CP text:

In American law, there are conditions on the right to strike. For instance, workers can strike only for certain purposes — better wages or working conditions. Prior to the introduction of these conditions, workers often went on strike for immoral purposes. For instance, before labor laws made it impossible, white workers often went on strike to demand discrimination against their Black coworkers. **Brenner** explains:

**“Hate strikes afflicted a variety of industries in many cities during World War II.** In most cases **they were driven by racial antagonism**s in the workplace. Whatever problems **white workers** had with weak unions, low income, and little say on the shop floor, they had the **[skin] color** of their skin, and that **brought material** as well as **[and] psychological advantages.** As WEB DuBois pointed out, even the poorest white Americans understood the importance of race and used it to set themselves apart from their black counterparts. In American industry, **white workers held the cleanest, best-paying jobs, while black workers [had]** were relegated to **the dirtiest, most dangerous labor.** **Hate strikes** quite often **grew from white workers’ attempts to keep control of the best jobs in the face of black workers’ demands.”**

Brenner, Aaron et al. *The Encyclopedia of Strikes in American History.* Routledge, 2015.

To be clear: this argument is not that “strikes should be prohibited because there have been hate strikes.” The negative agrees that the right to strike is good. But an *unconditional* right to strike is not good. The condition that workers cannot strike for immoral purposes is a necessary and just limitation on the right to strike.