Delivery employee—			
Eighteen years of age or over.....	7.13	5.98	6.44
Under eighteen years.....	5.06	4.14	4.60
Driver of a motor vehicle the unladen weight of which together with the unladen weight of any trailer or trailers drawn by it—			
(i) does not exceed 1,000 lb.....	8.51	7.59	7.59
(ii) exceeds 1,000 lb but not 6,000 lb.....	14.95	14.03	14.03
(iii) exceeds 6,000 lb.....	17.71	16.79	16.79
Foreman Baker.....	40.02	35.88	35.88
Grade I employee.....	7.13	5.98	6.44
Handyman.....	14.03	12.65	12.65
Labourer, female.....	5.29	4.37	4.83
Labourer, male—			
Eighteen years of age or over.....	6.67	5.52	5.98
Under eighteen years.....	5.06	4.14	4.60
Packer.....	20.24	18.40	18.40
Packer's assistant.....	8.97	7.59	8.05
Storeman.....	22.08	19.78	19.78
Vanman.....	18.63	16.79	16.79
Watchman.....	7.59	6.44	6.90
Employee not elsewhere in this clause specifically mentioned.....	8.74	8.05	8.05

(b) *Los werknemer.*—'n Los werknemer moet vir elke dag of gedeelte van 'n dag diens minstens een-tyfde betaal word van die weekloon voorgeskryf vir 'n werknemer in dieselfde gebied en van dieselfde geslag, wat dieselfde klas werk verrig as dié wat van die los werknemer vereis word: Met dien verstande dat, waar die werkgewer van 'n los werknemer vereis om die werk te verrig van 'n klas werknemer vir wie 'n loon teen 'n stygende skaal voorgeskryf word, die uitdrukking „weekloon” die weekloon beteken wat vir 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer van daardie klas voorgeskryf word, en voorts met dien verstande dat, waar die werkgewer van 'n los werknemer vereis om vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 4 agtereenvolgende ure op enige dag te werk, sy loon met hoogstens 50 persent verminder mag word.

(2) *Kontrakgrondslag.*—By die toepassing van hierdie klousule moet die dienskontrak van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, op 'n weeklikse grondslag berus en moet 'n werknemer, behoudens die bepalings van klousule 4 (6), vir 'n week minstens die volle weekloon wat in subklousule (1), gelees met subklousule (3), voorgeskryf word vir 'n werknemer van sy klas in die gebied waarin hy werk, betaal word, afgesien daarvan of hy in so 'n week die maksimum getal gewone werkure wat ingevolge klousule 5 vir hom geld, of minder, gewerk het.

(b) *Casual employee.*—A casual employee shall be paid in respect of every day or part of a day of employment not less than one-fifth of the weekly wage prescribed for an employee in the same area and of the same sex who performs the same class of work as the casual employee is required to do: Provided that, where the employer requires a casual employee to perform the work of a class of employee for whom wages on a rising scale are prescribed the expression “weekly wage” shall mean the weekly wage prescribed for a qualified employee of that class and provided further that, where the employer requires a casual employee to work for a period of not more than four consecutive hours on any day, his wage may be reduced by not more than fifty per cent.

(2) *Basis of contract.*—For the purpose of this clause the contract of employment of an employee, other than a casual employee, shall be on a weekly basis, and, save as provided in clause 4 (6), an employee shall be paid in respect of a week not less than the full weekly wage prescribed in subclause (1), read with subclause (3), for an employee of his class in the area in which he works, whether he has in that week worked the maximum number of ordinary hours of work applicable to him in terms of clause 5 or less.

(3) *Differensiële loon.*—'n Werkgewer wat van 'n lid van 1 klas van sy werknemers vereis of hom toelaat om vir langer as altesaam 1 uur op 'n dag of benewens sy eie werk of in die plek daarvan werk van 'n ander klas te verrig waarvoor of—

(a) 'n hoër loon as dié van sy eie klas, of

(b) 'n stygende loonskaal wat uitloop op 'n hoër loon as dié van sy eie klas,

in subklousule (1) voorgeskryf word, moet ten opsigte van daardie dag aan sodanige werknemer betaal—

(i) in die geval in paragraaf (a) bedoel, minstens die dagloon bereken teen die hoër tarief; en

(ii) in die geval in paragraaf (b) bedoel, minstens die dagloon bereken op dié kerf in die stygende skaal onmiddellik bokant die loon wat die werknemer vir sy gewone werk ontvang het:

Met dien verstande dat—

(i) die bepalinge van hierdie subklousule nie geld nie wanneer die verskil tussen die klasse ingevolge subklousule (1) op ouderdom, ondervinding of geslag berus;

(ii) tensy daar in 'n skriftelike kontrak tussen 'n werkgewer en sy werknemer uitdruklik anders bepaal word, niks in hierdie Vasstelling só uitgelê mag word dat dit 'n werkgewer belet om van sy werknemer te vereis om 'n ander klas werk te verrig waarvoor die voorgeskrywe loon dieselfde of laer is as dié wat vir so 'n werknemer voorgeskryf word nie.

(4) *Loonberekening.*—(a) Die dagloon van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, is sy weekloon gedeel deur 6.

(b) Die maandloon van 'n werknemer is $4\frac{1}{3}$ maal sy weekloon.

(c) Die uurloon van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, is sy weekloon gedeel deur die getal gewone werkure wat hy gewoonlik in 'n week werk.

4. BETALING VAN BESOLDIGING.

(1) *Werknemers uitgesonderd los werknemers.*—Behoudens die bepalinge van klousule 6 (4), moet iedere bedrag verskuldig aan 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, weekliks in kontant of, as die werknemer daartoe instem, maandeliks in kontant of per tjek betaal word gedurende die werkure, of binne 15 minute nadat die werk gestaak is, op die dag waarop die bedryfsinrigting so 'n werknemer gewoonlik betaal, of by diensbeëindiging, as dit voor die gewone betaaldag geskied, en sodanige bedrag moet in 'n verseelde kovert of houer wees waarop of wat vergesel gaan van 'n staat waarop gemeld word—

(a) die werkgewer se naam;

(b) die werknemer se naam of sy nommer op die betaalstaat en sy beroep;

(c) die getal gewone werkure wat die werknemer gewerk het;

(d) die getal ure wat die werknemer oortyd gewerk het;

(e) die getal ure wat die werknemer op 'n Sondag, 'n openbare vakansiedag of die dag wat hy vry het, gewerk het;

(f) die werknemer se loon;

(g) besonderhede van enige ander besoldiging wat uit die werknemer se diens voortspruit;

(h) besonderhede van enige bedrag wat afgetrek is;

(i) die werklike bedrag wat aan die werknemer betaal word; en

(j) die tydperk waarvoor die betaling geskied;

en sodanige kovert of houer waarop hierdie inligting aangeteken is of sodanige staat word die eiendom van die werknemer: Met dien verstande dat voornoemde inligting nie verstrek hoef te word aan 'n werknemer wat uit hoofde van klousule 5 (10) (a) uitgesluit is van die bepalinge ten opsigte van werkure nie.

(2) *Los werknemer.*—'n Werkgewer moet die besoldiging wat aan 'n los werknemer verskuldig is, by die beëindiging van sy diens in kontant aan hom betaal.

(3) *Premies.*—Geen bedrag mag regstreeks of onregstreeks vir die indiensneming of opleiding van 'n werknemer aan 'n werkgewer betaal of deur hom aangeneem word nie.

(4) *Koop van goedere.*—'n Werkgewer mag nie van sy werknemer vereis om van hom of van enige winkel, plek of persoon deur hom aangewys, goedere te koop nie.

(5) *Kos en huisvesting.*—Behoudens die bepalinge van die Bantoe (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945, mag 'n werkgewer nie van sy werknemer vereis om van hom of van enigiemand anders of op 'n plek deur hom aangewys, kos of huisvesting of kos en huisvesting aan te neem nie.

(3) *Differential wage.*—An employer who requires or permits a member of one class of his employees to perform for longer than one hour in the aggregate on any day, either in addition to his own work or in substitution therefor, work of another class for which either—

(a) a wage higher than that of his own class, or

(b) a rising scale of wages terminating in a wage higher than that of his own class,

is prescribed in subclause (1), shall pay to such employee in respect of that day—

(i) in the case referred to in paragraph (a), not less than the daily wage calculated at the higher rate, and,

(ii) in the case referred to in paragraph (b), not less than the daily wage calculated on the notch in the rising scale immediately above the wage which the employee was receiving for his ordinary work:

Provided that—

(i) the provisions of this subclause shall not apply where the difference between classes in terms of subclause (1) is based on age, experience or sex;

(ii) unless expressly otherwise provided in a written contract between an employer and his employee, nothing in this Determination shall be so construed as to preclude an employer from requiring his employee to perform work of another class for which class the same or a lower wage is prescribed than that prescribed for such employee.

(4) *Calculation of wages.*—(a) The daily wage of an employee, other than a casual employee, shall be his weekly wage divided by six.

(b) The monthly wage of an employee shall be four and a third times his weekly wage.

(c) The hourly wage of an employee, other than a casual employee, shall be his weekly wage divided by the number of ordinary hours of work which he ordinarily works in a week.

4. PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION.

(1) *Employees other than casual employees.*—Save as provided in clause 6 (4), any amount due to an employee, other than a casual employee, shall be paid in cash weekly or, with the consent of the employee, in cash or by cheque monthly during the hours of work or within fifteen minutes of ceasing work, on the usual pay-day of the establishment for such employee or on termination of employment if this takes place before the usual pay-day, and such amount shall be contained in a sealed envelope or container on which shall be recorded or which shall be accompanied by a statement showing—

(a) the employer's name;

(b) the employee's name or his number on the pay-roll and his occupation;

(c) the number of ordinary hours of work worked by the employee;

(d) the number of overtime hours worked by the employee;

(e) the number of hours worked by the employee on a Sunday, a public holiday or his day off;

(f) the employee's wage;

(g) the details of any other remuneration arising out of the employee's employment;

(h) the details of any deductions made;

(i) the actual amount paid to the employee; and

(j) the period in respect of which payment is made;

and such envelope or container on which these particulars are recorded or such statement shall become the property of the employee: Provided that the aforementioned information need not be furnished to an employee who is excluded from the hours of work provisions by virtue of clause 5 (10) (a).

(2) *Casual employee.*—An employer shall pay the remuneration due to a casual employee in cash on termination of his employment.

(3) *Premiums.*—No payment shall be made to or accepted by an employer, either directly or indirectly, in respect of the employment or training of an employee.

(4) *Purchase of goods.*—An employer shall not require his employee to purchase any goods from him or from any shop, place or person nominated by him.

(5) *Board and lodging.*—Save as provided in the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, an employer shall not require his employee to board or lodge or board and lodge with him or with any person or at any place nominated by him.

(6) *Aftrakkings.*—'n Werkgewer mag sy werknemer geen boetes opleë of bedrae van sy werknemer se besoldiging aftrek nie: Met dien verstande dat hy die volgende kan aftrek:—

(a) Met die skriftelike toestemming van sy werknemer, 'n bedrag vir 'n vakansie- siektebystands-, versekerings-, spaar-, voorsorgs- of pensioenfonds, of vir ledelgelde van vakverenigings;

(b) behoudens andersluidende bepalings in hierdie Vasstelling, telkens wanneer 'n werknemer om 'n ander rede as op las of versoek van sy werkgewer van sy werk afwesig is, 'n bedrag eweredig aan die tydperk van sy afwesigheid en bereken op grondslag van die loon wat sodanige werknemer ten tyde van sodanige afwesigheid ten opsigte van sy gewone werkure ontvang het;

(c) iedere bedrag wat 'n werkgewer regtens of kragtens of ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n bevoegde hof mag of moet aftrek;

(d) wanneer 'n werknemer daarmee instem of daar ingevolge die Bantoe (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945, van hom vereis word om kos en huisvesting of kos, of huisvesting van sy werkgewer aan te neem, 'n bedrag van hoogstens—

	Per week.	Per maand.
	R	R
(i) Kos.....	0.80	3.47
(ii) Huisvesting.....	0.40	1.73
(iii) Kos en huisvesting.....	1.20	5.20;

(e) wanneer die gewone werkure in klousule 5 voorgeskryf, weens korttyd verminder word, 'n bedrag van hoogstens die werknemer (uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer) se uurloon vir elke uur van sodanige vermindering: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) sodanige afrekkings, ongeag die getal ure waarmee die gewone werkure aldus verminder word, hoogstens gelyk aan een-derde van die werknemer se weekloon is;

(ii) geen afrekkings ten opsigte van korttyd wat deur 'n slappe in die bedryf of 'n tekort aan grondstowwe ontstaan, geskied nie tensy die werkgewer sy werknemer op die vorige werkdag kennis gegee het van sy voorneme om die gewone werkure te verminder;

(iii) ten opsigte van korttyd weens die feit dat die masjinerie of installasie uit orde is of dat die geboue onbruikbaar is of dreig om dit te word, geen afrekkings vir die eerste uur waarin daar nie gewerk word nie, geskied nie tensy die werkgewer sy werknemer op die vorige dag kennis gegee het dat daar geen werk sal wees nie;

(f) met die skriftelike toestemming van 'n werknemer, iedere bedrag wat 'n werkgewer aan 'n munisipale raad of ander plaaslike owerheid betaal het aan die huur van 'n huis of aan huisvesting in 'n tehuis wat die werknemer in 'n lokasie of Bantoeoord onder die beheer van so 'n raad of ander plaaslike owerheid bewoon.

5. WERKURE, GEWONE EN OORTYD-, EN BETALING VIR OORTYDWERK.

(1) *Gewone werkure.*—'n Werkgewer mag nie van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, vereis of hom toelaat om meer gewone werkure te werk nie as—

(a) in die geval van 'n besteller, bestelwabediende, bestelwabediende se assistent of 'n motorbestuurder—

(i) agt-en-veertig in 'n week van Maandag tot en met Saterdag; en

(ii) agt op enige dag;

(b) in die geval van enige ander werknemer—

(i) ses-en-veertig in 'n week van Maandag tot en met Vrydag; en

(ii) behoudens die bepalings van subparagraaf (i) hiervan, 8 op 'n dag, tensy die ure op 1 dag hoogstens 5 is, wanneer die ure op enigen van die ander dae tot 8½ verleng kan word.

(2) 'n Werkgewer mag nie van 'n los werknemer vereis of hom toelaat om meer gewone werkure as 8 op 'n dag te werk nie.

(3) 'n Werkgewer mag nie vereis of toelaat dat 'n besteller, motorbestuurder, bestelwabediende of bestelwabediende se assistent in sy diens voor 5-uur vm. begin werk of sy werkgewer se bedryfsinrigting voor 6-uur vm. verlaat om brood of banket te verkoop of af te lewer nie, en ook nie dat hy na 6-uur nm. op enige dag werk nie: Met dien verstande dat daar in die landdrosdistrik Queenstown vereis of toegelaat mag word dat 'n besteller, motorbestuurder, bestelwabediende of bestelwabediende se assistent om 4.30 vm. begin werk vir die doel om brood of banket uitsluitlik in 'n Bantoegebied soos in artikel 1 van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956 (Wet No. 28 van 1956), omskryf, af te lewer of te verkoop.

(6) *Deductions.*—An employer shall not levy any fines against his employee nor shall he make any deductions from his employee's remuneration: Provided that he may make the following:—

(a) With the written consent of his employee, a deduction for holiday, sick benefit, insurance, savings, provident or pension funds, or subscriptions to trade unions;

(b) except where otherwise provided in this Determination, whenever an employee is absent from work, other than on the instructions or at the request of his employer, a deduction proportionate to the period of his absence and calculated on the basis of the wage which such employee was receiving in respect of his ordinary hours of work at the time of such absence;

(c) a deduction of any amount which an employer by law or order of any competent court is required or permitted to make;

(d) whenever an employee agrees or is required in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, to accept board and lodging or board or lodging with his employer, a deduction not exceeding the amounts specified hereunder—

	Per week	Per month
	R	R
(i) Board.....	0.80	3.47
(ii) Lodging.....	0.40	1.73
(iii) Board and lodging.....	1.20	5.20;

(e) whenever the ordinary hours of work prescribed in clause 5 are reduced on account of short-time, a deduction not exceeding the amount of the employee's (other than a casual employee's) hourly wage in respect of each hour of such reduction: Provided that—

(i) such deduction shall not exceed one-third of the employee's weekly wage, irrespective of the number of hours by which the ordinary hours of work are thus reduced;

(ii) no deduction shall be made in the case of short-time arising out of slackness of trade or shortage of raw materials, unless the employer has given his employee notice on the previous work day of his intention to reduce the ordinary hours of work;

(iii) no deduction shall be made in the case of short-time owing to a breakdown of plant or machinery or a breakdown or threatened breakdown of buildings, in respect of the first hour not worked; unless the employer has given his employee notice on the previous day that no work will be available;

(f) with the written consent of an employee, a deduction of any amount which an employer has paid to any municipal council or other local authority in respect of the rent of any house or accommodation in any hostel occupied by such employee in any location or Bantu village under the control of such council or other local authority.

5. HOURS OF WORK, ORDINARY AND OVERTIME, AND PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME.

(1) *Ordinary hours of work.*—An employer shall not require or permit an employee, other than a casual employee, to work more ordinary hours of work than—

(a) in the case of a delivery employee, vanman, vanman's assistant or a driver—

(i) forty-eight in any week from Monday to Saturday, inclusive; and

(ii) eight on any day;

(b) in the case of any other employee—

(i) forty-six in any week from Monday to Saturday, inclusive; and

(ii) subject to subparagraph (i) hereof, eight on any day, unless the hours on one day do not exceed five, in which case the hours on any of the other days may be extended to eight and one-half.

(2) An employer shall not require or permit a casual employee to work more ordinary hours of work than eight on any day.

(3) An employer shall not require or permit his delivery employee, driver, vanman or vanman's assistant to commence work earlier than 5 o'clock a.m. or to leave his employer's establishment for the sale or delivery of bread or confectionery earlier than 6 o'clock a.m. nor to work after 6 o'clock p.m. on any day: Provided that in the Magisterial District of Queenstown a delivery employee, driver, vanman or vanman's assistant may be required or permitted to commence work at 4.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of delivering or selling bread or confectionery exclusively in a Bantu area as defined in section one of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956 (Act No. 28 of 1956).

(4) *Etenspouses.*—'n Werkgewer mag nie van 'n werknemer vereis of hom toelaat om meer as 5-uur aaneen sonder 'n etens-pouse van minstens 1-uur te werk nie, en gedurende sodanige pouse mag daar nie van sodanige werknemer vereis word of mag hy nie toegelaat word om enige werk te verrig nie, en sodanige pouse maak nie deel van die gewone werkure of oortyd-ure uit nie: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) 'n werkgewer met sy werknemer ooreen mag kom om die duur van sodanige pouse tot uiters 'n halfuur te verkort, en in dié geval en nadat die werkgewer die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Arbeid, vir sy gebied skriftelik in kennis gestel het van sodanige ooreenkoms, kan die pouse aldus verkort word;

(ii) werktydperke wat onderbreek word deur pouses van minder as 1-uur, uitgesonderd waar voorbehoudsbepaling (i) van toepassing is, geag word aaneenlopend te wees;

(iii) as sodanige pouse langer as 1-uur is, enige tyd wat een en 'n kwart uur te bowe gaan, geag word werktyd te wees;

(iv) alleenlik 1 sodanige pouse gedurende die gewone werk-ure van 'n werknemer op 'n dag nie deel van die gewone werkure mag uitmaak nie.

(5) *Werkure moet agtereenvolgend wees.*—Behoudens die bepaling van subklousule (4), moet alle werkure van 'n werknemer op iedere dag agtereenvolgend wees.

(6) *Oortydwerk.*—Alle tyd, uitgesonderd dié op 'n Sondag of op enige openbare vakansiedag in klousule 8 (1) genoem, wat 'n werknemer langer werk as die getal gewone werkure wat in subklousules (1) en (2) voorgeskryf word, is oortydwerk.

(7) *Beperking van oortydwerk.*—'n Werkgewer mag nie van 'n werknemer vereis of hom toelaat om langer oortyd te werk nie as—

(a) in die geval van 'n los werknemer, 2 uur op 'n dag;

(b) in die geval van enige ander werknemer, 10 uur in 'n week;

Met dien verstande dat die daaglikse en weeklikse beperking van oortydwerk gedurende die tydperk 12 tot en met 31 Desember in enige jaar met onderskeidelik 1 uur en 5 uur te bowe gegaan mag word.

(8) *Vroulike werknemers.*—Ondanks andersluidende bepalinge in hierdie klousule, mag 'n werkgewer nie van 'n vroulike werknemer vereis of haar toelaat om—

(a) tussen 6-uur nm. en 6-uur vm. te werk nie;

(b) op meer as 5 dae in 'n week na 1-uur nm. te werk nie;

(c) meer as 2 uur oortyd op 'n dag te werk nie, met dié uitsondering dat 'n werknemer wat 'n werkweek van 5 dae het, op 'n Saterdag tot 4 uur oortyd mag werk, maar dan só dat die oortydwerk hoogstens 10 uur in 'n week behoort;

(d) op meer as 3 agtereenvolgende dae in 'n week oortyd te werk nie;

(e) op meer as 60 dae in 'n jaar oortyd te werk nie;

(f) na voltooiing van haar gewone werkure meer as 1 uur op 'n dag oortyd te werk nie tensy hy—

(i) sodanige werknemer voor die middag kennis waarvan gegee het; of

(ii) sodanige werknemer van 'n toereikende ete voorsien en haar genoeg tyd gelaat het om dit te nuttig voordat sy met die oortydwerk moet begin; of

(iii) sodanige werknemer minstens 25 sent betyds betaal het om haar in staat te stel om 'n ete te verkry en te nuttig voordat sy met die oortydwerk moet begin.

(9) *Betaling vir oortydwerk.*—'n Werkgewer moet 'n werknemer wat oortyd werk, betaal teen minstens—

(a) in die geval van 'n los werknemer, een en 'n derde maal sy gewone loon ten opsigte van die totale tydperk aldus deur sodanige werknemer op 'n dag gewerk;

(b) in die geval van 'n ander werknemer, een en 'n derde maal sy gewone loon ten opsigte van die totale tydperk aldus deur sodanige werknemer in 'n week gewerk;

Met dien verstande dat 'n werkgewer wat vereis of toelaat dat sy werknemer langer ure oortydwerk verrig ooreenkomstig die voorbehoudsbepaling by subklousule (7), sodanige werknemer ten opsigte van sodanige oortydwerk teen minstens dubbel sy gewone loon moet betaal.

(10) *Voorbehoudsbepalinge.*—(a) Die bepalinge van hierdie klousule is nie op 'n voorman, 'n senior bestuurs- of administratiewe werknemer of op 'n tegniese of professionele werknemer van toepassing nie indien en solank so 'n werknemer gereeld 'n loon teen minstens R200 per maand in die landdrostdistrik Oos-Londen en R187.50 per maand in die landdrostdistrikte King William's Town en Queenstown ontvang.

(b) Die bepalinge van subklousules (4), (5) en (7) is nie op 'n werknemer van toepassing nie terwyl hy noodwerk verrig.

(4) *Meal intervals.*—An employer shall not require or permit an employee to work for more than five hours continuously without a meal interval of not less than one hour during which interval such employee shall not be required or permitted to perform any work, and such interval shall not form part of the ordinary hours of work or overtime: Provided that—

(i) an employer may agree with his employee to reduce the period of such interval to not less than half-an-hour, and in that event, and after the employer has informed the Divisional Inspector, Department of Labour, for his area, in writing of such agreement, the interval may be so reduced;

(ii) periods of work interrupted by intervals of less than one hour, except when proviso (i) applies, shall be deemed to be continuous;

(iii) if such interval be longer than one hour, any period in excess of one-and-one-quarter hours shall be deemed to be time worked;

(iv) only one such interval during the ordinary hours of work of an employee on any day shall not form part of the ordinary hours of work.

(5) *Hours of work to be consecutive.*—Save as provided in subclause (4), all hours of work of an employee on any day shall be consecutive.

(6) *Overtime.*—All time worked, other than on a Sunday or on any public holiday referred to in clause 8 (1), in excess of the number of ordinary hours of work prescribed in subclauses (1) and (2) shall be overtime.

(7) *Limitation of overtime.*—An employer shall not require or permit an employee to work overtime for more than—

(a) in the case of a casual employee, two hours on any day;

(b) in the case of any other employee, ten hours in any one week;

Provided that during the period from the 12th to the 31st of December, inclusive, in any year the daily and weekly limitation of overtime may be exceeded by one hour and five hours, respectively.

(8) *Female employees.*—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this clause, an employer shall not require or permit a female employee to work—

(a) between 6 o'clock p.m. and 6 o'clock a.m.;

(b) after 1 o'clock p.m. on more than five days a week;

(c) overtime for more than two hours on any day, except that an employee who works a five-day week may work up to four hours overtime on a Saturday, but so that ten hours are not exceeded in any week;

(d) overtime on more than three consecutive days in any week;

(e) overtime on more than sixty days in any year;

(f) overtime after completion of her ordinary hours of work for more than one hour on any day unless he has—

(i) before midday given notice thereof to such employee; or

(ii) provided such employee with an adequate meal and allowed her sufficient time to have it before she has to commence overtime; or

(iii) paid such employee not less than twenty-five cents in sufficient time to enable her to obtain and have a meal before overtime is due to commence.

(9) *Payment for overtime.*—An employer shall pay an employee who works overtime at a rate of not less than—

(a) in the case of a casual employee, one-and-one-third times his ordinary wage in respect of the total period so worked by such employee on any day;

(b) in the case of any other employee, one-and-one-third times his ordinary wage in respect of the total period so worked by such employee in any week;

Provided that an employer, who requires or permits his employee to work excess overtime hours in accordance with the proviso to subclause (7) shall pay such employee in respect of such overtime worked at a rate of not less than double his ordinary wage.

(10) *Savings.*—(a) The provisions of this clause shall not apply to a foreman, a senior managerial or administrative employee or to a technical or professional employee if and for so long as such an employee is in receipt of a regular wage at a rate of not less than R200 per month in the Magisterial District of East London and R187.50 per month in the Magisterial Districts of King William's Town and Queenstown.

(b) The provisions of subclauses (4), (5) and (7) shall not apply to an employee while he is engaged on emergency work.

(c) Die bepalinge van subklousule (4) is nie op 'n besteller, bestelwediende, bestelwediende se assistent of 'n motorbestuurder van toepassing nie.

(d) Die bepalinge van hierdie klousule is nie op 'n wag wie se werkgever hom 'n dag van 24 agtereenvolgende ure ten opsigte van elke week diens vry afgee, van toepassing nie: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) hy geen bedrag van sy wag se loon ten opsigte daarvan aftrek nie;

(ii) 'n werkgever, in plaas daarvan dat hy sodanige dag vry af aan sy wag gee, sodanige wag dié loon mag betaal wat hy sou ontvang het indien hy nie op sodanige dag gewerk het nie, plus 'n bedrag van minstens dubbel sy dagloon ten opsigte van sodanige dag wat nie toegestaan is nie.

6. JAARLIKSE VERLOF.

(1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subklousule (2), moet 'n werkgever aan sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, ten opsigte van iedere voltooide tydperk van 12 maande diens by hom verlof verleen van 21 agtereenvolgende kalenderdae, en moet hy sodanige werknemer ten opsigte van sodanige verlof 'n bedrag betaal van minstens 3 maal die weekloon waarop hy met ingang van die eerste dag van die verlof geregtig is: Met dien verstande dat by die toepassing van hierdie klousule die weekloon van 'n werknemer wat stukwerk ooreenkomstig klousule 9 (1) verrig, bereken moet word op die grondslag uiteengesit in artikel 20 (5) (a) van die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941.

(2) Die verlof voorgeskryf in subklousule (1), moet verleen word op 'n tyd wat die werkgever bepaal: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) as sodanige verlof nie eerder verleen is nie, dit behoudens die bepalinge van subklousule (3) so verleen moet word dat dit begin binne 4 maande na voltooiing van die 12 maande diens waarop dit betrekking het; of dat, as die werkgever en sy werknemer voor die verstryking van genoemde tydperk van 4 maande skriftelik daartoe ooreengekom het, die werkgever sodanige verlof aan die werknemer moet verleen met ingang van 'n datum uiterlik 2 maande na die verstryking van genoemde tydperk van 4 maande;

(ii) die tydperk van verlof nie met siekteverlof wat ingevolge klousule 7 verleen is of, tensy die werknemer dit versoek en die werkgever skriftelik daartoe instem, met 'n tydperk van militêre opleiding ingevolge die Verdedigingswet, 1957, mag saamval nie;

(iii) as Nuwejaarsdag, Goeie Vrydag, Hemelvaartsdag, Gelofte-dag of Kersdag binne die tydperk van sodanige verlof val, daar vir elke sodanige vakansiedag nog 'n werkdag by gemelde tydperk gevoeg moet word as 'n verdere tydperk van verlof en dat die werknemer vir elke sodanige dag wat bygevoeg word, 'n bedrag van minstens sy dagloon betaal moet word;

(iv) 'n werkgever al die dae geleentheidsverlof wat op die skriftelike versoek van sy werknemer met volle betaling aan hom verleen is gedurende die tydperk van 12 maande diens waarop die verloftydperk betrekking het, van sodanige verloftydperk kan aftrek.

(3) (a) Op die skriftelike versoek van sy werknemer kan 'n werkgever die verlof oor 'n tydperk van hoogstens 24 maande diens laat ooploop: Met dien verstande—

(i) dat sodanige werknemer so 'n versoek doen binne 4 maande na verstryking van die eerste tydperk van 12 maande diens waarop die verlof betrekking het, en

(ii) dat die werkgever die datum van ontvangs van sodanige versoek daarop aanbring en dit onderteken en die versoek vir minstens 3 jaar bewaar vanaf sodanige datum of vanaf die datum van verstryking van die eerste tydperk van 12 maande diens waarop die verlof betrekking het, en wel vanaf die jongste van dié twee datums.

(b) Die bepalinge van subklousule (2) is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die verlof in hierdie subklousule bedoel.

(4) Die besoldiging ten opsigte van die verlof voorgeskryf in subklousule (1), gelees met subklousule (3), moet uiterlik op die laaste werkdag voor die aanvangsdatum van die verlof betaal word.

(5) Aan 'n werknemer wie se diens gedurende enige dienstermyn van 12 maande eindig voordat die tydperk voorgeskryf in subklousule (1), ten opsigte van so 'n termyn opgeloopt het, moet daar by sodanige diensbeëindiging, benewens ander besoldiging wat aan hom verskuldig mag wees, vir elke voltooide maand van sodanige dienstermyn 'n bedrag betaal word van minstens een-vierde van die weekloon wat hy onmiddellik voor die datum van sodanige diensbeëindiging ontvang het: Met dien verstande dat 'n werkgever ten opsigte van 'n verloftydperk wat hy ingevolge

(c) The provisions of subclause (4) shall not apply to a delivery employee, vanman, vanman's assistant or a driver.

(d) The provisions of this clause shall not apply to a watchman whose employer grants him a day off of twenty-four consecutive hours in respect of every week of employment: Provided that—

(i) he makes no deduction from his watchman's wage in respect thereof;

(ii) an employer may, in lieu of granting his watchman any such day off, pay such watchman the wage which he would have received if he had not worked on such day, plus an amount of not less than double his daily wage in respect of such day not granted.

6. ANNUAL LEAVE.

(1) Subject to the provisions of subclause (2), an employer shall grant to his employee, other than a casual employee, in respect of each completed period of twelve months of employment with him twenty-one consecutive calendar days' leave and shall pay such employee in respect of such leave an amount of not less than three times the weekly wage to which he is entitled as from the first day of the leave: Provided that for the purpose of this clause the weekly wage of an employee who is engaged on piece-work in terms of clause 9 (1) shall be calculated on the basis set out in section 20 (5) (a) of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941.

(2) The leave prescribed in subclause (1) shall be granted at a time to be fixed by the employer: Provided that—

(i) if such leave has not been granted earlier, it shall, save as provided in subclause (3), be granted so as to commence within four months after the completion of the twelve months of employment to which it relates or, if the employer and employee has agreed thereto, in writing, before the expiration of the said period of four months, the employer shall grant such leave to the employee as from a date not later than two months after the expiration of the said period of four months;

(ii) the period of leave shall not be concurrent with sick leave granted in terms of clause 7 nor, unless the employee so requests and the employer agrees, in writing, with any period of military training under the Defence Act, 1957;

(iii) If New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, the Day of the Covenant or Christmas Day falls within the period of such leave, another work day shall, for each such holiday, be added to the said period as a further period of leave and the employee shall be paid an amount of not less than his daily wage in respect of each such day added;

(iv) an employer may set off against such period of leave any days of occasional leave granted on full pay to his employee at such employee's written request during the period of twelve months of employment to which the period of leave relates.

(3) (a) At the written request of his employee, an employer may permit the leave to accumulate over a period of not more than twenty-four months of employment: Provided—

(i) that the request is made by such employee not later than four months after the expiry of the first period of twelve months of employment to which the leave relates, and

(ii) that the date of the receipt of the request is endorsed on the request over his signature by the employer, who shall retain the request for a period of not less than three years from such date or the date of the expiry of the first period of twelve months of employment to which the leave relates, whichever is the later.

(b) The provisions of subclause (2) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the leave referred to in this subclause.

(4) The remuneration in respect of the leave prescribed in subclause (1), read with subclause (3), shall be paid not later than the last work day before the date of commencement of the leave.

(5) An employee whose employment terminates during any period of twelve months of employment before the period of leave prescribed in subclause (1) in respect of that period has accrued shall, upon such termination and in addition to any other remuneration which may be due to him, be paid in respect of each completed month of such period of employment an amount of not less than one-fourth of the weekly wage he was receiving immediately before the date of such termination: Provided that an employer may make a proportionate deduction

die vierde voorbehoudsbepaling van subklousule (2) aan 'n werknemer verleen het, 'n eweredige bedrag kan aftrek; en voorts met dien verstande dat 'n werknemer—

(i) wat sy diens verlaat sonder om dié kennis te gee en dié kennisgewingstermyn uit te dien wat by klousule 12 voorgeskryf word, tensy die werkgewer van sodanige kennisgewing afgesien het of tensy die werknemer sy werkgewer betaal het in plaas daarvan om aldus kennis te gee; of

(ii) wat sy diens sonder 'n regsgeldige rede verlaat; of

(iii) wat sonder kennisgewing deur sy werkgewer ontslaan word om 'n rede wat vir sodanige ontslag sonder kennisgewing regsgeldig is,

op geen betaling uit hoofde van hierdie subklousule geregtig is nie.

(6) 'n Werknemer wat geregtig geword het op 'n tydperk van verlof voorgeskryf in subklousule (1), gelees met subklousule (3), en wie se diens eindig voordat sodanige verlof verleen is, moet by sodanige diensbeëindiging die bedrag betaal word wat hy ten opsigte van die verlof sou ontvang het as die verlof op die datum van diensbeëindiging aan hom verleen was.

(7) By die toepassing van hierdie klousule word die uitdrukking „diens” geag ook te omvat—

(a) enige tydperk ten opsigte waarvan 'n werkgewer 'n werknemer ingevolge klousule 12 betaal in plaas van kennis te gee;

(b) enige tydperk wat 'n werknemer afwesig is—

(i) met verlof ingevolge hierdie klousule;

(ii) met siekteverlof ingevolge klousule 7;

(iii) op las of versoek van sy werkgewer;

en wel tot 'n totaal, in enige jaar, van hoogstens 10 weke; en

(c) enige tydperk wat 'n werknemer afwesig is vir militêre opleiding ingevolge die Verdedigingswet, 1957: Met dien verstande dat 'n werknemer nie geregtig is om meer as 4 maande van een sodanige opleidingstydperk as diens te eis nie, en word diens geag te begin—

(i) in die geval van 'n werknemer wat voor die inwerking-treding van hierdie Vasstelling kragtens enige wet op 'n tydperk van jaarlikse verlof geregtig geword het, op die datum waarop sodanige werknemer laas kragtens sodanige wet op verlof geregtig geword het;

(ii) in die geval van 'n werknemer wat voor die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie Vasstelling in diens was en op wie enige wet wat vir jaarlikse verlof voorsiening maak, van toepassing was maar wat nog nie daarkragtens op 'n tydperk van verlof geregtig geword het nie, op die aanvangsdatum van sodanige diens;

(iii) in die geval van 'n ander werknemer, op die datum waarop sodanige werknemer by sy werkgewer in diens getree het of op die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie Vasstelling, en wel op die jongste van die twee datums.

7. SIEKTEVERLOF.

(1) Behoudens die bepalings van subklousule (2), moet 'n werkgewer aan sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, wat weens ongeskiktheid van die werk afwesig is, siekteverlof verleen vir altesaam 24 werkdag gedurende elke tydkring van 24 agtereenvolgende maande diens by hom, en moet hy sodanige werknemer ten opsigte van elke tydperk van afwesigheid ingevolge hierdie subklousule minstens die loon betaal wat hy sou ontvang het as hy gedurende sodanige tydperk gewerk het: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) gedurende die eerste 24 agtereenvolgende maande diens, 'n werknemer nie op meer siekteverlof met volle betaling geregtig is nie as, 1 werkdag ten opsigte van elke voltooide maand diens;

(ii) hierdie klousule nie van toepassing is nie op 'n werknemer op wie se skriftelike versoek 'n werkgewer bydraes wat minstens gelyk is aan dié wat die werknemer self bydra, betaal aan 'n fonds of organisasie wat die werknemer aanwys en wat die werknemer waarborg dat, in geval van sy ongeskiktheid in die omstandighede in hierdie klousule vermeld, altesaam minstens die ekwivalent van sy loon vir 24 werkdag in elke tydkring van 24 maande diens aan hom betaal sal word, met dié uitsondering dat, gedurende die eerste 24 maande wat die werknemer bydraes betaal, die gewaarborgde koers verlaag kan word maar nie tot minder nie as die aanwaskoers vermeld in die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling van hierdie subklousule;

(iii) waar 'n werkgewer ingevolge 'n wet gelde vir hospitaal- of mediese behandeling ten opsigte van 'n werknemer moet betaal en sodanige gelde wel betaal, die bedrag wat aldus betaal is, afgetrek kan word van die bedrag wat ingevolge hierdie klousule ten opsigte van afwesigheid weens ongeskiktheid verskuldig is;

in respect of any period of leave granted to an employee in terms of the fourth proviso to subclause (2) and provided further that an employee—

(i) who leaves his employment without having given and served the period of notice prescribed in clause 12, unless the employer has waived such notice or the employee has paid the employer in lieu of notice; or

(ii) who leaves his employment without cause recognised by law as sufficient; or

(iii) who is dismissed by his employer without notice for any cause recognised by law as sufficient for such dismissal without notice, shall not be entitled to any payment by virtue of this subclause.

(6) An employee who has become entitled to a period of leave prescribed in subclause (1), read with subclause (3), and whose employment terminates before such leave has been granted, shall upon such termination be paid the amount he would have received in respect of the leave, had the leave been granted to him as at the date of the termination.

(7) For the purpose of this clause the expression “employment” shall be deemed to include—

(a) any period in respect of which an employer, in terms of clause 12, pays an employee in lieu of notice;

(b) any period during which an employee is absent—

(i) on leave in terms of this clause;

(ii) on sick leave in terms of clause 7;

(iii) on the instructions or at the request of his employer, amounting in the aggregate in any year to not more than ten weeks; and

(c) any period during which an employee is absent undergoing military training in pursuance of the Defence Act, 1957: Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to claim as employment more than four months of any one period of such training, and employment shall be deemed to commence—

(i) in the case of an employee who had before the coming into force of this Determination become entitled to a period of annual leave in terms of any law, on the date on which such employee last became entitled to such leave under such law;

(ii) in the case of an employee who was in employment before the coming into force of this Determination and to whom any law providing for annual leave applied but who had not become entitled to a period of leave in terms thereof, on the date on which such employment commenced;

(iii) in the case of any other employee, on the date on which such employee entered his employer's service or on the date of the coming into force of this Determination whichever is the later.

7. SICK LEAVE.

(1) Subject to the provisions of subclause (2), an employer shall grant to his employee, other than a casual employee, who is absent from work through incapacity, twenty-four work days' sick leave in the aggregate during each cycle of twenty-four consecutive months of employment with him, and shall pay such employee in respect of any period of absence in terms of this subclause not less than the wage he would have received had he worked during such period: Provided that—

(i) in the first 24 consecutive months of employment an employee shall not be entitled to sick leave on full pay at a rate of more than one work day in respect of each completed month of employment;

(ii) this clause shall not apply to an employee at whose written request an employer makes contributions, at least equal to those made by the employee, to any fund or organisation nominated by the employee, which fund or organisation guarantees to the employee in the event of his incapacity in the circumstances set out in this clause the payment to him of not less than in the aggregate the equivalent of his wage for twenty-four work days, in each cycle of twenty-four months of employment, except that during the first twenty-four months of the payment of contributions by the employee the guaranteed rate may be reduced but to not less than the rate of accrual set out in the first proviso to this subclause;

(iii) where an employer is by any law required to pay fees for hospital or medical treatment in respect of an employee, and pays such fees, the amount so paid may be set off against the payment due in respect of absence owing to incapacity in terms of this clause;

(iv) indien daar by 'n ander wet van 'n werkgewer vereis word om 'n werknemer sy volle loon te betaal ten opsigte van 'n tydperk van ongeskiktheid waarvoor hierdie klousule voorsiening maak, die bepalings van hierdie klousule nie van toepassing is nie.

(2) 'n Werkgewer mag, as 'n opskortende voorwaarde vir die betaling, deur hom, van 'n bedrag wat 'n werknemer kragtens hierdie klousule eis ten opsigte van enige afwesigheid van sy werk—

(a) vir meer as 1 dag; of

(b) op die werkdag onmiddellik voor of die werkdag onmiddellik na 'n Sondag of Nuwejaarsdag, Goeie Vrydag, Hemelvaartsdag, Geloftedag of Kersdag,

van die werknemer vereis om 'n sertifikaat voor te lê wat deur 'n geregistreerde mediese praktisyn onderteken is en wat die aard en duur van die werknemer se ongeskiktheid meld; Met dien verstande dat, wanneer 'n werknemer gedurende enige tydperk van hoogstens 8 agtereenvolgende weke by 2 of meer geleenthede betaling ingevolge hierdie klousule ontvang het sonder om so 'n sertifikaat voor te lê, sy werkgewer gedurende die tydperk van 8 agtereenvolgende weke onmiddellik na die laaste sodanige geleentheid van hom mag vereis om so 'n sertifikaat ten opsigte van enige afwesigheid voor te lê.

(3) Wanneer 'n werknemer gedurende die eerste tydkring van 24 maande diens by dieselfde werkgewer weens ongeskiktheid vir 'n langer tydperk afwesig is as die siekteverlof wat hom ten tyde van sodanige ongeskiktheid toekom, is hy geregtig op betaling vir slegs dié siekteverlof wat hom dan toekom; maar sy werkgewer moet, as hy dit nie reeds gedoen het nie, by verstryking van gemelde tydkring of by diensbeëindiging voor sodanige verstryking, hom ten opsigte van sodanige langer tydperk van afwesigheid weens ongeskiktheid uitbetaal vir sover die siekteverlof wat hom ten tyde van sodanige verstryking of beëindiging toekom, nog nie geneem is nie.

(4) By die toepassing van hierdie klousule—

(a) word die uitdrukking „diens” geag ook te omvat—

(i) enige tydperk wat 'n werknemer afwesig is—

(aa) met verlof ingevolge klousule 6;

(bb) op las of versoek van sy werkgewer;

(cc) met siekteverlof ingevolge subklousule (1),

en wat in enige jaar altesaam hoogstens 10 weke beloop, en

(ii) enige tydperk wat 'n werknemer afwesig is vir militêre opleiding ingevolge die Verdedigingswet, 1957: Met dien verstande dat 'n werknemer nie geregtig is om meer as 4 maande van 1 sodanige opleidingstydperk as diens te eis nie, en word enige tydperk van diens by dieselfde werkgewer onmiddellik voor die datum van inwerkintrede van hierdie Vasstelling geag diens ingevolge hierdie Vasstelling te wees, en word alle siekteverlof wat met volle betaling aan so 'n werknemer gedurende sodanige tydperk verleen is, geag ingevolge hierdie Vasstelling verleen te wees;

(b) beteken „ongeskiktheid” onvermoë om te werk weens siekte of 'n besering, uitgesonderd dié veroorsaak deur 'n werknemer se eie wangedrag: Met dien verstande dat werkonvermoë wat veroorsaak is deur 'n ongeluk waarvoor vergoeding betaalbaar is ingevolge die Ongevallewet, 1941, geag word ongeskiktheid te wees slegs ten opsigte van 'n tydperk van werkonvermoë waarvoor geen bedrag in verband met ongeskiktheid kragtens daardie Wet betaalbaar is nie.

8. OPENBARE VAKANSIEDAE EN SONDAE.

(1) Behoudens die bepalings van klousules 4 (6) en 6 (2), moet 'n werkgewer aan 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, wat nie op Nuwejaarsdag, Goeie Vrydag, Hemelvaartsdag, Geloftedag of Kersdag werk nie, minstens sy weekloon betaal vir die week waarin so 'n dag val.

(2) Wanneer 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, op Nuwejaarsdag, Goeie Vrydag, Hemelvaartsdag, Geloftedag of Kersdag werk, moet sy werkgewer hom, behoudens die bepalings van klousule 4 (6), vir die week waarin so 'n dag val, minstens sy weekloon betaal, plus sy uurloon vir elke uur of deel van 'n uur wat die werknemer altesaam op so 'n dag gewerk het: Met dien verstande dat, waar daar van 'n werknemer vereis word of hy toegelaat word om minder as 4 uur op so 'n dag te werk, hy geag word 4 uur te gewerk het.

(3) Wanneer 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, op 'n Sondag werk, moet sy werkgewer of—

(a) die werknemer—

(i) indien hy aldus vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 4 uur werk, minstens sy dagloon betaal,

(ii) indien hy aldus vir 'n tydperk van meer as 4 uur werk, teen minstens dubbel sy gewone loon ten opsigte van die hele tydperk wat hy op sodanige Sondag werk of minstens dubbel sy dagloon betaal, en wel die bedrag wat die grootste is, of

(iv) if in respect of any period of incapacity covered by this clause an employer is required by any other law to pay to an employee his full wages, the provisions of this clause shall not apply.

(2) An employer may, as a condition precedent to the payment by him of any amount claimed in terms of this clause by an employee in respect of any absence from work—

(a) for more than one day; or

(b) on the work day immediately preceding or the work day immediately succeeding a Sunday or New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, the Day of the Covenant or Christmas Day,

require the employee to produce a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner stating the nature and duration of the employee's incapacity: Provided that when an employee has during any period of up to eight consecutive weeks received payment in terms of this clause on two or more occasions without producing such a certificate his employer may during the period of eight consecutive weeks immediately succeeding the last such occasion require him to produce such a certificate in respect of any absence.

(3) Where, during the first cycle of twenty-four months of employment with the same employer, an employee is absent owing to incapacity for a period in excess of any sick leave accrued at the time of such incapacity, he shall be entitled to be paid in respect of only such leave as has so accrued; but his employer shall, if he has not previously done so, at the expiry of the said cycle of employment or on termination of employment before such expiry pay him in respect of such excess period of absence owing to incapacity to the extent to which sick leave, accrued at such expiry or termination, had not been taken.

(4) For the purpose of this clause the expression—

(a) “employment” shall be deemed to include—

(i) any period during which an employee is absent—

(aa) on leave in terms of clause 6;

(bb) on the instructions or at the request of his employer;

(cc) on sick leave in terms of subclause (1),

amounting in the aggregate, in any year, to not more than ten weeks, and

(ii) any period during which an employee is absent undergoing military training in pursuance of the Defence Act, 1957: Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to claim as employment more than four months of any one period of such training, and any period of employment which an employee has had with the same employer immediately before the date of the coming into force of this Determination shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be employment under this Determination, and any sick leave on full pay granted to such an employee during such period shall be deemed to have been granted under this Determination;

(b) “incapacity” means inability to work owing to any sickness or injury other than that caused by an employee's own misconduct: Provided that any inability to work caused by an accident for which compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, shall be deemed to be incapacity only in respect of any period of inability to work for which no amount in regard to disablement is payable in terms of that Act.

8. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

(1) Subject to the provisions of clauses 4 (6) and 6 (2), if an employee, other than a casual employee, does not work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, the Day of the Covenant or Christmas Day, his employer shall pay him for the week in which such day falls not less than his weekly wage.

(2) Whenever an employee, other than a casual employee, works on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, the Day of the Covenant or Christmas Day his employer shall, save as provided in clause 4 (6), pay him for the week in which such day falls not less than his weekly wage, plus his hourly wage for each hour or part of an hour worked by the employee in the aggregate on such day: Provided that where such an employee is required or permitted to work for less than four hours on such day he shall be deemed to have worked for four hours.

(3) Whenever an employee, other than a casual employee, works on a Sunday, his employer shall either—

(a) pay the employee—

(i) if he so works for a period not exceeding four hours, not less than his daily wage;

(ii) if he so works for a period exceeding four hours, at a rate not less than double his ordinary wage in respect of the total period worked by him on such Sunday, or not less than double his daily wage, whichever is the greater; or

(b) hom teen minstens een en 'n derde maal sy gewone loon betaal ten opsigte van die hele tydperk wat hy op sodanige Sondag werk en hom binne 7 dae vanaf sodanige Sondag 1 dag verlof verleen en hom ten opsigte daarvan minstens sy dagloon betaal: Met dien verstande dat, waar daar van sodanige werknemer vereis of hy toegelaat word om minder as 4 uur op sodanige Sondag te werk, hy geag moet word 4 uur te gewerk het.

(4) Wanneer 'n werknemer 'n skof werk wat gedeeltelik op 'n openbare vakansiedag in klousule 8 (1) genoem of op 'n Sondag en gedeeltelik op 'n ander dag val, moet daar geag word dat die hele skof gewerk is op die kalenderdag waarop die grootste gedeelte van so 'n skof val.

(5) Hierdie klousule is nie van toepassing nie—

(a) op 'n wag;

(b) op 'n voorman of 'n senior bestuurs- of administratiewe werknemer of op 'n tegniese of professionele werknemer indien en solank so 'n werknemer gereeld 'n loon teen minstens R200 per maand in die landdrosdistrik Oos-Londen en R187.50 per maand in die landdrosdistrik King William's Town en Queenstown ontvang.

(6) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie Vasstelling mag 'n werkgewer nie vereis of toelaat dat sy werknemer, met inbegrip van 'n los werknemer, voor 6-uur nm. op 'n Sondag met werk, uitgesonderd noodwerk, 'n aanvang maak nie.

9. STUKWERK EN KOMMISSIEWERK.

(1) 'n Werkgewer mag, nadat hy minstens 1 week vooraf kennis aan sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n handelsreisiger, gegee het, 'n stukwerkstelsel invoer, en sodanige werkgewer moet, behoudens die bepalings van klousule 4 (6), sy werknemer wat volgens sodanige stukwerkstelsel werk, teen die besoldiging betaal wat ooreenkomstig sodanige stelsel van toepassing is: Met dien verstande dat die werkgewer, ongeag die hoeveelheid werk wat verrig is, die werknemer moet betaal—

(a) in die geval van 'n ander werknemer as 'n los werknemer, vir elke week waarin stukwerk verrig word, minstens die bedrag wat hy so 'n werknemer vir daardie week sou moet betaal het as hy hom 'n tydloon betaal het;

(b) in die geval van 'n los werknemer, vir elke dag waarop stukwerk verrig word, minstens die bedrag wat hy so 'n werknemer vir daardie dag sou moet betaal het as hy hom 'n tydloon betaal het.

(2) 'n Werkgewer moet 'n lys van die besoldiging bedoel in subklousule (1), op 'n opvallende plek in sy bedryfsinrigting opgeplak hou.

(3) 'n Werkgewer wat voornemens is om 'n bestaande stukwerkstelsel of die besoldiging wat daarvolgens van toepassing is, af te skaf of te wysig, moet aan sy werknemer wat volgens sodanige stelsel werk, minstens 1 kalendermaand kennis van sodanige voorneme gee: Met dien verstande dat 'n werkgewer en sy werknemer oor 'n langer kennisgewingstermyn ooreen kan kom, en in so 'n geval mag die werkgewer nie vir 'n korter termyn as dié waaroor daar ooreengekom is, kennis gee nie.

(4) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie klousule, hoef 'n werkgewer nie 'n los werknemer kennis te gee van sy voorneme om 'n stukwerkstelsel in te voer of af te skaf of te wysig nie.

10. GETALLEVERHOUDING.

(1) 'n Werkgewer mag nie 'n bakker in diens neem nie tensy hy 'n voormanbakker in sy diens het: Met dien verstande dat 'n bakker vir hoogstens 4 uur in die afwesigheid van 'n voormanbakker deeg mag maak.

(2) 'n Werkgewer mag nie 'n bakkersassistent in diens neem nie tensy hy 'n bakker in sy diens het, en hy mag hoogstens 6 bakkersassistenten in diens neem vir elke voormanbakker en 6 vir elke bakker in sy diens.

(3) 'n Werkgewer mag nie vereis of toelaat dat 'n bestelwadiende in beheer is van, of verantwoordelik is vir, meer as een bestelwa nie.

(4) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule kan 'n werkgewer of bestuurder wat op 'n skof uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik die werk van 'n voormanbakker verrig, geag word 'n voormanbakker te wees: met dien verstande dat 'n werkgewer of 'n bestuurder nie vir meer as een skof op 'n dag of in meer as een bedryfsinrigting op 'n dag aldus geag mag word nie.

(5) Hierdie klousule is afsonderlik in elke bedryfsinrigting van toepassing en subklousules (1) en (2) is van toepassing op elke skof in 'n bedryfsinrigting waarin daar meer as een skof per dag gewerk word.

(b) pay him at a rate not less than one-and-one-third times his ordinary wage in respect of the total period worked by him on such Sunday, and grant him within seven days of such Sunday one day's leave and pay him in respect thereof not less than his daily wage: Provided that where such an employee is required or permitted to work for less than four hours on such Sunday he shall be deemed to have worked for four hours.

(4) Whenever an employee works a shift which partly falls on any public holiday referred to in clause 8 (1) or on a Sunday and partly on any other day, the whole shift shall be deemed to have been worked on the calendar day on which the major portion of such shift falls.

(5) This clause shall not apply—

(a) to a watchman;

(b) to a foreman or a senior managerial or administrative employee or to a technical or professional employee if and for so long as such employee is in receipt of a regular wage at a rate of not less than R200 per month in the Magisterial District of East London and R187.50 per month in the Magisterial Districts of King William's Town and Queenstown.

(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Determination, an employer shall not require or permit his employee, including a casual employee, to commence work, other than emergency work earlier than six o'clock p.m. on a Sunday.

9. PIECE-WORK AND COMMISSION WORK.

(1) An employer may, after at least one week's notice to his employee, other than a traveller, introduce any piece-work system and, save as provided in clause 4 (6), such employer shall pay his employee, who is employed on such piece-work system, remuneration at the rates applicable under such system: Provided that, irrespective of the quantity of work done, the employer shall pay such employee not less than—

(a) in the case of an employee other than a casual employee, in respect of each week in which piece-work is performed, the amount which he would have been required to pay such employee for that week had he been remunerated on the basis of time worked;

(b) in the case of a casual employee, in respect of each day on which piece-work is performed, the amount which he would have been required to pay such employee for that day had he been remunerated on the basis of time worked.

(2) An employer shall keep posted up in a conspicuous place in his establishment a schedule of the rates referred to in sub-clause (1).

(3) An employer who intends to cancel or amend any piece-work system in operation or the rates applicable thereunder shall give his employee employed on such system not less than one month's notice of such intention: Provided that an employer and his employee may agree on a longer period of notice, in which case the employer shall give notice for a period not shorter than that agreed upon.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this clause, an employer need not give a casual employee notice of his intention to introduce any piece-work system or to cancel or amend it.

10. PROPORTION OR RATIO.

(1) An employer shall not employ a baker unless he has in his employ a foreman baker: Provided that a baker may make dough for not more than four hours in the absence of a foreman baker.

(2) An employer shall not employ a baker's assistant unless he has in his employ a baker, and he shall not employ more bakers' assistants than six for each foreman baker and six for each baker in his employ.

(3) An employer shall not require or permit a vanman to be in charge of or responsible for more than one van.

(4) For the purpose of this clause an employer or a manager who, on any shift, is wholly or mainly engaged in performing the work of a foreman baker may be deemed to be a foreman baker: Provided that an employer or a manager may not be so deemed for more than one shift on any day or in more than one establishment on any day.

(5) This clause shall apply separately to each establishment and subclauses (1) and (2) shall apply to each shift in an establishment in which more than one shift a day is worked.

11. UNIFORMS, OORPAKKE EN BESKERMENDE KLERE.

'n Werkgewer moet alle uniforms, oorpakke, rubberstewels of ander beskermende klere wat hy van sy werknemer vereis om te dra of wat hy ingevolge enige wet verplig is om aan sy werknemer te verskaf, gratis verskaf en in 'n bruikbare en sindelike toestand hou; en alle sodanige uniforms, oorpakke, rubberstewels of ander beskermende klere bly die eiendom van die werkgewer.

12. BEÏNDIGING VAN DIENSKONTRAK.

(1) 'n Werkgewer of sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, wat die dienskontrak wil beëindig, moet—

- (a) gedurende die eerste 4 weke diens, minstens 1 werkdag,
- (b) na die eerste 4 weke diens, minstens een week,

vooraf kennis van die beëindiging van die kontrak gee of 'n werkgewer of 'n werknemer kan die kontrak sonder kennisgewing beëindig deur, in plaas van sodanige kennisgewing, aan die werknemer of die werkgewer, na gelang van die geval, te betaal—

(i) in die geval van een werkdag kennisgewing, minstens die dagloon wat die werknemer ten tyde van sodanige beëindiging ontvang;

(ii) in die geval van 1 week kennisgewing, minstens die weekloon wat die werknemer ten tyde van sodanige beëindiging ontvang;

Met dien verstande dat—

(i) die reg van 'n werkgewer of sy werknemer om die kontrak op 'n regsgeldige grond sonder kennisgewing te beëindig;

(ii) 'n skriftelike ooreenkoms tussen 'n werkgewer en sy werknemer waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir 'n kennisgewingstermyn wat vir beide partye ewe lank en langer is as dié wat in hierdie klousule voorgeskryf word;

(iii) die werking van 'n verbeuring of boete wat reglens van toepassing mag wees op 'n werknemer wat dros;

nie hierdeur geraak word nie: Met dien verstande voorts dat, indien die loon van 'n werknemer op die datum van die beëindiging verminder is deur aftrekkings ten opsigte van korttyd en die werkgewer hom betaal in plaas van kennis te gee, die uitdrukking „ten tyde van sodanige beëindiging ontvang” geag word te beteken „ten tyde van sodanige beëindiging sou ontvang het as geen bedrag weens korttyd afgetrek was nie”.

(2) Indien daar 'n ooreenkoms ingevolge die tweede voorbehoudsbepaling van subklousule (1) bestaan, moet die betaling in plaas van kennisgewing eweredig wees aan die kennisgewingstermyn waarvoor daar ooreengekom is.

(3) Die kennisgewing in subklousule (1) voorgeskryf, mag op enige werkdag geskied: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) die kennisgewingstermyn nie mag saamval nie met, en die kennisgewing nie mag geskied nie gedurende 'n werknemer se afwesigheid met verlof ingevolge klousule 6 of enige tydperk van militêre opleiding wat 'n werknemer ingevolge die Verdedigingswet, 1957, ondergaan;

(ii) daar nie gedurende 'n werknemer se afwesigheid met siekteverlof ooreenkomstig klousule 7 kennis gegee mag word nie.

(4) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie Vasstelling mag 'n werkgewer, in die geval waar 'n werknemer sy dienskontrak beëindig deur sy diens te verlaat sonder om kennis te gee en sonder om die kennisgewingstermyn uit te dien of sonder om sy werkgewer te betaal in plaas van kennis te gee, uit enige geld wat hy sodanige werknemer uit hoofde van enige bepaling van hierdie Vasstelling skuld, aan homself 'n bedrag toeëien van hoogstens dié wat sodanige werknemer hom sou moes betaal het in plaas van kennis te gee.

13. DIENSSERTIFIKAAT.

Behalwe waar 'n werknemer se dienskontrak op grond van diensverlating beëindig word of waar die werknemer 'n los werknemer is, moet die werkgewer by beëindiging van enige dienskontrak die werknemer van 'n dienssertifikaat voorsien wat wesenlik die vorm het soos in die Bylae van hierdie Vasstelling voorgeskryf en wat die volle name van die werkgewer en die werknemer, die beroep van die werknemer, die aanvangsdatum en die datum van beëindiging van die kontrak en die weekloon van die werknemer op die datum van sodanige beëindiging vermeld.

14. VERBOD OP INDIENSNEMING.

'n Werkgewer mag niemand onder die leeftyd van 15 jaar in diens neem nie.

11. UNIFORMS, OVERALLS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

An employer shall supply and maintain in serviceable and clean condition, free of charge, any uniform, overall, gumboots or other protective clothing which he requires his employee to wear or which by any law he is compelled to provide for his employee and any such uniform, overall, gumboots or other protective clothing shall remain the property of the employer.

12. TERMINATION OF CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

(1) An employer or his employee, other than a casual employee, who desires to terminate the contract of employment, shall give—

(a) during the first four weeks of employment, not less than one work day's,

(b) after the first four weeks of employment, not less than one week's,

notice of termination of contract, or an employer or employee may terminate the contract without notice by paying the employee or paying the employer, as the case may be, in lieu of such notice not less than—

(i) in the case of one work day's notice, the daily wage which the employee is receiving at the time of such termination;

(ii) in the case of one week's notice, the weekly wage which the employee is receiving at the time of such termination: Provided that this shall not affect—

(i) the right of an employer or his employee to terminate the contract without notice for any cause recognised by law as sufficient;

(ii) any written agreement between an employer and his employee which provides for a period of notice of equal duration on both sides and for longer than that prescribed in this clause;

(iii) the operation of any forfeitures or penalties which by law may be applicable in respect of an employee who deserts:

Provided further that where the wage of an employee at the date of termination has been reduced by deductions in respect of short-time, the expression “is receiving at the time of such termination” shall, when an employer pays an employee in lieu of notice, be deemed to mean “would have received at the time of such termination if no deductions had been made in respect of short-time”.

(2) Where there is an agreement in terms of the second proviso to subclause (1), the payment in lieu of notice shall be commensurate with the period of notice agreed upon.

(3) The notice prescribed in subclause (1) may be given on any work day: Provided that—

(i) the period of notice shall not run concurrently with nor shall notice be given during an employee's absence on leave granted in terms of clause 6 or any period of military training which an employee is undergoing in pursuance of the Defence Act, 1957;

(ii) notice shall not be given during an employee's absence on sick leave granted in terms of clause 7.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Determination, where an employee terminates his contract of employment by leaving his employment without having given and served the required period of notice or without paying his employer in lieu of notice, his employer may appropriate to himself, from any moneys which he owes to such employee by virtue of any provisions of this Determination, an amount of not more than that which such employee would have had to pay him in lieu of notice.

13. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

Except where a contract of employment of an employee is terminated on the ground of desertion or where the employee is a casual employee, the employer shall upon termination of any contract of employment furnish the employee with a certificate of service substantially in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Determination, showing the full names of the employer and of the employee, the occupation of the employee, the date of commencement and the date of termination of the contract and the weekly wage of the employee on the date of such termination.

14. PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT.

An employer shall not employ any person under the age of fifteen years.

15. LOGBOEK.

(1) 'n Werkgewer moet sy bestuurder van 'n motorvoertuig of sy bestelwabediende voorsien van 'n logboek wat sover doenlik die volgende vorm het:—

DAAGLIKSE LOG.

Naam van werkgewer.....
 Naam van bestuurder van motorvoertuig.....
 Datum.....
 Tyd waarop werk begin het.....vm./nm.
 Tyd waarop werk opgehou het.....vm./nm.
 Getal ure gewerk.....
 Etenstye van.....vm./nm. tot.....vm./nm.
 Besonderhede omtrent enige ongeluk of vertraging.....

(Handtekening van bestuurder van motorvoertuig
 of bestelwabediende.)

Datum.....19.....

(2) Iedere bestuurder van 'n motorvoertuig of bestelwabediende moet in die logboek in subklousule (1) bedoel, oor elke dag se werk 'n daaglikse log in duplo hou en binne 24 uur na voltooiing van die dag se werk waarop dit betrekking het, 'n kopie daarvan by sy werkgewer indien.

(3) 'n Werkgewer kan, in plaas van die logboek in subklousule (1) genoem, 'n semi-outomatiese tydregistreerder met die nodige kaarte verskaf wat sover doenlik die volgende vorm het:—

No.
 Naam.....
 Week geëindig.....

Dag	In	Uit	In	Uit	Totaal
Sondag.... {vm. nm.					
Maandag... {vm. nm.					
Dinsdag... {vm. nm.					
Woensdag.. {vm. nm.					
Donderdag {vm. nm.					
Vrydag.... {vm. nm.					
Saterdag... {vm. nm.					

(4) 'n Werkgewer wat 'n semi-outomatiese tydregistreerder verskaf het, moet aan elke bestuurder van 'n motorvoertuig of bestelwabediende 'n kaart wat die vorm het wat in subklousule (3) voorgeskryf word, verskaf waarop die naam van die werknemer verskyn en die datum waarop die week ten opsigte waarvan dit gehou moet word, eindig.

(5) Tensy onvermydelike oorsake verhinder dat dit gedoen word, moet elke bestuurder van 'n motorvoertuig of bestelwabediende vir elke dag wat hy gewerk het, en op daardie dag, in 'n bedryfsinrigting waar 'n semi-outomatiese tydregistreerder verskaf word, deur middel van sodanige tydregistreerder inskrywings maak op 'n kaart wat ingevolge subklousule (4) verskaf word om aan te toon—

- hoe laat hy begin werk het;
- hoe laat elke etens- of ander pouse wat nie as gewone werkure bereken kan word nie, begin en geëindig het; en
- hoe laat werk vir die dag gestaak is.

15. LOG-BOOK.

(1) An employer shall provide his driver or his vanman with a log-book as nearly as practicable in the following form—

DAILY LOG.

Name of employer.....
 Name of driver.....
 Date.....
 Time of starting work.....a.m./p.m.
 Time of finishing work.....a.m./p.m.
 Number of hours worked.....
 Meal hours from.....a.m./p.m. to.....a.m./p.m.
 Particulars of any accident or delay.....

(Signature of Driver or Vanman.)

Date.....19.....

(2) Every driver or vanman, shall, in the log-book referred to in subclause (1), keep a daily log in duplicate in respect of each day's work and shall within twenty-four hours of the completion of the day's work to which it relates deliver a copy thereof to his employer.

(3) An employer may, in lieu of the log-book referred to in subclause (1), provide a semi-automatic time recorder with the necessary cards as nearly as practicable in the following form—

No.
 Name.....
 Week ending.....

Day	In	Out	In	Out	Total
Sunday.... {a.m. p.m.					
Monday... {a.m. p.m.					
Tuesday... {a.m. p.m.					
Wednesday {a.m. p.m.					
Thursday.. {a.m. p.m.					
Friday.... {a.m. p.m.					
Saturday... {a.m. p.m.					

(4) Where an employer has provided a semi-automatic time recorder, he shall provide every driver or vanman with a card, in the form prescribed in subclause (3), which card shall reflect the name of the employee and the date of the termination of the week in respect of which it should be used.

(5) Unless precluded from doing so by unavoidable cause, every driver or vanman shall in respect of each day worked by him and on that day in an establishment in which a semi-automatic time recorder is provided, make entries by means of such recorder on a card provided in terms of subclause (4) to show—

- the time he commenced work;
- the time of commencement and termination of each meal or other interval which is not reckonable as ordinary hours of work; and
- the time of finishing work for the day.

(6) Elke werkgever moet die kopie van die daaglikse log wat ingevolge subklousule (2) by hom ingedien is, of die kaarte wat ingevolge subklousule (5) gebruik is, na gelang van die geval, vir 'n tydperk van minstens 3 jaar na die datum van die laaste inskrywing daarop bewaar.

BYLAE.

Ek/Ons (a).....
 wat die Brood- en Banketnywerheid beoefen te.....
 verklaar hierby dat.....
 in my/ons (a) diens was van die.....dag
 van.....19.....tot die.....dag
 van.....19.....in die hoedanigheid van (b)
 By diensbeëindiging was sy/haar (a) loon.....
 rand.....sent per week/maand (a).

(Handtekening van werkgever of gemagtigde verteenwoordiger.)

Datum.....

(a) Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.
 (b) Meld die beroep waarin die werknemer uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik in diens was, bv., klerk, arbeider, bakker, bakkersassistent, bestelwabediende.

No. R. 1444. 16 Augustus 1968.
WET OP FABRIEKE, MASJINERIE EN BOUWERK, 1941, SOOS GEWYSIG.

BROOD- EN BANKETNYWERHEID, OOS-LONDEN, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN EN QUEENSTOWN.

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 22 (1) van die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941, soos gewysig, dat die bepalings van die Loonvasstelling vir die Brood- en Banketnywerheid, Oos-Londen, King William's Town en Queenstown, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1443 van 16 Augustus 1968, oor die algemeen vir die werknemers wie se werkure en beloning ten opsigte van oortyd, openbare feesdae en werk op Sondae en openbare feesdae daarby gereël word nie minder gunstig is nie as die desbetreffende bepalings van genoemde Wet.

M. VILJOEN,
 Minister van Arbeid.

Opmerking.—Hierdie kennisgewing het nie die uitwerking om die toepassing van artikel 20 (3) van die Wet ten opsigte van Republiekdag op te skort nie.

(6) Every employer shall retain the copy of the daily log which in terms of subclause (2) has been delivered to him, the cards which have been used in terms of subclause (5), the case may be, for a period of not less than three years after the date of the last entry thereon.

SCHEDULE.

I/We (a).....
 carrying on trade in the Bread and Confectionery Industry
 hereby certify that.....
 was employed by me/us (a) from the.....da
 of.....19.....to the.....da
 of.....19.....as (b)
 At the termination of employment his/her (a) wage was
rand.....cents per week

(Signature of Employer or
 Authorised Representative.)

Date.....

(a) Delete whichever inapplicable.
 (b) State occupation in which employee was wholly or mainly engaged, e.g., clerk, labourer, baker, baker's assistant, vanman.

No. R. 1444. 16 August 1968.
FACTORIES, MACHINERY AND BUILDING WORK ACT, 1941, AS AMENDED.

BREAD AND CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY, EAST LONDON, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, hereby in terms of section 22 (1) of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, as amended, declare the provisions of the Wage Determination for the Bread and Confectionery Industry, East London, King William's Town and Queenstown, published under Government Notice No. R. 1443 of the 16th August 1968, on the whole to be not less favourable to the employees whose hours of work and remuneration in respect of overtime, public holidays and work on Sundays and public holidays are regulated thereby than the relative provisions of the said Act.

M. VILJOEN,
 Minister of Labour.

Note.—This notice shall not have the effect of suspending the operation of section 20 (3) of the Act in respect of Republic Day.

INHOUD.

No.	BLADSY
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EN SUIDWES-AFRIKA, AFGESIEN VAN WAAR U
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WEST AFRICA, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHERE YOUR
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4. Gebruik posorders of poswissels wanneer geld deur die pos gestuur word.
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6. Maak seker dat die posgeld ten volle vooruitbetaal is.
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9. Pos vroegtydig en dikwels gedurende die dag. Posstukke wat tot op die laaste oomblik teruggehou word kan vertraging veroorsaak.
10. Verstrek u volledige posadres aan u korrespondente asook u posbusnommer waar van toepassing.

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2. Place your own address on the back of the envelope or wrapper.
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5. Pack parcels properly, using strong containers and heavy paper. Tie securely.
6. Prepay postage fully.
7. Place postage stamps in the upper right hand corner of the envelope or wrapper.
8. Insure your parcels and register valuable letters. Documents which can only be replaced at considerable cost should preferably be insured.
9. Post early and often during the day. Mail held until the last moment may cause delay.
10. Give your correspondents your correct post office address including your box number where applicable.



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