union leaders to close out black labor was an attempt to enforce a particular job and wage rate.

The nature of the market is such that profit opportunities constantly shift in accordance with changing consumer desires for goods and services. Profit indicates that someone is serving these needs relatively efficiently. By attempting to freeze profits and raise wages, resources get misallocated, society's needs are not met and injustice results.

It may in fact have been true that the mining industry "required" cheap labor and the white ruling elite wanted to impose social order, and that apartheid "reinforced the market forces conducive to economic growth." However, in a free market economy if such cheap labor could not be obtained by voluntary exchange, the mining industry would be out of luck.

The market is not the relentless pursuit of profit in the name of economic growth. Instead, the market is defined ethically, in terms of means, as voluntary exchanges. If an industry's technology requires labor that cannot be obtained voluntarily, then the capitalists should be the losers, not the laborers. The history of South Africa is the story of very mangled market forces trying to break black capital and labor out of the rule of a power elite comprised of white capital and labor in combination with white political leaders.