* cheaper labor and lower overhead drove Fairchild to open a plant in Hong Kong, a move that pioneered electronics manufacture outsourcing to this and other locales in Southeast Asia, Mexico, and Southern California.
  + This is the move that lead to other companies to outsource their labor.
    - Lead to things like sweatshops and wages that are cents on the dollar.
* Reservations provided spaces of exception to US laws on minimum wage; in this way they were like foreign countries
  + They were able to pay them less than at another plant in US
* Navajo workers were always represented as different from white workers, as possessing innate racial and cultural traits that could be enhanced or rehabilitated to produce chips accurately, quickly, and painlessly.
  + Different races were different from each other, similar to civil rights movement era
* the culmination of joint efforts of the Navajo People, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A), and Fairchild
  + Navajo wanted Fairchild to build a factory in Shiprock
    - Navajo leadership helped push project forward, and wanted Navajo to become a modern Indian tribe.
* This attempt to rebrand the Navajo as modern through their labor within electronics manufacture seems designed to counter the notion of Indians as “suffering from a racial inability to advance,” as Philip Deloria puts it
  + Going against what all the political correctness BS forced them to be. They didn’t want to be the victims anymore.
* These factors all mattered, but in the end, product quality was what kept the plant in business and allowed it to expand.
  + The Navajo workers were very good at their jobs, and because of that, Fairchild could stay in business
* permitted the incursion of factories into Indian reservations to be seen as a continuation of rather than a break from “traditional” Indian activities, and it pioneered the blurring of the line between wage labor and creative-cultural labor
  + Making blanket weaving “high-tech” made it seem much better than it was at fairchild
    - 8hr work day changed family life for navajo
* Silicon Valley, along with Austin, Texas, and North Carolina’s Research Triangle, are archetypal “creative class” cities where workers create “content,” and by implication, culture
  + Creatively fulfilled, not just paid well
* Navajo identity had a heavy burden to bear
  + Became examples of peaceful coexistence
  + Portrayed as integration of past and future, primitive and modern, creativity and capitalism
* They were the ideal workforce, because in contrast to striking workers in other parts of the country, they could not relocate
* Indians were described as careful, docile, and hardworking when it helped their managers to understand and explain productivity through an ethnic lens.

Nakamura states that Navajo women were the “ideal workforce because … they could not relocate” (933). Was this the only reason they were “ideal,” and if not, what made them more ideal than others, both in and out of the U.S.? Why did the Navajo leaders want this factory, and do you think those leaders new about what made them an “ideal workforce”?