

## **The Corporate History Of Slavery in Louisiana, 1700-2004** **Parody by Patrick Lichty, 2004**

America's compulsory service sector has had an impressive history, starting in the early 1700's. The first to serve the labor market in Louisiana were Indians. That was because, in all the vast territory claimed by the French, there was no one who could fill customer service positions except the natives. Many of the more challenging administrative positions were being filled by the French settlers, and unskilled manual labor was in high demand. So the French tried to offer the Indian population the exciting possibilities of working in this rapidly expanding field. In 1704, eleven young Indians were involved in this new growth industry. Four years later, the total had risen to eighty. However, Indians frequently had human resource issues, such as the desire to secretly relocate without prior employer notification, and efforts to correct these challenges resulted in inefficiencies such as workforce attrition and occupational health concerns. If a steady, dependable supply of labor was desired, it would have to be sought elsewhere.

However, early efforts to appeal to African workers presented similar challenges. In 1708, Bienville suggested that through African-Indian worker transrelocation between Africa, the Caribbean, and Louisiana, these inefficiencies could be lessened. This would be achieved through the inability of the Indians to spontaneously relocate, and through the intercultural challenges presented to the African worker by the Indians outside the workplace through the potential of early retirement. Innovation in the Louisiana workforce were not achieved until John Law's landmark contract with the French that quickly offered 6000 unskilled French and 3000 African workers the exciting opportunities of labor in the burgeoning New World Economy. Further advances in the service sector were also achieved by the Spanish, who codified compulsory customer service not only to Africans, but to any person 'of color.'

Much has changed since the 1700's, but advances in America's service sector continue to flourish. Labor expenditures continue to be streamlined as cities bid for the opportunity to offer tax incentives for the rapidly expanding consumer service market. The greater efficiencies of privatization offer excellent possibilities for educational reform through voucher systems and advances in entry-level labor expenditure streamlining between 25 to 46 percent, thus creating the potential for greater profitability. Such forward strides have created an environment in which work is abundant; service employees have the opportunity to engage in several simultaneous career paths to support their families.

And we're all working together; that's the secret. We'll lower the standard of living for everyone, not just in America, but we'll give the world an opportunity to see what it's like to have a better lifestyle, a better life for all. America is proud of what it's accomplished; but we've just begun. Today, consumer product distributors and manufacturers employ millions of associates worldwide. The American service sector has thousands of stores, offices and factories throughout the world, and continues to offer the promise of being part of the global labor market. In addition, the Internet has allowed us to promote our founders' dreams of fulfilling the exciting possibilities of service throughout the world. And today, those dreams are the American Dream.