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## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS.

### DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID.

No. 1425.]

[11 September 1959.

**LOONWET, NO. 5 VAN 1957.**

**LOONVASSTELLING No. 188.**

**VLEISBEDRYF, PORT ELIZABETH, WALMER,  
UITENHAGE, DESPATCH EN BETHELDORP.**

In opdrag van die Minister van Arbeid word hierby, ingevolge subartikel (2) van artikel *veertien* van die Loonwet, 1957, bekendgemaak dat die Minister, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (1) van artikel *veertien* van genoemde Wet, die Vasstelling wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn, ten opsigte van die Vleisbedryf gemaak het en die 5de dag van Oktober 1959 bepaal het as die datum waarop die bepalings van genoemde Vasstelling bindend word.

### BYLAE.

#### 1. GEBIED EN BESTEK VAN VASSTELLING.

Hierdie vasstelling is van toepassing in—

- (a) die munisipale gebiede Port Elizabeth, Walmer, Uitenhage en Despatch;
- (b) die plaaslike gebied van Bethelsdorp, voorheen die dorpsbestuursgebied van Bethelsdorp,

op die werknemers betrokke by die Vleisbedryf en op die werkgewers van hierdie werknemers, maar dit is nie van toepassing op werkgewers en werknemers nie ten opsigte van werk gedeck deur Loonvasstelling No. 157 (Koelkamernwerheid en Nywerheid vir die bereiding van Spek en/of die Vervaardiging van Kleingoedere).

#### 2. WOORDOMSKRYWINGS.

(1) Tensy die teenoorgestelde bedoeling blyk, het alle uitdrukings wat in hierdie Vasstelling gebesig en in die Loonwet, 1957, omskryf is, dieselfde betekenis as in dié Wet, en tensy teenstrydig met die samehang, beteken—

„Gebied A” die munisipale gebiede Port Elizabeth en Walmer;

„Gebied B” die munisipale gebiede Despatch en Uitenhage en die plaaslike gebied van Bethelsdorp, voorheen die dorpsbestuursgebied van Bethelsdorp;

„blokman” 'n werknemer (uitgesonderd 'n bestellingnemer-blokman of 'n verkoopsdame of 'n blokmanassistent) wat in enige bedryfsinrigting in die Vleisbedryf vleis bedoel vir verkoop in die kleinhandel opsnny, of wat in 'n kleinhandel-slagterswinkel klante bedien en bestellings mag opmaak en enige ander werksaamhede in sodanige winkel mag verrig;

„blokmanassistent” 'n werknemer wat karkasse uitmekaa maak of wat, onder die algemene toesig van 'n gekwalifiseerde blokman, vleis opsnny vir verkoop aan nie-blankes, en wat vleis uitsluitlik aan nie-blankes kan verkoop;

„los werknemer” 'n werknemer (uitgesonderd 'n deeltydse werknemer) wat vir hoogstens drie dae in 'n week deur die selfde werkgever in diens geneem word;

„klerk” 'n werknemer wat skryf-, tik-, of liasseerwerk of enige ander vorm van klerklike werk verrig, en sluit 'n kassier, 'n stoorman en 'n telefonis in, maar sluit geen ander klas werknemer in wat elders in hierdie klousule omskryf is nie, ondanks die feit dat klerklike werk 'n deel van sodanige werknemer se pligte kan uitmaak;

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

No. 1425.]

[11 September 1959.

**WAGE ACT, NO. 5 OF 1957.**

**WAGE DETERMINATION No. 188.**

**MEAT TRADE, PORT ELIZABETH, WALMER,  
UITENHAGE, DESPATCH AND BETHELDORP.**

By direction of the Minister of Labour it is hereby notified, in terms of sub-section (2) of section *fourteen* of the Wage Act, 1957, that the Minister, under the powers vested in him by sub-section (1) of section *fourteen* of the said Act, has made the Determination in the Schedule hereto in respect of the meat trade and has fixed the 5th day of October, 1959, as the date from which the provisions of the said Determination shall be binding.

### SCHEDULE.

#### 1. AREA AND SCOPE OF DETERMINATION.

This Determination shall apply in—

- (a) the municipal areas of Port Elizabeth, Walmer, Uitenhage and Despatch;
- (b) the local area of Bethelsdorp—previously the local board area of Bethelsdorp,

to employees engaged in the Meat Trade and to the employers of such employees, but it shall not apply to employers and employees in respect of work covered by Wage Determination No. 157 (Cold Storage and Bacon Curing and/or Smallgoods Manufacturing Industries).

#### 2. DEFINITIONS.

(1) Unless a different intention appears, any expression which is used in this Determination and is defined in the Wage Act, 1957, shall have the same meaning as in that Act and unless inconsistent with the context—

“Area A” means the municipal areas of Port Elizabeth and Walmer;

“Area B” means the municipal areas of Despatch and Uitenhage and the local area of Bethelsdorp—previously the local board area of Bethelsdorp;

“blockman” means an employee (other than an orderman-blockman or a saleswoman or a blockman's assistant) who, in any establishment in the meat trade, cuts up meat intended for sale by retail or who, in a retail butcher's shop, serves customers and who may make up orders and perform any other duties in such shop;

“blockman's assistant” means an employee who breaks down carcasses or who, under the general supervision of a qualified blockman, cuts up meat for sale to non-Europeans and who may sell meat exclusively to non-Europeans;

“casual employee” means an employee (other than a part-time employee) who is employed by the same employer on not more than 3 days in any week;

“clerk” means an employee who is engaged in writing, typing, filing or in any other form of clerical work and includes a cashier, a storeman and a telephone 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 duties;

„lewenskostetoele” die toelae wat in Oorlogsmaatreël No. 43 van 1942, soos gewysig, voorgeskryf is, en vertolk ingevolge artikel *twee* van die Wet op die Voortsetting van Oorlogsmaatreëls, 1948, en paragraaf (b) van artikel *twee* van die Wet op die Voortsetting van Oorlogsmaatreëls, 1950, of, waar 'n werkewer 'n werknemer gereeld 'n lewenskostetoele betaal wat hoër is as dié aldus voorgeskryf, beteken dit sodarige hoër toelae;

„afleweringsbediende” 'n werknemer wat goedere aflewer op 'n ander wyse as deur die dryf van 'n motorvoertuig en van wie daarbenewens vereis word om bestellings van klante te sameel of neer te skryf en wat kontant kan ontvang in die geval van K.B.A.-verkope;

„noodwerk” enige werk wat weens onvoorsiene oorsake soos brand, storm, ongeluk, epidemie, geweldsaad, diefstal of onklaarraking van masjinerie of installasie sonder versuim verrig moet word, en omvat werk in verband met die laai en aflaai van trokke of voertuie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoerweë en Hawens;

„bedryfsinrigting” enige perseel waarop of in verband waar mee een of meer werknemers in enige afdeling van die Vleisbedryf in diens is;

„ondervinding” die totale tydperk of tydperke diens (of dit in die Unie van Suid-Afrika was of elders) wat 'n werknemer in die werk wat hy verrig gehad het—

- (a) in enige bedryf, indien werkzaam as 'n klerk;
- (b) in die Vleisbedryf, indien werkzaam in enige ander hoedanighed;

„eerste blokman” 'n gekwalifiseerde blokman in beheer van 'n bedryfsinrigting waarin minstens een ander blokman in diens is, en waar slegs een blokman in diens is, word daar geag dat sodanige blokman 'n eerste blokman is;

„voormanslagman” 'n slagman wat algemene beheer uitoefen oor slagwerksaamhede in enige bedryfsinrigting of gedeelte daarvan waarin ten minste een ander slagman in diens is;

„arbeider” 'n werknemer wat een of meer van die volgende werkzaamhede verrig:—

- (a) Persele, voertuie, gerei, implemente, gereedskap of masjinerie skoonmaak;
- (b) lewende hawe van voer en water voorsien en hulle oppas of aanjaag;
- (c) lewende diere skoonmaak of karkasse awfas;
- (d) diere in- of uitspan;
- (e) vleis, gerei, materiale, huide of velle dra, toedraai of opmekaaer stapel; of vleis, huide of velle insout;
- (f) goedere of lewende hawe op- of aflaai;
- (g) vure opmaak of instandhou of vuilgoed of as verwyder;
- (h) deure van koelkamers oop- of toemaak;
- (i) karkasse ophys of dra anders as deur middel van meganiese kragtoestelle;
- (j) goedere, brieve of boodskappe aflewer anders as deur middel van die dryf van 'n motorvoertuig;
- (k) afval, huide of velle skoonmaak of sorteer;
- (l) pluimvee doodmaak, pluk of skoonmaak of vis skoonmaak;
- (m) vleis vir maal opsnij, bene skoonmaak, vleismeule voor of leegmaak en worsomhulsels oopvou;
- (n) wors of polonie vasbind, sopyleis opsaag, bene stukkend kap, vet opsnij of smelt of vet deur masjiene stuur;
- (o) wild in 'n kleinhandelslagterswinkel afslag;
- (p) herhaaldelik weeg volgens 'n voorafbepaalde gewig;
- (q) karkasse onthoring;
- (r) uniforms, oorpakke en ander beskermende klere was;

„wet” ook die gemene reg;

„lewende hawe” enige bul, os, kosi, vers, jongos, tollie, kalf, skaap, lam, bok, bark, perd, donkie, wildsbok, of ander vier-toetige dier wat vir menslike verbruik bedoel is, en sluit ook pluimvee in;

„Bestuurder” 'n werknemer aan wie die werkewer opdra die algehele—

- (a) toesig oor,
- (b) verantwoordelikheid vir, en
- (c) bestuur van die werkzaamhede van die bedryfsinrigting en die werknemers daar in diens;

„vleis” vleis bedoel vir menslike verbruik, en omvat wildsvleis, perdevleis, donkievleis, konynvleis en pluimvee;

„Vleisbedryf”—

- (a) die slag van lewende hawe;
- (b) die hanteer, voorbereiding, preservering, verkoop of verspreiding van vleis deur alle ondernemings ten opsigte waarvan 'n groothandel- of kleinhandel-lagterslisensijs ingevolge item 7 van deel I van die tweede bylae tot die Licenties Konsolidasie Wet, 1925, vereis word;

en omvat alle handelinge wat met so 'n onderneming of met slag van lewende hawe saam gaan of daaruit voortvloei;

„militêre opleiding” ononderbroke opleiding wat van 'n werknemer ingevolge artikel *een-en-twintig* (1), gelees met subartikels (1) en (2) van artikel *twee-en-twintig* van die Verdedigingswet, 1957, verplig word om te ondergaan, maar omvat nie enige opleiding wat hy ingevolge artikel *drie-en-twintig* van genoemde Wet kan verkieks om te ondergaan of enige ander opleiding of diens wat hy vrywillig onderneem of verkieks om te ondergaan nie;

“cost of living allowance” means the allowance prescribed in War Measure No. 43 of 1942, as amended and as construed in terms of section *two* of the War Measures Continuation Act, 1948, and paragraph (b) of section *two* of the War Measures Continuation Act, 1950, or, where an employer regularly pays an employee a cost of living allowance higher than that so prescribed, it means such higher allowance;

“delivery employee” means an employee who delivers goods otherwise than by driving a motor vehicle and, in addition, is required to collect or record orders from customers and may receive cash in the case of C.O.D. sales;

“emergency work” means any work which, owing to unforeseen causes such as fire, storm, accident, epidemic, act of violence, theft or breakdown of plant or machinery, must be done without delay and includes work connected with the loading and unloading of trucks or vehicles of the South African Railways and Harbours;

“establishment” means any premises in or in connection with which one or more employees are employed in any section of the meat trade;

“experience” means the total period or periods of employment (whether within the Union of South Africa or elsewhere) which an employee, in the occupation in which he is engaged, has had—

- (a) in any trade, if engaged as a clerk;
- (b) in the meat trade, if engaged in any other capacity;

“first blockman” means a qualified blockman in charge of an establishment in which at least one other blockman is employed, and where only one blockman is employed, such blockman shall be deemed to be a first blockman;

“foreman slaughterman” means a slaughterman who is in general charge of slaughtering operation in any establishment or portion thereof in which at least one other slaughterman is employed;

“labourer” means an employee engaged in one or more of the following operations:—

- (a) Cleaning premises, vehicles, utensils, implements, tools or machinery;
- (b) feeding, watering, herding or driving livestock;
- (c) cleaning live animals or washing carcasses;
- (d) harnessing or unharnessing animals;
- (e) carrying, wrapping or stacking meat, utensils, materials, hides or skins, or salting meat, hides or skins;
- (f) loading or unloading goods or livestock;
- (g) making or maintaining fires or removing refuse or ash;
- (h) opening or closing doors of cold-storage chambers;
- (i) hoisting or dragging carcasses otherwise than by means of power-driven mechanical appliances;
- (j) delivering goods, letters or messages otherwise than by means of driving a motor vehicle;
- (k) cleaning or sorting offal, hides or skins;
- (l) killing, plucking or cleaning poultry, or cleaning fish;
- (m) cutting up meat for mincing, cleaning bones, feeding or emptying mincing machines, or unfolding sausage casings;
- (n) tying sausages or polonies, sawing up soup meat, chopping up bones, cutting up or melting fat, or putting fat through machines;
- (o) skinning game in a retail butcher's shop;
- (p) repetition weighing to a predetermined weight;
- (q) de-horning of carcasses;
- (r) washing uniforms, overalls or other protective clothing;

“law” includes the common law;

“livestock” means any bull, bullock, cow, heifer, steer, tollie, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, pig, horse, donkey, game or other quadruped intended for human consumption and includes poultry;

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

- (a) supervision over,
- (b) responsibility for, and
- (c) direction of

the activities of an establishment and the employees engaged therein;

“meat” means meat intended for human consumption and includes game, horse meat, donkey meat, rabbit meat and poultry;

“meat trade” means—

- (a) the slaughtering of livestock,
- (b) the handling, preparation, preservation, sale or distribution of meat by all undertakings in respect of which is required a wholesale or retail butcher's licence in terms of item 7 of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Licences Consolidation Act, 1925,

and includes all operations incidental to such undertaking or the slaughtering of livestock or consequent thereon;

“military training” means continuous training which an employee is required to undergo in terms of section *twenty-one* (1), read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of section *twenty-two*, of the Defence Act, 1957, but does not include any training he may elect to undergo in terms of section *twenty-three* of the said Act nor any other training or service for which he volunteers or which he elects to undergo;

„motorvoertuig” ‘n kragaangedrewe voertuig wat gebruik word om goedere te vervoer, met inbegrip van lewende hawe, en omvat ‘n meganiese perd en ‘n trekker;

„motorvoertuigdrywer” of „drywer van ‘n motorvoertuig” ‘n werkneem wat ‘n motorvoertuig dryf, en vir die toepassing van hierdie woordomskrywing word daar geag dat „‘n motorvoertuig dryf” alle tydperke van dryf insluit en alle tyd wat die drywer bestee het aan werk in verband met die voertuig of die vrag, en alle tydperke wat hy verplig is om op diens te bly in gereedheid om te dryf;

„bestellengnemer-blokman” ‘n werkneem wat bestellings werf of versamel en sodanige bestellings opnsny, opmaak en aflewer en wat ‘n blokman kan help, maar wat nie klante in die winkel bedien nie;

„deeltydse werkneem” ‘n klerk of verkoopsdame wat as sodanige in diens is vir hoogstens vier-en-twintig gewone werkure in ‘n week;

„deeltydse motorvoertuigdrywer” ‘n werkneem wat gewoonlik werksaamhede verrig anders as die dryf van ‘n motorvoertuig, maar wat vir meer as twee dae in ‘n week ‘n motorvoertuig vir altesame hoogstens drie uur op enige sodanige dag dryf, en vir die toepassing van hierdie woordomskrywing sluit die uitdrukking „‘n motorvoertuig dryf” alle tydperke van dryf in en alle tyd wat die deeltydse drywer bestee aan werk in verband met die voertuig of sy vrag terwyl hy in beheer van die voertuig is;

„stukwerk” enige stelsel waarkragtens ‘n werkneem se besoldiging gebaseer word op die hoeveelheid van werk verrig;

„gekwalifiseerde werkneem” ‘n werkneem wie se ondervinding hom geregtig maak op die loon voorgeskryf in klousule 3 vir ‘n gekwalifiseerde werkneem in sy werk;

„kleinhandelstagterswinkel” enige perseel of gedeelte daarvan waarin of waarop enige persoon besigheid doen in die verkoop van vleis in kleinhandelshoeveelhede en ten opsigte waarvan hy verplig is om ‘n kleinhandelstagterslisensie te hê ingevolge item 7 van deel I van die tweede bylae van die Licenties Konsolidasie Wet, 1925;

„verkoopsdame” ‘n vroulike werkneem wat in ‘n kleinhandelstagterswinkel klante bedien of bestellings toedraai of in pakkette opmaak en wat vir hierdie doeleinde vleis kan afweeg, verwerkte vleis in skyfies kan sny of kan opnsny of vleis wat deur ‘n blokman vir kleinhandelverkoop vooraf opgesny is, kan opdeel deur dit te sny of andersins;

„senior bestuurs-, professionele of administratiewe werkneem” ‘n werkneem aan wie die werkewer werk opdra wat op hom die verantwoordelikheid lê om besluite te neem van administratiewe of professionele aard in die uitvoering van die bedryfsinrigting se werksaamhede;

„korttyd” in tydelike vermindering in die getal gewone werkure weens bedryfslapte, tekort aan voorrade, ‘n algemene onklaarraking van die masjinerie of installasie of ‘n onklaarraking of dreigende onklaarraking van geboue, veroorsaak deur ‘n ongeluk of ander onvoorsiene omstandigheid;

„slagman” ‘n werkneem (uitgesonderd ‘n slagmanassistent) wat lewende hawe slag of bloedlaat of wat karkasse opnsny of skoonmaak, en wat oor ‘n groep slagmanassistentes toesig kan hou;

„slagmanassistent” ‘n werkneem wat onder die toesig van ‘n slagman karkasse opnsny of skoonmaak en werksaamhede in verband daarmee verrig, en wat kalwers (met ‘n mes) en skape en bokke kan doodmaak;

„stoorman” ‘n werkneem wat in beheer is van voorrade, wat goedere in ‘n pakhuis, stoer of koekamer ontvang en daaruit uitstuur en wat die nodige aantekenings hou;

„onderbestuurder” ‘n werkneem aan wie die werkewer opdra die—

(a) toesig oor, en

(b) verantwoordelikheid vir die bestuur van die werksaamhede van ‘n departement, afdeling of seksie van ‘n bedryfsinrigting en die werkemers daar in diens; „leëgewig” die gewig van enige motorvoertuig soos aangedui op ‘n lisensie of sertifikaat wat ten opsigte van sodanige voertuig of sleepwa uitgereik is deur enige owerheid wat by wet daartoe gemagtig word om lisensies ten opsigte van motorvoertuie uit te reik; met dien verstande dat in die geval van ‘n motorvoertuig met twee of drie wiele (uitgesonderd ‘n meganiese perd), die leëgewig minder as 1,000 lb. geag moet word;

„loon” die bedrag geld betaalbaar aan ‘n werkneem ingevolge klousule 3 ten opsigte van sy gewone werkure soos in klousule 5 voorgeskryf; met dien verstande dat waar ‘n werkewer aan ‘n werkneem ten opsigte van sodanige werkure gereeld ‘n hoër bedrag betaal as dié wat in klousule 3 voorgeskryf is, sodanige hoër bedrag;

„wag” ‘n werkneem wat waghou oor persele of ander eiendom.

(2) Vir die toepassing van hierdie Verstelling word daar geag dat ‘n werkneem in dié klas val waarin hy uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik in diens is.

“motor vehicle” means a mechanically propelled vehicle used for conveying goods, including livestock, and includes a mechanical horse and a tractor;

“motor vehicle driver” or “driver of a motor vehicle” means an employee engaged in driving a motor vehicle, and for the purpose of this definition “driving a motor vehicle” is deemed to include all periods of driving and any time spent by the driver on work connected with the vehicle or the load, and all periods during which he is obliged to remain on duty in readiness to drive;

“orderman-blockman” means an employee who canvasses or collects orders, cuts, makes up and delivers such orders, and who may assist a blockman, but who does not serve customers in the shop;

“part-time employee” means a clerk or a saleswoman who is employed as such by the week for not more than twenty-four ordinary hours of work in any week;

“part-time motor vehicle driver” means an employee who is ordinarily engaged on duties other than driving a motor vehicle but who on more than two days in any week is engaged in driving a motor vehicle for not more than 3 hours in the aggregate on any such day, and for the purpose of this definition the expression “driving a motor vehicle” includes all periods of driving and any time spent by the part-time driver, while in charge of the vehicle, on work connected with the vehicle or its load;

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

“qualified employee” means an employee whose experience entitles him to the wage prescribed in clause 3 for a qualified employee in his occupation;

“retail butcher’s shop” means any premises or portion thereof in or upon which any person carries on the business of selling meat in retail quantities and in respect of which he is required to hold a retail butcher’s licence in terms of Item 7 of Part I of the Second Schedule of the Licences Consolidation Act, 1925;

“saleswoman” means a female employee who, in a retail butcher’s shop is engaged in serving customers or wrapping or parcelling orders and who may for these purposes weigh meat, slice or cut processed meat, or, by cutting or otherwise, divide meat previously cut up by a blockman for sale by retail;

“senior managerial, professional or administrative employee” means an employee who is charged by the employer with the performance of work entailing responsibility for taking decisions of an administrative or professional character in the conduct of the activities of the establishment;

“short-time” means a temporary reduction in the number of ordinary hours of work owing to slackness of trade, shortage of supplies, a general breakdown of machinery or plant or a breakdown or threatened breakdown of buildings caused by accident or other unforeseen circumstance;

“slaughterman” means an employee (other than a slaughterman’s assistant) who is engaged in killing or bleeding livestock or flaying or dressing carcasses, and who may supervise a group of slaughterman’s assistants;

“slaughterman’s assistant” means an employee who under the supervision of a slaughterman is engaged in flaying or dressing carcasses and in operations incidental thereto, and who may kill calves (by means of a knife) and sheep and goats;

“storeman” means an employee who is in charge of stores, receives goods into and despatches goods from a warehouse, store or cold storage and who maintains the necessary records;

“sub-manager” means an employee who is charged by his employer with—

(a) the supervision over, and

(b) the responsibility for the direction of;

the activities of a department or division or section of an establishment and the employees engaged therein;

“unladen weight” means the weight of any motor vehicle as expressed in a licence or certificate issued in respect of such 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 vehicle (other than a mechanical horse) the unladen weight shall be deemed to be under 1,000 lbs;

“wage” means the amount of money payable to an employee in terms of clause 3 in respect of his ordinary hours of work as prescribed in clause 5: Provided that where an employer regularly pays an employee in respect of such ordinary hours of work an amount higher than that prescribed in clause 3 it means such higher amount;

“watchman” means an employee engaged in guarding premises or other property.

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

## 3. LONE.

(1) Die minimum loon wat 'n werkgever aan elke lid van ondergenoemde klasse van sy werknemers moet betaal, is soos volg:—

	In Gebied A. Per week.	In Gebied B. Per week.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eerste blokman.....	9 0 0	9 0 0
Blokman—Ongekwalifiseer:		
Gedurende eerste jaar ondervinding....	3 0 0	3 0 0
Gedurende tweede jaar ondervinding....	3 10 0	3 10 0
Gedurende derde jaar ondervinding....	4 5 0	4 5 0
Gedurende vierde jaar ondervinding....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Gedurende vyfde jaar ondervinding....	6 10 0	6 10 0
Daarna as 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer..	8 0 0	8 0 0
Bestellingnemer-blokman.....	5 10 0	5 10 0
Blokmans-assistent.....	2 7 6	2 7 6
Voormanslagman.....	8 10 0	8 10 0
Slagman—		
Ongekwalifiseer:		
Gedurende eerste jaar ondervinding....	3 0 0	3 0 0
Gedurende tweede jaar ondervinding....	3 15 0	3 15 0
Gedurende derde jaar ondervinding....	4 10 0	4 10 0
Daarna as 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer..	5 10 0	5 10 0
Slagmanassistent—		
Gedurende eerste ses maande onder- vinding.....	2 2 6	1 17 6
Gedurende tweede ses maande onder- vinding.....	2 7 6	2 2 6
Daarna.....	2 12 6	2 7 6
Drywer van 'n motorvoertuig waarvan die leegewig—		
(i) nie 1,000 lb. oorskry nie.....	2 10 0	2 5 0
(ii) 1,000 lb., maar nie 6,000 lb. oorskry nie.....	3 17 6	3 12 6
(iii) 6,000 lb. oorskry.....	4 17 6	4 12 6
Deeltydse motorvoertuigdrywer.....	3 10 0	3 5 0
Klerk, vroulik—		
Verkoopsdame—Ongekwalifiseer:		
Gedurende eerste jaar ondervinding....	3 0 0	3 0 0
Gedurende tweede jaar ondervinding....	3 10 5	3 10 5
Gedurende derde jaar ondervinding....	4 0 7	4 0 7
Gedurende vierde jaar ondervinding....	4 11 2	4 11 2
Daarna as 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer..	5 1 6	5 1 6
Klerk, manlik—		
Ongekwalifiseer:		
Gedurende eerste jaar ondervinding....	3 4 7	3 4 7
Gedurende tweede jaar ondervinding....	3 18 6	3 18 6
Gedurende derde jaar ondervinding....	4 12 4	4 12 4
Gedurende vierde jaar ondervinding....	5 6 2	5 6 2
Gedurende vyfde jaar ondervinding....	6 0 0	6 0 0
Daarna as 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer..	6 18 6	6 18 6
Aflieveringsbediende.....	2 5 0	2 0 0
Arbeider, manlik, 18 jaar en ouer.....	2 0 0	1 15 0
Arbeider, manlik, jonger as 18 jaar.....	1 10 0	1 6 3
Arbeider, vroulik.....	1 12 0	1 8 0
Wag.....	2 5 0	2 0 0
Wernemers wat nie elders in hierdie klousule spesifiek genoem word nie.....	2 5 0	2 0 0

(2) *Deeltydse werknemers.*—Aan 'n deeltydse werknemer moet minstens drie vyfdes van die loon betaal word wat vir 'n klerk van dieselfde geslag en ondervinding of vir 'n verkoopsdame met dieselfde ondervinding voorgeskryf word.

(3) *Los werknemer.*—(a) Los werknemer (uitgesonderd 'n los blokman) moet vir elke dag of gedeelte van 'n dag diens minstens een vyfde van die weekloon voorgeskryf vir 'n werknemer (of, in geval van 'n stygende loonskaal, een vyfde van die weekloon voorgeskryf vir 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer) van dieselde geslag wat dieselde soort werk verrig, as wat van die los werknemer vereis word om te verrig, ontvang; met dien verstande dat waar 'n los werknemer vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vier opeenvolgende ure op 'n dag werk, sy voorgeskrewe loon met vyftig persent verminder kan word.

(b) 'n Los werknemer wat die werk van 'n blokman verrig, moet vir 'n dag of gedeelte van 'n dag se diens 'n loon ontvang van minstens—

- (i) £1. 15s., indien hy op 'n Saterdag werk;
- (ii) £1. 7s. 6d., indien hy op enige ander weekdag werk.

(4) *Kontrakbasis.*—Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule is die kontrakbasis van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, weekliks en, behoudens soos in klousule 4 (6) bepaal, moet 'n werknemer ten opsigte van 'n week minstens sy volle weekloon ontvang, of hy in die week die maksimum getal gewone ure van toepassing op hom ingevolge klousule 5 gewerk het, of minder.

## 3. WAGES.

(1) The minimum wage which shall be paid by an employer to each member of the undermentioned classes of his employees shall be as follows:—

	In Area A Per Week.	In Area B Per Week.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First blockman.....	9 0 0	9 0 0
Blockman—Unqualified:		
During first year of experience.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
During second year of experience.....	3 10 0	3 10 0
During third year of experience.....	4 5 0	4 5 0
During fourth year of experience.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
During fifth year of experience.....	6 10 0	6 10 0
Thereafter as a qualified employee.....	8 0 0	8 0 0
Orderman-blockman.....	5 10 0	5 10 0
Blockman's assistant.....	2 7 6	2 7 6
Foreman slaughterman.....	8 10 0	8 10 0
Slaughterman—		
Unqualified:		
During first year of experience.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
During second year of experience.....	3 15 0	3 15 0
During third year of experience.....	4 10 0	4 10 0
Thereafter as a qualified employee.....	5 10 0	5 10 0
Slaughterman's assistant—		
During first six months of experience...	2 2 6	1 17 6
During second six months of experience	2 7 6	2 2 6
Thereafter.....	2 12 6	2 7 6
Driver of a motor vehicle the unladen weight of which—		
(i) Does not exceed 1,000 lb.....	2 10 0	2 5 0
(ii) exceeds 1,000 lb. but not 6,000 lb..	3 17 6	3 12 6
(iii) exceeds 6,000 lb.....	4 17 6	4 12 6
Part-time motor vehicle driver.....	3 10 0	3 5 0
Clerk, female—		
Saleswoman—Unqualified:		
During first year of experience.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
During second year of experience.....	3 10 5	3 10 5
During third year of experience.....	4 0 7	4 0 7
During fourth year of experience.....	4 11 2	4 11 2
Thereafter as a qualified employee.....	5 1 6	5 1 6
Clerk, male—		
Unqualified:		
During first year of experience.....	3 4 7	3 4 7
During second year of experience.....	3 18 6	3 18 6
During third year of experience.....	4 12 4	4 12 4
During fourth year of experience.....	5 6 2	5 6 2
During fifth year of experience.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
Thereafter as a qualified employee.....	6 18 6	6 18 6
Delivery employee.....	2 5 0	2 0 0
Labourer, male, 18 years of age and over...	2 0 0	1 15 0
Labourer, male, under 18 years of age.....	1 10 0	1 6 3
Labourer, female.....	1 12 0	1 8 0
Watchman.....	2 5 0	2 0 0
Employees not elsewhere in this clause specifically mentioned.....	2 5 0	2 0 0
(2) <i>Part-time Employees.</i> —A part-time employee shall be paid not less than three-fifths of the wage prescribed for a clerk of the same sex and experience or for a saleswoman with the same experience.		
(3) <i>Casual Employee.</i> —(a) A casual employee (other than a casual blockman) shall for every day or part of a day of employment be paid not less than one-fifth of the weekly wage prescribed for an employee (or, in the case of a rising scale, one-fifth of the weekly wage prescribed for a qualified employee) of the same sex who performs the same class of work as the casual employee is required to do: Provided that where a casual employee works for a period of not more than four consecutive hours on any day, his prescribed wage may be reduced by fifty per cent.		
(b) A casual employee engaged in the occupation of a blockman shall for such day or part of a day of employment be paid a wage of not less than—		
(i) if employed on a Saturday .....		1 15 0
(ii) if employed on any other weekday .....		1 7 6
(4) <i>Basis of Contract.</i> —For the purpose of this clause the basis of contract of an employee, other than a casual employee, shall be weekly and, save as provided in clause 4 (6), an employee shall be paid in respect of a week not less than his full weekly wage whether he has in that week worked the maximum number of ordinary hours applicable to him in terms of clause 5 or less.		

(5) *Differensiële loon.*—'n Werkewer wat 'n lid van een klas van sy werknemers verplig om vir langer as altesaam een uur op 'n dag of beweens 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 eindig op 'n hoër loon as dié van sy eie klas,

in subklousule (1) voorgeskryf is, moet aan sodanige werknemer ten opsigte van dié dag die volgende betaal:—

- (i) In die geval in (a) vermeld, minstens die dagloon bereken teen die hoër weekskaal; en

- (ii) in die geval in (b) vermeld, minstens die dagloon bereken teen die kerf in die stygende skaal onmiddellik bokant die werknemer se gewone loon;

met dien verstande dat—

- (i) hierdie subklousule nie van toepassing is nie waar die verskil tussen klasse ingevolge subklousule (1) gebaseer is op ouderdom, ondervinding of geslag;

- (ii) tensy uitdruklik anders bepaal in 'n skriftelike kontrak tussen 'n werkewer en sy werknemer, niks in hierdie vasstelling so vertolk moet word dat dit 'n werkewer verhinder om van 'n werknemer te vereis om werk van 'n ander klas te verrig nie waarvoor die voorgeskrewe loon dieselfde of laer is as die vir sodanige werkewer voorgeskryf;

- (iii) vir die toepassing van hierdie subklousule die uitdrukking „stygende skaal”, wanneer dit betrekking het op enige klas werknemer vir wie verhogings voorgeskryf is op die basis van sy hoeveelheid ondervinding, geag word dat dit die loon voorgeskryf vir 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer van dié klas insluit, en daarop eindig.

(6) *Berekening van lone.*—(a) Dagloon van 'n werkewer, uitgesonderd 'n loswerknemer, is sy weekloon gedeel deur—

- (i) vyf, in die geval van 'n werknemer wat 'n vyfdaagweek werk;
- (ii) ses, in die geval van 'n werknemer wat 'n sesdagweek werk;
- (iii) sy gewone getal werkdae per week; in die geval van 'n deeltydse werknemer.

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

- (c) Die weekloon van 'n maandeliks betaalde werknemer is sy maandloon gedeel deur  $4\frac{1}{3}$ .

#### 4. BETALING VAN BESOLDIGING.

(1) *Werknemers (uitgesonderd los werknemers).*—Behoudens soos bepaal in klosule 6 moet enige bedrag verskuldig aan 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, weekliks in kontant of, as die werkewer en sy werknemer daartoe ooreengekom het, maandeliks in kontant of per tjeuk betaal word gedurende die werkure of binne 15 minute nadat die werk gestaak is op die gewone betaaldag van die bedryfsinrigting vir sodanige werknemer, of by diensbeëindiging as dit voor die gewone betaaldag geskied, en moet in 'n omslag of houer ingesluit wees waarop die volgende aangeteken moet wees of wat vergesel moet gaan van 'n opgawe wat die volgende aantoon; die werkewer se naam, die werknemer se naam of nommer en sy werk, die getal gewone ure en oortydure gewerk, besonderhede van enige aftrekings gedoen, die besoldiging verskuldig en die tydperk waarvoor die betaling gedoen word; en hierdie omslag of houer of sodanige opgawe word die eiendom van die werknemer.

(2) *Los werknemers.*—'n Werkewer moet die besoldiging aan 'n los werknemer verskuldig, in kontant betaal by sy diensbeëindiging.

(3) *Premies.*—Geen regstreekse of onregstreekse betaling mag aan 'n werkewer ten opsigte van die indiensneming of opleiding van 'n werknemer gemaak of deur hom aangeneem word nie.

(4) *Koop van goedere.*—'n Werkewer mag sy werknemer nie verplig om enige goedere van hom of van enige winkel of persoon wat hy aanwys, te koop nie.

(5) *Losies en inwoning.*—Behoudens soos bepaal in die Natuur (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945, mag 'n werkewer sy werknemer nie verplig om by hom te losseer of in te woon of te losseer en in te woon nie of by enige persoon deur hom aanwys nie.

(6) *Aftrekings.*—'n Werkewer mag sy werknemer geen boetes op of enige aftrekings van sy werknemer se besoldiging doen nie, behalwe dat hy die reg het om die volgende te doen:—

- (a) Met die skriftelike toestemming van sy werknemer, 'n aftrekking vir vakansie-, siektydstands-, versekerings-, spaar-, voorsorgs-, of pensioenfondse, of ledegeld aan 'n vakvereniging;

- (b) behalwe waar anders in hierdie vasstelling bepaal, wanneer 'n werknemer van werk afwesig is anders as in opdrag of op versoek van sy werkewer, 'n aftrekking eweredig met die tydperk van sy afwesigheid bereken op die grondslag van die loon wat sodanige werknemer ontvang het ten opsigte van sy gewone werkure ten tye daarvan;

- (c) 'n aftrekking van enige bedrag wat 'n werkewer by enige wet of bevel van 'n bevoegde hof verplig of toegelaat word om te maak;

(5) *Differential Wage.*—An employer who requires or permits a member of one class of his employees to do 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) 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 sub-clause (1), shall pay to such employee in respect of that day—

- (i) in the case mentioned in (a), not less than the daily wage calculated on the higher weekly rate; and

- (ii) in the case mentioned in (b), not less than the daily wage calculated on the notch in the rising scale next above the employee's ordinary wage;

Provided that—

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

- (ii) unless expressly provided to the contrary 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 an employee to do work of another class, for which the prescribed wage is the same as or lower than that prescribed for such employee;

- (iii) for the purpose of this sub-clause the expression "rising scale", when it relates to any class of employee for which increments are prescribed on the basis of length of experience, shall be deemed to include, and terminate with, the wage prescribed for a qualified employee of that class.

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

- (i) five, in the case of an employee who works a five-day week;

- (ii) six, in the case of an employee who works a six-day week;

- (iii) the number of his normal working days per week, in the case of a part-time employee.

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

(c) The weekly wage of a monthly paid employee shall be his monthly wage divided by four-and-one-third.

#### 4. PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION.

(1) *Employees (Other Than Casual Employees).*—Save as provided in clause 6, any amount due to an employee, other than a casual employee, shall be paid in cash weekly or, if the employer and his employee have agreed thereto, in cash or by cheque monthly, during the hours of work or within 15 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 shall be contained in an envelope or container on which shall be recorded, or which shall be accompanied by a statement showing, the employer's name, the employee's name or number and his occupation, the number of ordinary hours and overtime hours worked, details of any deductions made, the remuneration due and the period for which the payment is being made; and such envelope or container or such statement shall become the property of the employee.

(2) *Casual Employees.*—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 or person nominated by him.

(5) *Board and Lodging.*—Save as provided in the Natives (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 nominated by him.

(6) *Deductions.*—An employer shall not levy any fines against his employee nor make any deductions from his employee's remunerations save 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 a trade union;

- (b) except where otherwise provided in this Determination, whenever an employee is absent from work, otherwise 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 thereof;

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

(d) wanneer 'n werknemer daartoe instem of ingevolge die Naturelle (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945, verplig is om losies en inwoning by sy werkgever aan te neem, 'n af trekking wat nie die bedrae hieronder gespesifieer, te bowe gaan nie:—

*Per week. Per maand.*

	s. d.	£ s. d.
Losies.....	4 0	0 17 4
Inwoning.....	2 0	0 8 8
Losies en inwoning.....	6 0	1 6 0

- (e) met die skriftelike toestemming van 'n werknemer 'n af trekking van enige bedrag wat 'n werkgever aan enige munisipale raad of ander plaaslike bestuur betaal het ten opsigte van huisvestingskoste in enige hostel, of die huur van enige huis deur sodanige werknemer bewoon in enige lokasie of dorpsgebied onder die beheer van sodanige raad of ander plaaslike bestuur;
- (f) wanneer die gewone werkure in klausule 5 voorgeskryf, verminder word as gevolg van korttyd, 'n af trekking van een ses-en-veertigste van die werknemer se weekloon, vir elke uur van sodanige vermindering; met dien verstande dat sodanige af trekking nie een derde van die werknemer se weekloon oorskry nie ongeag die getal ure waarmee die gewone werkure aldus verminder word, en voorts met dien verstande dat geen af trekking gemaak sal word nie:—

- (i) in die geval van korttyd wat onstaan as gevolg van bedryfslapte of 'n tekort aan voorrade, tensy die werkgever voor of op die voorgaande werkdag kennis gegee het van sy voorname om die gewone werkure te verminder;
- (ii) in die geval van korttyd weens 'n algemene onklaarraking van installasie of masjinerie, of 'n onklaarraking of dreigende onklaarraking van geboue veroorsaak deur 'n ongeluk of ander onvoorsienbare nooddaval, ten opsigte van die eerste uur nie gewerk nie, tensy die werkgever sy werknemer op die voorafgaande werkdag in kennis gestel het dat daar nie gewerk sal word nie.

##### 5. GEWONE EN OORTYDWERKURE EN BETALING VIR OORTYD.

(1) *Gewone werkure.*—Die gewone werkure van 'n werknemer uitgesondert 'n los werknemer, mag hoogstens die volgende wees:—

(a) In die geval van 'n bedryfsinrigting wat 'n sesdagweek nakom—

- (i) ses-en-veertig in enige week van Maandag tot en met Saterdag; en
  - (ii) behoudens subparagraaf (i) hiervan, agt uur op enige dag;
- met dien verstande dat as die ure op een dag nie meer as vyf is nie, die ure op enigeen van die ander dae na  $8\frac{1}{2}$  uur verleng mag word; en voorts met dien verstande dat as die werkure op enige sodanige ander dae nie meer is as sses nie, die werkure op een sodanige ander dag tot  $9\frac{1}{2}$  verleng kan word;

(b) in die geval van 'n bedryfsinrigting wat 'n vyfdagweek nakom—

- (i) ses-en-veertig in enige week vanaf Maandag tot en met Vrydag; en
- (ii) behoudens subparagraaf (i) hiervan,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  uur op enige dag;

met dien verstande dat waar daar op enige dag van 'n werknemer vereis is om in 'n kleinhandelslagterswinkel 'n klant te bedien na voltooiing van die gewone werkure, genoemde gewone werkure met hoogstens vyftien minute oorskry mag word, en sodanige ekstra tyd moet geag word dat dit nie deel uitmaak van die gewone werkure of oortyd nie.

(2) Die gewone werkure van 'n los werknemer mag hoogstens nege op 'n dag wees.

(3) *Etenspouses.*—'n Werkgever kan nie van sy werknemer, uitgesondert 'n werknemer wat op 'n Saterdagoggend in of in verband met 'n kleinhandelslagterswinkel in diens is, vereis of hom toelaat om vir langer as vyf uur ononderbroke te werk sonder 'n etenspouse van minstens een uur nie waarin 'n werknemer nie verplig of toegelaat mag word om enige werk te doen nie, en dit word beskou dat sodanige pouse nie deel van die gewone werkure of oortyd is nie; met dien verstande—

- (i) dat werktydperke wat onderbreek word deur pouses van korter as 'n uur, as aaneenlopend beskou word;
- (ii) dat indien sodanige pouse langer as 'n uur duur, enige tydperk langer as 2 uur as tyd gewerk beskou word;
- (iii) aan 'n werknemer wat voor 7 v.m. begin werk, moet 'n onderbreking van minstens 30 minute tussen 7.30 v.m. en 9 v.m. toegestaan word;
- (iv) 'n motorvoertuigdrywer wat tydens sodanige pouse geen werk verrig behalwe dan in beheer van die voertuig of die vrag te wees en te bly nie, word vir die toepassing van hierdie subklousule geag dat hy nie tydens sodanige pouse gewerk het nie.

(4) *Ruspouses.*—'n Werkgever moet aan elkeen van sy werknemers 'n ruspouse van minstens 10 minute toestaan so na as moontlik aan die middel van elke oggend- en namiddaggwerktydperk, en gedurende hierdie tydperk mag die werknemer nie verplig of toegelaat word om enige werk te verrig nie, en sodanige pouse moet as deel van die gewone werkure beskou word.

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

Per Week. Per Month.	s. d. £ s. d.
Board.....	4 0 0 17 4
Lodging.....	2 0 0 8 8
Board and lodging.....	6 0 1 6 0

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

(f) whenever the ordinary hours of work prescribed in clause 5 are reduced on account of short-time, a deduction of one forty-sixth of the employee's weekly wage for each hour of such reduction: Provided that 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, and provided further that no deduction shall be made—

- (i) in the case of short-time arising out of slackness of trade or shortage of supplies unless the employer has not later than the preceding work day given notice of his intention to reduce the ordinary hours of work;
- (ii) in the case of short-time owing to a general breakdown of plant or machinery, or a breakdown or threatened breakdown of buildings caused by accident or other unforeseen emergency, in respect of the first hour not worked, unless the employer has given his employee notice on the preceding work day that no work will be available.

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

(1) *Ordinary Hours of Work.*—The ordinary hours of work of an employee, other than a casual employee, shall not exceed—

(a) in the case of an establishment which observes a six-day week—

- (i) forty-six in any week from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, and
- (ii) subject to sub-paragraph (i) hereof, eight hours on one day: Provided that, if the hours on one day do not exceed five, the hours on any of the other days may be extended to eight-and-a-half, and provided further that, if on any one of such other days the hours of work do not exceed seven, the hours of work on one such other day may be extended to nine-and-a-half;

(b) in the case of an establishment which observes a five-day week—

- (i) forty-six in any week from Monday to Friday, inclusive, and
- (ii) subject to sub-paragraph (i) hereof, nine-and-a-half hours on any day:

Provided that, where on any day an employee in a retail butcher's shop is required to attend to a customer after the completion of his ordinary hours of work, the said ordinary hours of work may be exceeded by not more than 15 minutes, and such excess shall be deemed not to be part of the ordinary hours of work or overtime.

(2) The ordinary hours of work of a casual employee shall not on any day exceed nine.

(3) *Meal Intervals.*—An employer shall not require or permit an employee, other than an employee employed on a Saturday morning in or in connection with a retail butcher's shop, to work for more than five hours continuously without a meal interval of not less than one hour, during which such employee shall not be required or permitted to do any work; and such interval shall be deemed not to be part of the ordinary hours of work or overtime: Provided that—

- (i) periods of work interrupted by intervals of less than one hour shall be deemed to be continuous;
- (ii) if such intervals be longer than one hour, any period in excess of two hours shall be deemed to be time worked;
- (iii) an employee who starts work before 7 a.m. shall be granted a break of not less than 30 minutes between 7.30 a.m. and 9 a.m.;
- (iv) a motor vehicle driver who during such interval does no work other than being or remaining in charge of the vehicle or its load shall be deemed for the purpose of this sub-clause not to have worked during such interval.

(4) *Rest Intervals.*—An employer shall grant to each of his employees a rest interval of not less than 10 minutes as nearly as practicable in the middle of each morning and afternoon work period, during which interval the employee shall not be required or permitted to do any work, and such interval shall be deemed to be part of the ordinary hours of work.

(5) *Werkure moet aaneenlopend wees.*—Behoudens soos bepaal in subklousule (3), moet alle werkure op alle dae aaneenlopend wees.

(6) *Oortyd.*—Alle tyd wat 'n werknemer bo die getal ure soos in subklousules (1) en (2) voorgeskryf, gewerk het, moet as oortyd beskou word.

(7) *Beperking van oortyd.*—(a) 'n Werkewer moet 'n werknemer in diens in die slagafdeling van die Vleisbedryf nie verplig of toelaat om vir langer as tien uur in enige week oortyd te werk nie.

(b) 'n Werkewer moet geen ander werknemer verplig of hom toelaat om oortyd te werk vir langer as—

(i) drie uur op 'n dag nie;

(ii) ses uur in 'n week nie;

met dien verstande dat hierdie paragraaf nie van toepassing is op die twee dae wat Goeie Vrydag onmiddellik voorafgaan nie, asook nie op die tydperk 23 Desember tot en met 31 Desember nie.

(8) *Bykomende beperkings op gewone werkure en oortyd ten opsigte van vroulike werknemers.*—Ondanks enigets teenstrydig in subklousules (1) en (7) hiervan vervat, mag 'n werkewer 'n vroulike werknemer nie verplig of toelaat—

(a) om enige werk te verrig—

(i) tussen 6 nm. en 6 vm. nie; of

(ii) na 1 nm. op meer as vyf dae in enige week nie; of

(b) om oortyd te werk—

(i) vir langer as 2 uur op 'n dag nie, behalwe dat 'n werknemer wat 'n vyfdaagweek werk, hoogstens vier uur oortyd op 'n Saterdag mag werk;

(ii) op meer as drie opeenvolgende dae in 'n week nie;

(iii) op meer as 60 dae in 'n jaar nie;

(iv) oortyd na voltooiing van haar gewone werkure vir langer as een uur op 'n dag nie, tensy—

(a) hy sodanige werknemer voor die middag daarvan in kennis gestel het; of

(b) sodanige werknemer van 'n behoorlike ete voorseen het met genoeg tyd om dit te nuttig voor dat sy met oortyd begin; of

(c) hy sodanige werknemer minstens twee sjellings en ses pennies betysd betaal het om haar in staat te stel om 'n ete te bekom en te nuttig voordat sy met oortyd begin.

(9) *Betaling vir oortyd.*—'n Werkewer moet sy werknemer wat oortyd werk, betaal teen 'n skaal van minstens—

(a) in die geval van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los of 'n deeltydse werknemer, een en 'n derde maal sy weekloon gedeel 'deur' ses-en-veertig ten opsigte van elke uur of gedeelte van 'n uur altesaam op enige dag in enige week gwerk;

(b) in die geval van 'n deeltydse werknemer, een en 'n derde maal sy weekloon gedeel 'deur' vier-en-twintig ten opsigte van altesaam elke uur of gedeelte van 'n uur oortyd aldus gwerk op enige dag in enige week;

(c) in die geval van 'n los werknemer, een en 'n derde maal sy dagloon gedeel 'deur' nege ten opsigte van elke uur of gedeelte van 'n uur aldus op enige dag gwerk.

(10) *Voorbehoudsbepalings.*—(a) Die bepalings van hierdie klousule is nie van toepassing op 'n senior bestuurs-, professionele of administratiewe werknemer, bestuurder of onderbestuurder nie, met dien verstande dat aan sodanige werknemer 'n vaste loon teen 'n skaal van minstens £780 per jaar betaal word, en ook nie op 'n wag nie.

(b) Die bepalings van subklousules (3), (4), (5) en (7) is nie van toepassing op 'n werknemer wat noodwerk verrig nie.

(c) Die bepalings van subklousule (4) is nie van toepassing op 'n motorvoertuigdrywer of 'n arbeider wat sodanige drywer op sy rondes vergesel of op 'n aflewingsbediende nie.

(d) Die bepalings van subklousule (7) is nie van toepassing op 'n werknemer wat lewende hawe voer en water gee of hulle oppas of aanjaag nie of na diere kyk nie, of op 'n werknemer wat goedere aflewer aan skepe of hospitale of aan militêre, vloot- of lugmagte vir uitvoer nie.

(11) Vir die toepassing van subklousules (9) en (10) word daar geag dat die uitdrukking „loon“ 'n werknemer se loon plus sy lewenskostetoeleae beteken.

#### 6. JAARLIKSE VERLOF.

(1) Behoudens die bepalings van subklousules (2) en (3) moet 'n werkewer aan sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, ten opsigte van elke voltooiing tydperk van twaalf maande diens by hom, die volgende toestaan:

(a) In die geval van 'n wag, een-en-twintig opeenvolgende kalenderdae verlof;

(b) in die geval van alle ander werknemers, veertien opeenvolgende kalenderdae verlof;

en moet sodanige werknemer ten opsigte van sodanige verlof soos volg betaal:—

(i) In die geval van 'n werknemer in (a) genoem, 'n bedrag van minstens drie maal die weekloon waarop hy geregtig is vanaf die eerste dag waarop die verlof begin; en

(5) *Hours of Work to be Consecutive.*—Save as provided in sub-clause (3), all hours of work on any day shall be consecutive.

(6) *Overtime.*—All time worked by an employee in excess of the number of hours prescribed in sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall be deemed to be overtime.

(7) *Limitation of Overtime.*—(a) An employer shall not require or permit an employee, engaged in the slaughtering section of the meat trade, to work overtime for more than ten hours in any week.

(b) An employer shall not require or permit any other employee to work overtime for more than—

(i) three hours on any day;

(ii) six hours in any week;

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to the two days immediately preceding Good Friday nor to the period 23rd December to 31st December, inclusive.

(8) *Additional Limitations on Ordinary Hours of Work and Overtime in respect of Female Employees.*—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sub-clauses (1) and (7) hereof, an employer shall not require or permit a female employee—

(a) to perform any work—

(i) between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., or

(ii) after 1 p.m. on more than five days in any week; or

(b) to work overtime—

(i) for more than 2 hours on any day, except that an employee who works a five-day week may work not more than four hours overtime on a Saturday;

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

(iii) on more than 60 days in any year;

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

(a) before midday given such employee notice thereof, or

(b) provided such employee with an adequate meal and in sufficient time to enable her to eat it before overtime is due to commence, or

(c) paid such employee not less than two shillings and sixpence in sufficient time to enable her to obtain and eat a meal before overtime is due to commence.

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

(a) in the case of an employee, other than a casual or a part-time employee, one and one-third times his weekly wage divided by forty-six in respect of each hour or part of an hour in the aggregate of the overtime so worked on any day in any week;

(b) in the case of a part-time employee, one and one-third times his weekly wage divided by twenty-four in respect of each hour or part of an hour in the aggregate of overtime so worked on any day in any week;

(c) in the case of a casual employee, one and one-third times his daily wage divided by nine in respect of each hour or part of an hour so worked on any day.

(10) *Savings.*—(a) The provisions of this clause shall not apply to a senior managerial, professional or administrative employee, manager or sub-manager provided such employee is paid a regular wage at a rate of not less than £780 per annum, or to a watchman.

(b) The provisions of sub-clauses (3), (4), (5) and (7) shall not apply to an employee while he is engaged on emergency work.

(c) The provisions of sub-clause (4) shall not apply to a motor vehicle driver or a labourer who accompanies such driver on his rounds or to a delivery employee.

(d) The provisions of sub-clause (7) shall not apply to an employee engaged in feeding, watering, herding or driving livestock or tending animals, or to an employee engaged in the delivery of goods to ships or hospitals, the military, naval or air forces, or for export.

(11) For the purpose of sub-clauses (9) and (10) the expression "wage" shall be deemed to mean an employee's wage plus his cost of living allowance.

#### 6. ANNUAL LEAVE.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-clauses (2) and (3), an employer shall grant to his employee, other than a casual employee, in respect of each completed 12 months' employment with him—

(a) in the case of a watchman twenty-one consecutive calendar days' leave;

(b) in the case of every other employee, fourteen consecutive calendar days' leave;

and shall pay such employee in respect of such leave—

(i) in the case of an employee mentioned in (a), an amount of not less than three times the weekly wage to which he was entitled as from the first day of the leave; and

(ii) in die geval van 'n werknemer in (b) genoem, 'n bedrag van minstens dubbel die weekloon waarop hy geregtig is vanaf die eerste dag waarop die verlof begin; met dien verstande dat die weekloon van 'n werknemer wat stukwerk verrig ingevolge klosule 9 (1), bereken moet word op die grondslag uiteengesit in artikel twintig (5) van die Wet op Fabrieke, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941.

(2) Die verlof voorgeskryf in subklosule (1) moet toegestaan word op 'n tyd wat deur die werkewer vasgestel word; met dien verstande dat—

- (i) as sodanige verlof nie eerder toegestaan is nie, dit behoudens soos in subklosule (3) bepaal, toegestaan moet word om binne twee maande te begin na voltooiing van die twaalf maande diens waarop dit betrekking het;
- (ii) die tydperk van verlof nie met siekteverlof toegestaan ingevolge klosule 7 mag saamval nie;
- (iii) as enige openbare vakansiedag binne die tydperk van sodanige verlof val, ter vervanging van elke sodanige dag nog 'n dag aan die genoemde tydperk toegevoeg moet word as 'n verdere tydperk van verlof, en aan die werknemer moet 'n bedrag gelyk aan sy dagloon ten opsigte van elke sodanige dag bygevoeg, betaal word.
- (iv) 'n werkewer enige dae geleenthedsverlof met volle betaling wat op skriftelike versoek van sy werknemer gedurende die twaalf maande diens waarop die tydperk van jaarlike verlof betrekking het, aan sy werknemer toegestaan is, van sodanige verloftydperk kan aftrek.

(3) Op die skriftelike versoek van sy werknemer mag 'n werkewer instem dat die jaarlike verlof oor 'n tydperk van hoogstens vier-en-twintig maande diens mag ooploop: Met dien verstande dat—

- (i) sodanige versoek binne twee maande na die verstryking van die 12 maande diens waarop die verlof betrekking het, deur die werknemer gerig word;
- (ii) die ontvangsdatum van sodanige versoek deur die werkewer oor sy handtekening aangeteken word, en hy die versoek vir minstens drie jaar vanaf sodanige datum van die vervaldatum van die tydperk van 12 maande diens waarop die verlof betrekking het, hou, na gelang van die jongste.

(4) *Verlofbesoldiging.*—Die besoldiging ten opsigte van die jaarlike verlof in subklosule (1) voorgeskryf, moet voor of op die laaste werkdag voor die aanvang van die verlof betaal word.

(5) Aan 'n werknemer wie se dienskontrak gedurende enige tydperk van twaalf maande diens by dieselfde werkewer beëindig word voor die verloftydperk in subklosule (1) voorgeskryf ten opsigte van die tydperk opgeloop het, moet by sodanige beëindiging, benewens enige ander besoldiging wat aan hom verskuldig mag wees, deur sy werkewer ten opsigte van elke voltooide maand van sodanige dienstydperk, minstens die volgende betaal word:—

- (a) In die geval van 'n werknemer in paragraaf (a) van subklosule (1) genoem, 'n kwart van die weekloon;
- (b) In die geval van enige ander werknemer, een-sesde van die weekloon—

wat hy onmiddellik voor die datums van sodanige beëindiging ontvang het; met dien verstande dat 'n werkewer 'n eweredige aftrekking kan maak ten opsigte van enige verloftydperk aan 'n werknemer toegestaan ingevolge die vierde voorbehoudsbepaling van subklosule (2), en voorts met dien verstande dat 'n werknemer—

- (i) wat sy diens verlaat sonder om die kennis te gee en die diensopseggingstyd te dien wat by klosule 12 voorgeskryf word, tensy die werkewer van sodanige opseggingstyd afgesien het; of
- (ii) wat sy diens verlaat sonder rede wat by wet as voldoende beskou word; of
- (iii) wat deur sy werkewer sonder kennisgewing ontslaan word om enige rede wat by wet as voldoende vir sodanige ontslag sonder kennisgewing erken word;

nie op enige betaling geregtig is kragtens hierdie subklosule nie.

(6) Aan 'n werknemer wat op 'n tydperk van verlof voorgeskryf in subklosule (1) geregtig geword het en wie se dienskontrak eindig voordat sodanige verlof toegestaan is, moet by sodanige beëindiging die bedrag betaal word wat hy ten opsigte van die verlof sou ontvang het as die verlof aan hom toegestaan was by die datum van beëindiging.

(7) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klosule word daar geag dat die uitdrukking „diens“ enige tydperk insluit ten opsigte waarvan 'n werkewer ingevolge sub-klosule (1) van klosule 12 'n werknemer betaal in plaas van sy diens op te sê en ook enige tydperk of tydperke waartydens 'n werknemer afwesig is—

- (a) met verlof kragtens subklosule (1);
- (b) met siekteverlof kragtens klosule 7;
- (c) op las of op versoek van sy werkewer;
- (d) vir militêre opleiding,

wat altesaam in enige jaar hoogstens tien weke beloop ten opsigte van items (a), (b) en (c), plus enige tydperk van militêre opleiding wat in daardie jaar ondergaan is, en daar word beskou dat diens soos volg begin:—

- (i) In die geval van 'n werknemer wat voor hierdie Vasselling van krag geword het, op verlof kragtens enige wet geregtig geword het, vanaf die datum waarop sodanige werknemer laas op sodanige verlof kragtens sodanige wet geregtig geword het;

(ii) in the case of an employee mentioned in (b), an amount of not less than double the weekly wage to which he was entitled as from the first day of the leave:

Provided that 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 twenty (5) of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941.

(2) The leave prescribed in sub-clause (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 sub-clause (3), be granted so as to commence within two months after the completion of the twelve months of employment to which it relates;
- (ii) the period of leave shall not be concurrent with sick leave granted in terms of clause 7;
- (iii) if any public holiday falls within the period of such leave, another day shall for each such day be added to the said period as a further period of leave, and the employee shall in respect of each such day added be paid an amount equal to his daily wage;
- (iv) an employer may set off against such period of leave any days of occasional leave granted on full pay to his employee at the latter's written request during the period of twelve months of employment to which the period of annual leave relates.

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

- (i) such request is made by the employee not later than two months after the expiry of the twelve months' employment to which the leave relates;
- (ii) the date of receipt of such request shall be endorsed on it 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 expiry of the period of twelve months' employment to which the leave relates, whichever is the later.

(4) *Leave Remuneration.*—The remuneration in respect of the annual leave prescribed in sub-clause (1) shall be paid not later than the last work day before the date of commencement of the leave.

(5) An employee whose contract of employment terminates during any twelve months of employment with the same employer before the period of leave prescribed in sub-clause (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 by his employer, in respect of each completed month of such period of employment, not less than—

- (a) in the case of an employee referred to in paragraph (a) of sub-clause (1), one-quarter of the weekly wage;
- (b) in the case of any other employee, one-sixth of the weekly wage,

he was receiving immediately before the dates of such termination: Provided that an employer may make a proportionate deduction in respect of any period of leave granted to an employee in terms of the fourth proviso to sub-clause (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
- (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 sub-clause.

(6) An employee who has become entitled to a period of leave prescribed in sub-clause (1) and whose contract of 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 termination.

(7) For the purpose of this clause the expression "employment" shall be deemed to include any period in respect of which an employer, in terms of sub-clause (1) of clause 12, pays an employee in lieu of notice, and also any period or periods during which an employee is absent:—

- (a) on leave in terms of sub-clause (1);
- (b) on sick leave in terms of clause 7;
- (c) on the instructions or at the request of his employer;
- (d) undergoing any military training,

amounting in the aggregate in any year to not more than ten weeks in respect of items (a), (b) and (c), plus any period of military training undergone in that year, 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 leave in terms of any law, on the date on which such employee last became entitled to such leave under such law;

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

(iii) in die geval van enige ander werknemer, op die datum waarop sodanige werknemer by sy werkgever in diens getree het, of die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie Vasstelling, na gelang van die jongste.

(8) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule word daar geag dat die uitdrukking „loon“ 'n werknemer se loon plus lewenskoste-toeslae beteken.

#### 7. SIEKTEVERLOF.

(1) Behoudens die bepalings van sub-klousule (2) moet 'n werkgever aan sy werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, wat weens ongeskiktheid van die werk afwesig is, die volgende toestaan:

(a) In die geval van 'n werknemer wat 'n vyfdaagweek werk, altesaam minstens twintig werkdae siekteverlof;

(b) in die geval van alle ander werknemers altesaam minstens vier-en-twintig werkdae siekteverlof;

gedurende elke kringloop van vier-en-twintig opeenvolgende maande diens by hom, en hy moet aan sodanige werknemer ten opsigte van enige afwesigheidstydperk hierkragtens minstens die loon betaal wat hy sou ontvang het as hy gedurende sodanige tydperk sou gewerk het: Met dien verstande—

(i) dat gedurende die eerste vier-en-twintig opeenvolgende maande diens 'n werknemer nie geregtig is op siekteverlof met volle betaling teen 'n skaal van, in die geval van 'n werknemer wat 'n vyfdaagweek werk, meer as een werkdag ten opsigte van elke voltooide tydperk van vyf weke diens nie en in die geval van elke ander werknemer, een werkdag ten opsigte van elke voltooide maand diens;

(ii) dat hierdie klousule nie van toepassing is nie op 'n werknemer op wie se skriftelike versoek 'n werkgever bydraas maak van minstens net soveel as dié deur die werknemer gedoen aan enige fonds of organisasie deur die werknemer benoem, nl. 'n fonds of organisasie wat aan die werknemer in die geval van sy ongeskiktheid onder die omstandighede in hierdie klousule uiteengesit, betaling waarborg van altesaam minstens die ekwivalent van sy loon vir twintig of vier-en-twintig werkdae, na gelang van die geval, in elke kringloop van vier-en-twintig maande diens, behalwe dat gedurende die eerste vier-en-twintig maande wat bydraas deur die werknemer betaal word, die gewaarborgde skaal nie die oploopskaal, soos uiteengesit in die eerste voorbehoudbepaling van hierdie subklousule, hoof te oorskry nie;

(iii) dat waar 'n werkgever ingevolge enige wet verplig is om geld vir hospitaal- of mediese behandeling ten opsigte van 'n werknemer te betaal, en sodanige geld betaal, die bedrag aldus betaal van die verskuldigde betaling ten opsigte van afwesigheid weens ongeskiktheid kragtens hierdie klousule afgetrek mag word;

(iv) dat indien 'n werkgever ten opsigte van enige tydperk van ongeskiktheid wat deur hierdie klousule gedek word, by enige ander wet verplig word om 'n werknemer se volle loon te betaal, die bepalings van hierdie klousule nie van toepassing is nie;

(v) dat die loon wat aan 'n werknemer wat stukwerk doen vir enige afwesigheidstydperk weens siekteverlof kragtens hierdie klousule, betaal moet word, bereken moet word op die basis van die besoldiging wat aan sodanige werknemer op sy laaste betaaldag onmiddellik voor sodanige afwesigheid betaal is.

(2) 'n Werkgever kan, as 'n voorafgaande voorwaarde vir die betaling deur hom van enige bedrag geëis kragtens hierdie klousule deur 'n werknemer ten opsigte van enige afwesigheid van werk vir 'n tydperk van meer as drie opeenvolgende kalenderdae, van die werknemer vereis om 'n sertifikaat, geteken deur 'n mediese praktisyn, aan hom voor te lê wat die aard en duur van die werknemer se ongeskiktheid bevestig; met dien verstande dat wanneer 'n werknemer gedurende enige tydperk van agt opeenvolgende weke betaling kragtens hierdie klousule by twee of meer geleenthede vir tydperke van drie of minder opeenvolgende kalenderdae geëis het, sonder om so 'n sertifikaat voor te lê, sy werkgever gedurende die eersvolgende agt weke as 'n voorafgaande voorwaarde vir die betaling deur hom van enige bedrag deur die werknemer kragtens hierdie klousule geëis, van die werknemer kan vereis om so 'n sertifikaat voor te lê, ongeag die duur van sodanige afwesigheid.

(3) Wanneer 'n werknemer gedurende die eerste kringloop van vier-en-twintig maande diens by dieselfde werkgever afwesig is weens ongeskiktheid vir 'n tydperk langer as enige siekteverlof wat ten tye van sodanige ongeskiktheid opgeloop het, is hy geregtig op betaling slegs ten opsigte van sodanige opgelooppte siekteverlof; maar sy werkgever moet, as hy dit nie alreeds gedoen het nie, by die verstryking van genoemde dienskringloop of by diensbeëindiging voor sodanige verstryking, hom betaal ten opsigte van sodanige bykomende tydperk van afwesigheid weens ongeskiktheid in dié mate waarop siekteverlof by sodanige verstryking of beëindiging opgeloop het en nog nie geneem is nie.

(ii) in the case of an employee who was in employment before the date of 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 the date of the coming into force of this Determination, whichever is the later.

(8) For the purpose of this clause the expression "wage" shall be deemed to mean an employee's wage plus his cost of living allowance.

#### 7. SICK LEAVE.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (2), an employer shall grant to his employee, other than a casual employee, who is absent from work through incapacity—

(a) in the case of an employee who works a five-day week, not less than twenty work days;

(b) in the case of every other employee, not less than 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 hereof not less than the wage he would have received had he worked during such period: Provided—

(i) that in the first twenty-four consecutive months of employment an employee shall not be entitled to sick leave on full pay at a rate of more than, in the case of an employee who works a five-day week, one work day in respect of each completed period of five weeks of employment and, in the case of every other employee, one work day in respect of each completed month of employment;

(ii) that 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 or twenty-four work days, as the case may be, in each cycle of twenty-four month's employment, except that during the first twenty-four months of the payment of contributions by the employee, the guaranteed rate need not exceed the rate of accrual set out in the first proviso to this sub-clause;

(iii) that 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) that 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;

(v) that the wage payable to an employee who is employed on piece-work, for any period of absence on sick leave in terms of this clause, shall be calculated on the basis of the remuneration paid to such employee on his last pay day immediately preceding such absence.

(2) An employer may, as a condition precedent to the payment by him of any amount which under this clause an employee claims in respect of any absence from work for a period covering more than three consecutive calendar days, require the employee to produce a certificate signed by a medical practitioner confirming the nature and duration of the employee's incapacity: Provided that, when an employee has during any period of eight consecutive weeks claimed payment in terms of this clause on two or more occasions for periods of three consecutive calendar days or less without producing such a certificate, his employer may during the next succeeding eight weeks, as a condition precedent to the payment by him of any amount claimed by such employee in terms of this clause, require the employee to produce such a certificate, irrespective of the duration of such 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 payment only in respect of such sick 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, has not been taken.

(4) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule beteken die uitdrukking—

(a) „loon”, 'n werknemer se loon plus lewenskostetoecla;

(b) „diens”, ook dieselfde as die betekenis wat daarvan toegeken is in subklousule (7) van klousule 6; met dien verstande dat enige tydperk diens wat 'n werknemer by dieselfde werkgever gehad het onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Vasstelling, vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule geag word as diens kragtens hierdie Vasstelling, en daar word geag dat enige siekterlof met volle besoldiging wat tydens sodanige tydperk aan sodanige werknemer toegestaan is, kragtens die Vasstelling toegestaan is;

(c) „ongeskiktheid”, onvermoë om te werk weens enige siekte of besering, behalwe dit wat deur die werknemer se eie wangedrag veroorsaak is; met dien verstande dat enige onvermoë om te werk wat veroorsaak is deur 'n ongeluk vernoedbaar kragtens die Ongevallewet, 1941, beskou moet word as 'n ongeskiktheid slegs ten opsigte van enige tydperk van onvermoë om te werk waarvoor geen ongeskiktheidsbetaling kragtens die wet betaalbaar is nie.

#### 8. OPENBARE VAKANSIEDAE EN SONDAE.

(1) *Openbare vakansiedae.*—'n Werknemer van wie daar nie verwag word om op 'n openbare vakansiedag te werk nie, moet minstens sy dagloon van sy werkgever vir sodanige dag ontvang.

(2) *Betaling vir werk op 'n openbare vakansiedag.*—Wanneer 'n werkgever sy werknemer verplig of toelaat om op enige openbare vakansiedag te werk, moet sy werkgever hom ten opsigte van elke sodanige dag minstens sy dagloon plus een ses-en-veertigste van sy weekloon betaal vir elke uur of gedeelte van 'n uur op sodanige dag gewerk.

(3) *Betaling vir werk op Sondag.*—Wanneer 'n werknemer op 'n Sondag werk, moet sy werkgever—

(i) hom of dubbel sy dagloon; of

(ii) hom een en een derde maal sy weekloon gedeel deur ses-en-veertig betaal vir elke uur of gedeelte van 'n uur op sodanige dag gewerk en hom binne veertien dae vanaf sodanige Sondag een dag verlof toestaan en hom ten opsigte daarvan minstens sy dagloon betaal.

(4) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule word dit beskou dat die uitdrukking „loon” 'n werknemer se loon plus lewenskostetoecla beteken.

(5) Die bepalings van hierdie klousule is nie van toepassing op 'n senior bestuurs-, professionele of administratiewe werknemer, bestuurder of onderbestuurder nie; met dien verstande dat aan sodanige werknemer 'n vaste loon teen 'n skaal van minstens £780 per jaar betaal word, of op 'n los werknemer of 'n wag nie.

#### 9. STUKWERK.

(1) 'n Werkgever mag, na ten minste een week kennisgewing aan sy werknemer, enige stukwerkstelsel toepas en, behoudens soos bepaal in klousule 4 (6), moet die werkgever aan sodanige werknemer wat vir enige tydperk op die werkstelsel in diens is, besoldiging betaal teen die loonskale wat kragtens sodanige stelsel van toepassing is: Met dien verstande dat, afgesien van die hoeveelheid of omvang van die werk wat gedoen is, die werkgever aan sodanige werknemer minstens die volgende moet betaal, plus vyf persent:—

(a) In die geval van 'n werknemer, uitgesonderd 'n los werknemer, ten opsigte van elke week waarin stukwerk verrig word, die bedrag wat hy verplig sou wees om vir dié week aan sodanige werknemer te betaal as hy besoldig sou word op die grondslag van tyd wat gewerk is;

(b) in die geval van 'n los werknemer, ten opsigte van elke dag waarop stukwerk verrig word, die bedrag wat hy verplig sou wees om aan sodanige werknemer vir dié dag te betaal as hy besoldig sou word op die grondslag van tyd wat gewerk is.

(2) 'n Werkgever moet op 'n opvallende plek in sy bedryfsinrigting 'n bylae van die skale in subklousule (1) genoem opgeplak hou.

(3) 'n Werkgever wat van voorneme is om enige stukwerkstelsel wat in werking is of die skale wat daarkragtens van toepassing is, te kanselleer of te wysig, moet sy werknemer wat op sodanige stelsel werk minstens een kalendermaand kennis gee van sodanige voorneme: Met dien verstande dat 'n werkgever en sy werknemer op 'n langer of korter kennisgewingtydperk kan ooreenkomm, wanneer die werkgever minstens die kennisgewingtydperk waarop ooreengekom is, moet kennis gee.

#### 10. GETALLEVERHOUDING.

(1) *Blokman.*—(a) 'n Werkgever moet eers 'n eerste blokman in diens neem voordat hy enige ander gekwalifiseerde blokman in diens kan neem.

(b) 'n Werkgever mag nie 'n ongekwalifiseerde blokman in diens neem tensy hy 'n gekwalifiseerde blokman in diens het nie, en vir elke gekwalifiseerde blokman in sy diens kan hy hoogstens een ongekwalifiseerde blokman in diens neem.

(2) *Klerke.*—'n Werkgever mag nie 'n ongekwalifiseerde klerk, hetsy manlik of vroulik, in diens neem nie tensy hy onderskeidelik 'n gekwalifiseerde klerk, manlik of vroulik, in diens het, en vir elke sodanige gekwalifiseerde klerk in sy diens mag hy hoogstens een ongekwalifiseerde manlike of vroulike klerk in diens neem, na gelang van die geval.

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

(a) "wage" shall be deemed to mean an employee's wage plus his cost of living allowance;

(b) "employment" shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it in sub-clause (7) of clause 6: Provided that any period of employment which an employee has had with the same employer immediately before the date of the coming into operation 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;

(c) "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 in respect of 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 disablement payment is payable in terms of that Act.

#### 8. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

(1) *Public Holidays.*—An employee who is not required to work on a public holiday shall be paid by his employer not less than his daily wage in respect of such day.

(2) *Payment for Work on Public Holidays.*—Whenever an employer requires or permits an employee to work on any public holiday he shall, for work performed on that day, pay such employee his daily wage plus, for each hour or part of an hour so worked, an amount of not less than one forty-sixth of his weekly wage.

(3) *Payment for Work on Sundays.*—Whenever an employee works on a Sunday, his employer shall either—

(i) pay him double his daily wage, or

(ii) pay him one and one-third times his weekly wage divided by forty-six for each hour or part of an hour worked on such day, and grant him within fourteen days of such Sunday one day's leave and pay him in respect thereof not less than his daily wage.

(4) For the purpose of this clause the expression "wage" shall be deemed to mean an employee's wage plus his cost of living allowance.

(5) The provisions of this clause shall not apply to a senior managerial, professional or administrative employee, manager or sub-manager, provided such employee is paid a regular wage at a rate of not less than £780 per annum, nor to a casual employee or a watchman.

#### 9. PIECE-WORK.

(1) An employer may, after at least one week's notice to his employee, apply any piece-work system and, save as provided in clause 4 (6), the employer shall pay to his employee who is employed on such piece-work system for any period, remuneration at the rates applicable under such system: Provided that, irrespective of the quantity or output of work done, the employer shall pay to such employee not less than the following plus five per cent—

(a) in the case of an employee, other than a casual employee, in respect of each week in which he does piece-work, 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 in any way amend any piece-work system in operation, or the rates applicable thereunder, shall give his employee employed on such system not less than one calendar month's notice of such intention: Provided that an employer and his employee may agree on a longer or shorter period of notice, in which case the employer shall give not less than the period of notice so agreed upon.

#### 10. PROPORTION OR RATIO.

(1) *Blockman.*—(a) An employer shall employ a first blockman before any other qualified blockman is employed by him.

(b) An employer shall not employ an unqualified blockman unless he has in his employ a qualified blockman and for each qualified blockman employed by him he shall not employ more than one unqualified blockman.

(2) *Clerks.*—An employer shall not employ an unqualified clerk, male or female, unless he has in his employ a qualified clerk, male or female, respectively, and for each such qualified male or female clerk employed he shall not employ more than one unqualified male or female clerk, as the case may be.

(3) *Verkoopsdames.*—'n Werkewer mag nie 'n ongekwalifiseerde verkoopsdame in diens neem nie tensy hy 'n gekwalifiseerde verkoopsdame in sy diens het en vir elke sodanige gekwalifiseerde verkoopsdame in sy diens mag hy hoogstens een ongekwalifiseerde verkoopsdame in diens neem.

(4) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule kan daar geag word—

- (a) dat deeltydse werknemers nie werknemers is nie;
- (b) dat 'n werkewer wat uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik werk van enige besondere klas werknemer verrig, 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer van dié klas is: Met dien verstande dat diezelfde werkewer nie ten opsigte van meer as een bedryfsinrigting as sodanig beskou kan word nie;
- (c) dat 'n ongekwalifiseerde werknemer wat minstens die loon van 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer van sy klas ontvang, vir alle doeleindes 'n gekwalifiseerde werknemer is;
- (d) dat 'n gekwalifiseerde vroulike werknemer wat minstens die loon van 'n gekwalifiseerde manlike werknemer ontvang, 'n gekwalifiseerde manlike werknemer is; met dien verstande dat 'n werknemer wat aldus as 'n gekwalifiseerde manlike werknemer geag word, nie tselselfdertyd as 'n gekwalifiseerde vroulike werknemer geag moet word nie:

(5) Waar 'n werkewer in meer as een bedryfsinrigting besigheid dryf, is die bepalings van hierdie klousule op elke sodanige bedryfsinrigting afsonderlik van toepassing.

#### 11. UNIFORMS, OORPAKKE EN BESKERMENDE KLERE.

'n Werkewer moet enige uniform, oorpak of beskermende klere wat hy van sy werknemer mag vereis om te dra, of wat hy kragtens enige wet of regulasie verplig is om aan sy werknemer te verskaf, kosteloos verskaf en in goeie en skoon toestand hou, en sulke uniforms, oorpakke en beskermende klere bly die werkewer se eiendom.

#### 12. BEËINDIGING VAN DIENSKONTRAK.

(1) 'n Werkewer of 'n werknemer, uitgesonder 'n los werknemer, wat sy dienskontrak wil beëindig, moet—

- (a) minstens vier-en-twintig uur kennis gee gedurende die eerste vier weke diens;
- (b) na die eerste vier weke diens, minstens een week kennis gee;

van sy voorneme om die kontrak te beëindig, of 'n werkewer of 'n werknemer kan die kontrak sonder kennisgewing beëindig deurdat die werkewer die werknemer in plaas van sodanige kennisgewing minstens die volgende betaal, of die werknemer, in plaas van sodanige kennisgewing minstens die volgende verbeur of aan die werkewer betaal, na gelang van die geval:—

- (i) In die geval van vier-en-twintig uur kennisgewing, 'n bedrag eweredig aan die dagloon wat die werknemer ontvang ten tyde van sodanige beëindiging;
- (ii) in die geval van 'n week kennisgewing, 'n bedrag eweredig aan die weekloon wat die werknemer ontvang ten tyde van sodanige beëindiging;

met dien verstande dat dit nie—

- (i) op die werkewer of werknemer se reg om die dienskontrak sonder opseggeling te beëindig weens enige oorsaak wat by wet as afdoende erken word;
- (ii) op enige skriftelike ooreenkoms tussen 'n werkewer en sy werknemer wat vir 'n termyn van opseggeling van gelyke duur vir beide partye en vir langer as wat in hierdie klousule voorgeskryf is, voorsiening maak;
- (iii) die toepassing van enige verbeurings of boetes wat by wet toegepas kan word ingeval 'n werknemer dros, inbreuk maak nie;

voorts met dien verstande dat waar die loon van 'n werknemer ten tyde van die Vassetting deur aftrekkings ten opsigte van korttyd verminder is, die uitdrukking „ontvang ten tyde van sodanige Vassetting“ geag word om „sou ontvang het ten tyde van sodanige Vassetting as daar geen aftrekkings ten opsigte van korttyd gemaak was nie“ te beteken.

(2) As 'n ooreenkoms ingevolge die tweede voorbehoudsbepaling van subklousule (1) gesluit is, is die betaling of verbeuring in plaas van opseggeling in verhouding tot die termyn van opseggeling waarop ooreengekom is.

(3) Die kennisgewing in subklousule (1) voorgeskryf, moet voor of op die gewone betaaldag van die bedryfsinrigting vir sodanige werknemers gegee word, en word van krag vanaf die dag na sodanige betaaldag; met dien verstande dat—

- (i) wanneer 'n werkewer en sy werknemer kragtens subklousule 4 (1) ooreengekom het dat besoldiging maandeliks betaal word, daar geag word dat die uitdrukking „die gewone betaaldag van die inrigting vir sodanige werknemer“ vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule die dag is waarop sodanige werknemer betaling sou ontvang het indien geen sodanige ooreenkoms aangegaan is nie;
- (ii) die kennisgewingtydperk nie mag saamval met, en kennis nie gegee mag word gedurende 'n werknemer se afwesigheid met verlof toegestaan kragtens klousule 6 nie; of gedurende enige tydperk van militêre opleiding wat die werknemer ondergaan nie;
- (iii) kennis nie gegee mag word gedurende 'n werknemer se afwesigheid met siekteleverlof toegestaan kragtens klousule 7 nie; en
- (iv) waar dit verpligtend is om slegs vier-en-twintig uur kennis te gee, sodanige kennisgewing op enige werkdag gegee kan word.

(3) *Saleswomen.*—An employer shall not employ an unqualified saleswoman unless he has in his employ a qualified saleswoman and for each such qualified saleswoman in his employ he shall employ not more than one unqualified saleswoman.

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

- (a) part-time employees shall be deemed not to be employees;
- (b) an employer who is wholly or mainly engaged in the work of any particular class of employee may be deemed to be a qualified employee of that class: Provided that the same employer may not be so deemed in respect of more than one establishment;
- (c) an unqualified employee who is receiving a wage of not less than the wage of a qualified employee of his class may be deemed for all purposes to be a qualified employee;
- (d) a qualified female employee who is receiving a wage of not less than the wage of a qualified male employee may be deemed to be a qualified male employee: Provided that an employee so deemed to be a qualified male employee shall not at the same time be regarded as a qualified female employee.

(5) Where an employer carries on business in more than one establishment, the provisions of this clause shall apply separately to each such establishment.

#### 11. UNIFORMS, OVERALLS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

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

#### 12. TERMINATION OF CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

(1) An employer or 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 twenty-four hours' notice;
- (b) after the first four weeks of employment not less than one week's notice,

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

- (i) in the case of twenty-four hours' notice, the equivalent of the daily wage which the employee is receiving at the date of such termination;
- (ii) in the case of a week's notice the equivalent of the weekly wage which the employee is receiving at the date of such termination:

Provided that this shall not affect—

- (i) the right of an employer or 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 longer than prescribed in this clause;
- (iii) the operation of any forfeiture or penalties which by any law may be applicable in respect of desertion by an employee:

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 date of such termination" shall be deemed to mean "would have received at the date 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 sub-clause (1), the payment or forfeiture in lieu of notice shall correspond to the period of notice agreed upon.

(3) The notice prescribed in sub-clause (1) shall be given on or before the usual pay day of the establishment for such employee and shall run from the day after such pay day: Provided that—

- (i) whenever in terms of sub-clause 4 (1) an employer and his employee have agreed that remuneration shall be paid monthly, the expression "the usual pay day of the establishment for such employee" shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed to mean the day on which such employee would have received payment if no such agreement had been entered into;
- (ii) 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 during any period of military training undergone by the employee;
- (iii) notice shall not be given during an employee's absence on sick leave granted in terms of clause 7; and
- (iv) where only twenty-four hours' notice is required to be given, such notice may be given on any work day.

(4) Vir die toepassing van hierdie klosule moet daar geag word dat die uitdrukking „loon” 'n werknemer se loon plus lewenskostetoeleae beteken.

#### 13. VERBOD OP INDIENSNEMING.

'n Werkewer mag geen persoon onder die ouderdom van 15 jaar in diens neem nie.

#### 14. DIENSSERTIFIKAAT.

'n Werkewer moet by beëindiging van 'n dienskontrak, uitgesond deur die dros van 'n werknemer, sy werknemer, uitgesond 'n los werknemer, van 'n sertifikaat voorsien wat wesenlik in die vorm is in die Bylae van hierdie Vasselling voorgeskryf en die volle name van die werkewer en sy werknemer, die werk van die werknemer, die datum waarop werk begin is en die kontrak beëindig is en die besoldigingskaal ten tye van sodanige beëindiging, aantoon.

#### 15. LOGBOEK.

(1) 'n Werkewer moet sy motorvoertuigdrywer of sy deeltydse motorvoertuigdrywer voorsien van 'n logboek wat so naas moontlik aan die volgende vorm is:—

##### Daagliks log.

Naam van werkewer		
Naam van drywer		
Datum		
Aanvangstyd van werk	vm./nm.	vm./nm.
Tyd waarop werk gestaak is	vm./nm.	vm./nm.
Getal ure gewerk		
Etenure vanaf	vm./nm. tot	vm./nm.
Besonderhede van enige ongeluk of vertraging		

(Handtekening van Drywer.)

Datum 19

(2) Elke motorvoertuigdrywer of 'n deeltydse motorvoertuigdrywer moet, wanneer hy voorsien word van 'n logboek in sub-klosule (1) genoem, genoemde daagliks log ten opsigte van elke dag se werk in duplo hou en moet binne vier-en-twintig uur na die voltooiing van die dag se werk waarop dit betrekking het, 'n afskrif daarvan aan sy werkewer besorg, en vir die toepassing van hierdie klosule beteken die uitdrukking „werk” met betrekking tot 'n deeltydse motorvoertuigdrywer slegs „'n motorvoertuig dryf” soos in die woordomskrywing vir hierdie klas werknemer omskryf.

(3) Elke werkewer moet die afskrif van die daagliks log wat ingevolge subklosule (2) aan hom besorg is, vir 'n tydperk van drie jaar na die tyd hou.

#### BYLAE.

Ek/ons (a)	
wat die Vleisbedryf uitoefen te	
sertifiseer hierby dat	
by my/ons in diens was (a) vanaf die	dag
van 19 tot die	
dag van 19 in die werk van (b)	
(a) loon (lewenskostetoeleae uitgesluit).	pond sjellings pennies
per week/maand. (a)	

Handtekening van werkewer of gemagtigde verteenwoordiger.

Datum

- (a) Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.
- (b) Noem die werk waarin die werknemer uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik in diens was, bv. klerk, eerste blokman, voorman-slagman.

No. 1426.] [11 September 1959.  
WET OP FABRIEKE, MASJINERIE EN BOUWERK,  
1941.

VLEISBEDRYF, PORT ELIZABETH, WALMER,  
UITENHAGE, DESPATCH EN BETHELDSDORP.

Ek, JOHANNES DE KLERK, Minister van Arbeid, handelende kragtens subartikel (1) van artikel *twoe-en-twintig* van die Wet op Fabrieke, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941, verklaar hierby dat die bepalings van die Vasselling vir die Vleisbedryf, bekendgemaak by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1425 van 11 September 1959, nie vir die persone wie se werkure daarby gereel word, minder gunstig as die ooreenstemmende bepalings van genoemde Wet is nie.

J. DE KLERK,  
Minister van Arbeid.

(4) For the purpose of this clause the expression "wage" shall be deemed to mean an employee's wage plus his cost of living allowance.

#### 13. PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT.

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

#### 14. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

An employer shall upon termination of the contract of employment, other than through the desertion of an employee, furnish his employee, other than a casual 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 his employee, the occupation of the employee, the date of commencement and the date of termination of the contract and the rate of remuneration at the date of such termination.

#### 15. LOG BOOK.

(1) An employer shall provide his motor vehicle driver or part-time motor vehicle driver 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:	a.m./p.m.
Meal hours from:	a.m./p.m.
to:	a.m./p.m.
Particulars of any accident or delay:	

(Signature of Driver).

Date: 19

(2) Every motor vehicle driver or part-time motor vehicle driver, upon being provided with a log book mentioned in sub-clause (1) shall keep the said daily log in duplicate in respect of each day's work, and shall within twenty-four hours of the completion of the days work to which it relates deliver a copy thereof to his employer, and for the purpose of this clause the expression "work" in relation to a part-time motor vehicle driver shall refer only to "driving a motor vehicle" as defined in the definition of this class of employee.

(3) Every employer shall retain the copy of the daily log which in terms of sub-clause (2) has been delivered to him for a period of three years subsequent to the occurrence of that event.

#### SCHEDULE.

I/We (a)	
carrying on business in the Meat Trade at	
hereby certify that	
was employed by me/us (a) from the	
day of 19 to the	
day of 19 in the occupation of (b)	
At the termination	
of employment his/her (a) wage (excluding cost of living allowance)	
was pounds	
shillings and pence per week/month (a).	

Signature of Employer or Authorised Representative.

Date

(a) Delete whichever is inapplicable.

(b) State occupation in which employee was wholly or mainly engaged, e.g. clerk, first blockman, foreman slaughterman.

No. 1426.] [11 September 1959.  
FACTORIES, MACHINERY AND BUILDING WORK  
ACT, 1941.

MEAT TRADE, PORT ELIZABETH, WALMER,  
UITENHAGE, DESPATCH AND BETHELDSDORP.

I, JOHANNES DE KLERK, Minister of Labour, acting in terms of sub-section (1) of section *twenty-two* of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, hereby declare the provisions of the Determination for the Meat Trade published under Government Notice No. 1425 of the 11th September 1959, to be not less favourable to the persons whose hours of work are regulated thereby than the relative provisions of the said Act.

J. DE KLERK,  
Minister of Labour.