

HISTORY OF OKLAHOMA'S
LEGAL-RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

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LEGAL-RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

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PREFACE

This work was undertaken in order to condense a scattered factual history of Oklahoma's legal-reserve life insurance companies into one volume. It was not intended to reveal every minor detail regarding each company, but rather to present only the more important aspects, such as the details of incorporation; number of companies formed; number of companies now nonexistent, reasons therefor, and manner in which they ceased to exist; and other relevant facts involved which appeared applicable.

For helpful suggestions in the actual preparation and for stimulating criticism of the work in progress, I am indebted to my advisor, Professor B. W. Bussell.

I am also especially grateful to Mr. Donald F. Dickey, State Insurance Commissioner, and his staff, and particularly to Mr. Joe Gibson, Assistant Insurance Commissioner, for the courteous and helpful attitude which they expressed in assisting me in the location of desired information during the collection of data for this study.

Any faults in organization or errors of fact are the results of misinterpretation on my part or mistakes in research.

John D. Johnson

Stillwater, Oklahoma
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This paper deals only with Oklahoma's legal-reserve companies, but it is felt that certain definitions are in order so that one may have a better understanding of the contents.

Legal-reserve companies are those which maintain reserves to provide for the payment of future claims according to the standards established by the insurance laws of the state. They also comply with the requirements of the insurance laws regarding incorporation, license to operate, deposits with state officials, annual reports, periodical examinations and the like.¹

A fraternal benefit society is a corporation, society, or voluntary association, without capital stock, which is organized and carried on solely for the mutual benefit of its members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit, and having a lodge system with a ritualistic form of work and a representative form of government, and which shall make provision for the payment of benefits for death, disability, and old age, with certain restrictions. The provision that the society must have a lodge system with ritualistic form of work in order to be considered a fraternal benefit society is of primary importance in distinguishing a fraternal society from an assessment association.²

¹ Charles K. Knight, Advanced Life Insurance, p. 12.

² Ibid., p. 370.

Assessment life and casualty associations are associations which do not conform to the legal requirements of fraternal benefit societies and are not organized on the lodge system. Some issue only life insurance certificates while others issue accident and sickness benefits. A good many of them are composed of members of a labor union, or of persons engaged in a particular occupation. A considerable number of them have in the past been forced out of business because they failed to levy adequate assessments to maintain the funds necessary to provide for increasing mortality rates. A few of them do, however, operate on an actuarially solvent basis.³

The company organized on the stipulated premium plan is a form of assessment association. They are really hybrid organizations since they possess some of the characteristics of both legal-reserve companies and assessment associations. Premium rates are stipulated by law (hence the name.) The similarity to assessment associations and fraternal benefit societies is in the contract which states that policy holders are liable to additional assessment should rates prove inadequate.⁴

Although this study is limited to the legal-reserve companies, as a matter of interest it should be noted that a majority of all companies organized in Oklahoma were of the stipulated premium type. Thirty-one such companies have been formed, but only six are now active.

With the exception of the Union Life and Trust Company, all legal-

³ Ibid., p. 391.

⁴ Joseph B. Maclean, Life Insurance, p. 20.

reserve companies organized in Oklahoma, commonly called domestic companies, were incorporated under Oklahoma Statutes under the provisions of subdivisions third and fourth of Sections 6, 7, and 183 of Article 2, Title 36, laws of 1909.

In order to incorporate and operate a legal-reserve life insurance company, Title 36 requires adherence to certain definite provisions, a brief description of which follows.

Section 6 states that ten or more persons may form a corporation. Section 7 requires a certificate of organization which must be filed in the office of the State Insurance Commissioner by such persons. It must be signed and sworn to by the president, secretary, and a majority of the directors, stating their intention to form a corporation and setting forth: (1) The name of said company which must contain the words "Insurance Company," and it shall not so clearly resemble the name of any existing company as to be misleading to the public, and shall be approved by the Insurance Commissioner; (2) Place where its principal office is to be located; (3) Must specify the kind or kinds of insurance proposed to be transacted; (4) Whether it is to be a stock or mutual company; (5) If a stock company, the amount of capital stock, number of shares, and the par value; (6) The period limited for the duration of the company.

Section 11 says that no company can insure in a single hazard a larger sum than one-tenth of its capital stock.

Section 46 requires a company to file with the Insurance Commissioner a certified copy of its Charter and Articles of Incorporation and a statement of its financial condition before it can be licensed, and it cannot commence business until licensed. License must be applied for and renewed each year.

Section 48 requires the State Insurance Department to examine the legal-reserve companies at least once every three years, and at other times if deemed necessary by the Insurance Commissioner. Companies must submit to, and assist in the preparation of, this examination.

Section 183 provides that no domestic legal-reserve life insurance company shall be licensed to transact business in this State unless possessed of at least \$100,000 paid-up capital, or if a mutual company, in lieu of such capital, it shall have and maintain a guaranty capital or surplus over and above all liabilities, including the reserve, of not less than \$100,000. The holders of the guaranty capital stock of any such mutual insurance company shall elect a bare majority of the board of directors, the balance to be elected by the policyholders. After retirement of the guaranty capital stock, policyholders shall elect all directors. From the net surplus of the company, the holders of the guaranty capital stock may receive a dividend of not more than ten per cent per annum. This guaranty capital stock will not be a liability of the company, except that it shall be retired when the surplus becomes sufficient to pay same at its par value and leave a surplus of not less than the amount of the guaranty capital so retired.

Section 194 requires that policies of mutual companies must be participating.

Section 17.2 to 17.7 specifies the types of securities which may and may not be permitted for insurance companies. Bonds issued by the Federal Land Banks, bonds and securities of the Federal Government, and bonds of the States, municipalities, counties, and school districts are permitted without restrictions. Certain types of loans are authorized on real

property subject to specific restrictions. A company may invest up to twenty-five per cent of its admitted assets in railroad bonds. Public utility securities are authorized provided the investment is no more than ten per cent of its assets and is not more than ten per cent of any one issue. Bonds and preferred or guaranteed stocks of any other solvent corporation are permitted but not in excess of ten per cent of any one issue nor more than fifty per cent of its admitted assets. In no event shall it invest in common stocks, holding companies, or stocks of other insurance companies. Shares of State Building and Loan Associations and Federal Savings and Loan Associations are permitted when such shares are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The above clearly illustrates a fact which is common knowledge, that is, that insurance companies have safe investments, due primarily to the diversity and limitation of investments as required by law.

Each domestic legal-reserve company is required to submit an annual statement to the Insurance Commissioner on a form prescribed by him. The State Insurance Department assists these companies in setting up a valuation of reserves on policies each year. Valuation certificates of foreign companies doing business in Oklahoma are received from the Insurance Commissioner of the State in which its home office is located.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF COMPANIES

All of the legal-reserve life insurance companies organized and incorporated in Oklahoma have been stock companies, although the American Mutual Life Insurance Company did provide for future mutualization in its charter; hence, Oklahoma has never had a domestic mutual company. The principal reason for this is the greater difficulty involved in the organization of such a company. In fact, the majority of mutual companies operating in the United States today were organized as stock companies, later changing over to the mutual plan of operation.

The three types of legal-reserve companies are stock, mutual, and mixed companies. A stock company is owned and controlled by the holders of its capital stock who elect directors and indirectly control the management of the company, as well as determining what shall be done with any surplus which may accumulate. Generally, stock companies issue non-participating policies which allow the insured persons a relatively low premium but do not entitle them to share in the surplus. Any profits derived from such policies belong to the stockholders.¹

A mutual company has no capital stock but is owned and theoretically controlled by its policyholders who elect trustees to serve in the capacity of directors. Most mutual company policies are participating, meaning that the policyholder is charged a relatively high initial premium but is entitled to share in the distribution of any surplus, when declared, which is called

¹ Charles K. Knight, Advanced Life Insurance, p. 12.

a dividend.² This dividend may be paid to the policyholder in cash, left with the company to accumulate at a specified rate of interest, applied to reduce the premium, or used to purchase additional paid-up insurance. The policyholder makes his choice of these options at the time he applies for the insurance, although he may later change to another option if he so desires.

A mixed company is one having capital stock but providing in its charter that the policyholders shall share in the control, and in the distribution of the surplus, according to some definite arrangement. It is customary, except in academic discussions, to refer to such a company as a stock company.³ There have been no such companies organized in Oklahoma.

² Charles K. Knight, loc. cit.

³ Charles K. Knight, loc. cit.

CHAPTER III

NUMBER OF COMPANIES DEACTIVATED AND REASONS THEREFOR

Reference to Table I in Appendix indicates that there have been a total of seventeen legal-reserve life insurance companies organized and incorporated in the State of Oklahoma, only three of which are currently operating and doing business as legal-reserve life insurance companies. However, as will be noted in Chapter IV, some of the fourteen now non-existent companies were previously incorporated on some other basis, later changing to the legal-reserve plan by amending their charters and complying with the State insurance laws. A few were incorporated as legal-reserve companies but later changed to some other type of company.

From Table I it may readily be observed that one company became non-existent by merging or consolidating with another company. Three companies came to their untimely end as a result of action by the Courts, although one of these was involved only to the extent of certain of its assets since it had previously reinsured all of its business with another company. Seven companies ceased to exist by reinsuring with other companies, which amounted in most cases to an outright sale of their assets and business. One company, after changing its name several times, ceased to be a legal-reserve life insurance company by refraining from the writing of life contracts, thus becoming a health and accident company and, as such, is still doing business. One company was dissolved by an outright sale of its assets and business to a foreign company. The other company has a very unusual and interesting history as will be noted in the next chapter where each company is discussed in considerable detail. Although chartered as a corporation, it was never

able to sell enough of its capital stock to qualify, under the State insurance laws, for its license.

CHAPTER IV

DETAILS OF EACH DOMESTIC COMPANY

This Chapter deals with each of the Oklahoma legal-reserve life insurance companies individually, excepting the three currently operating which are discussed in Chapter V. They are considered here in the order of their formation. The authorized capital stock, number of shares, and par value of the stock for all companies may be obtained by reference to columns 5, 6, 7 of Table I in the Appendix.

Oklahoma's first legal-reserve company was The American Mutual Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, which was incorporated June 20, 1905. The business of the Company was to be conducted and organized on the stock and mutual plan with the guaranty stock of \$125,000 to be redeemed in this manner: The stockholders were to receive a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent payable January 1 and July 1 of each year. They were also entitled to receive an additional sum equal to 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the Company, payable on January 1 of each year, until the redemption of the guaranty capital stock was completed. Each year the Board of Directors was to place a sum, as they might determine, from the proceeds of the Company as shown on its annual statement, into a Redemption Fund and continue to do so until it amounted to \$250,000. When the accumulation of the Company amounted to \$500,000 over and above the \$250,000 in the Redemption Fund, and over and above an amount sufficient to reinsure the outstanding risks of the Company, the Board of Directors could, at their discretion, retire the capital stock of the Company by paying the par

value of the stock to stockholders and by distributing pro rata among the stockholders all of the residue of the \$250,000 fund within six months after the next annual valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company should make it apparent to the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner that the Company's financial affairs were in a condition to provide for all of its liabilities, and still hold assets available, independent of future premiums and other contingent income to the amount of \$500,000.¹

An interesting point to be noted here is that The American Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated in 1905, and the Union Life and Trust Company, incorporated in 1907 and discussed later in this paper, were organized under distinctly different laws. The American Mutual, organized first, appears to have been incorporated under a law almost identical to the present one, although no specific law is cited in its Articles of Incorporation.

The reason for this is the fact that different laws prevailed in the two Territories. Congress had applied the laws of Arkansas to Indian Territory, which was the eastern part of what is now Oklahoma. Such Nebraska laws as were applicable were to apply to Oklahoma Territory, most of the western part of the State, from May, 1890, until the Oklahoma Territory Legislature should meet and set up its own laws.² This Legislature met in December, and the Territory law applying to life insurance companies became effective December 25, 1890.³ When Oklahoma became a State, its

¹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Incorporation, file 61.

² United States Statutes at Large, 51st Congress, 1st Session, 1889-1890, p. 87.

³ Statutes of Oklahoma, 1893, p. 617.

laws were patterned after those in Oklahoma Territory, which in turn had been derived from the Nebraska laws. Thus, even though organized prior to the Union Life and Trust Company and before Statehood, The American Mutual Life Insurance Company was incorporated under laws similar to the ones in effect today.

On October 10, 1906, the Kansas City Life Insurance Company of Kansas City, Missouri, agreed to reinsure all the business of The American Mutual and to issue to each policyholder a certificate of reinsurance. American Mutual agreed to cease doing or transacting business of life insurance and turned over to Kansas City Life \$4,263.83 which was the amount of the total premiums for which Kansas City Life agreed to assume the policy liabilities.⁴ Neither the amount of insurance in force nor any other consideration figures are available. Perhaps the Directors and stockholders decided they were not going to make a lot of money as quickly as they had thought since the life of the Company was so short.

A study and comparison of the applicable law with the Articles of Incorporation of The American Mutual brings out another interesting point. The incorporators evidently had one of two things in mind, or possibly both, when they wrote their Articles because the law requires only that there be enough surplus remaining when the guaranty capital stock is redeemed to equal the amount of the capital stock. The guaranty stock in this case was \$125,000, yet their Articles required that there be a surplus of \$500,000. The Articles further required that the redemption fund must contain \$250,000, which was twice the amount of the guaranty stock, before

⁴ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Contract, file 83.

said stock could be redeemed. If it had been a mutual company, ten per cent would have been the maximum amount allowed as dividends on the guaranty capital stock. Hence, by stating in their Articles that the Company was to be both a stock and mutual company, they were able to authorize another five per cent payable each January 1 and July 1. Although it might be conceded to be good business to put such detailed facts in the Articles, and it definitely was wise to provide for future mutualization, it would appear that the organizers were primarily interested in making a great deal of money from the policyholders. They provided themselves with an approximate 20 per cent rate of interest on their investments which they undoubtedly would have drawn for a good many years while their retirement fund and surplus was accumulating to the required amounts. Even after all this they still wanted more, and so provided that they would not only receive par value for their guaranty stock, but twice par value. Public sentiment, which led to the Armstrong Investigation of 1905, probably was the primary cause for insertion of the mutualization provisions in the Articles of Incorporation, but this also allowed the incorporators to share in the profits to a greater extent as has been indicated above.

The second legal-reserve life insurance company to be organized was the Union Life and Trust Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma. It became a corporation September 17, 1907, when its Articles of Association and Certificate of the Board of Directors were filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals at the City of McAlester, Indian Territory.⁵

⁵ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Association, file 188.

Thus began what is perhaps the most interesting history of any of the seventeen companies. Actually the Company was not incorporated in the State of Oklahoma, but since the Indian Territory shortly became Oklahoma, it may, for all practical purposes, be so considered. The nature and purpose of the business as stated in the Articles of Association was "Life, accident, health and casualty insurance, and a general trust business," which is a much broader purpose than any incorporated at a later date. The Board of Directors was to consist of not fewer than three nor more than thirty members.

On November 15, 1907, the Articles of Agreement and Incorporation were amended, adding four more definite parts to the general purposes of the corporation, giving the Board of Directors definite responsibilities and control over the rates and reserves on all insurance written and on any trust, and control over the stock of the Company.⁶

The principal reason accounting for the organization and structural differences in this Company, which are not found in the other companies, is to be found in the law under which it was organized. The Union Life and Trust Company was incorporated, quote,

. . . . under the general corporation laws of Indian Territory for the formation of Corporations for "Manufacturing and other Lawful Business." This law was passed by United States Congress and approved February 18, 1901, and was entitled "An Act to put in force in Indian Territory certain provisions of the laws of Arkansas relating to corporations and to make said provision applicable to said Territory." The Arkansas Statute may be found in the "Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas." Chapter 29, page 331.

⁶ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Amended Articles of Incorporation, file 188.

⁷ Office of the State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated March 26, 1908, file 180.

As a result of an examination made by an examiner from the State Insurance Commissioner's office showing the Company to be in an unsound financial condition regarding sale of stock and in having too many and questionable securities and not enough cash on hand, a stockholders' meeting was held on March 3, 1909. They agreed to pay all liabilities except stock and that all stock sold in the future would be sold with the guarantee that if sufficient stock was not sold by August 1, 1909, to put the Company on a sound financial basis, and such that would warrant licensing by the Insurance Commissioner, then the subscribers would all have returned to them the full amount paid for the stock. All proceeds from the sale of this stock were to be deposited in a bank and there remain until all stock had been sold, or until August 1, 1909, if it had not, in which case it was to be returned to the purchasers of the stock. The Company was not to begin the sale of life insurance until \$100,000 of stock had been sold.⁸ Since there is no further evidence on this Company, it is assumed that the Union Life never wrote any policy contracts and was unable to sell the required amount of its stock. It is further assumed that those who purchased stock were refunded the amount paid in accordance with the aforementioned agreement regarding sale of said stock.

The Oklahoma National Life Insurance Company, with its principal office in Oklahoma City, was incorporated March 20, 1909. On March 9, 1911,

⁸ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Agreement Regarding Sale of Stock, file 188.

the Articles of Incorporation were amended reducing the authorized capital stock to \$220,000 divided into 22,000 shares with a par value of \$10.00.⁹ In July, 1918, a reinsurance contract was entered into and approved by the Oklahoma and Texas Insurance Commissioners whereby Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Houston, Texas, assumed and reinsured all policy obligations of The Oklahoma National.¹⁰ The consideration involved is not available nor is the amount of insurance which The Oklahoma National had in force in July, 1918, known; however, as noted in Table I, this amount as of December 31, 1917, was \$9,685,757.¹¹

The Jefferson Life Insurance Company, with its principal office in Oklahoma City, was first incorporated June 29, 1909, as the Oklahoma Interstate Life Insurance Company.¹² An unusual feature in the Articles of Incorporation was the fact that the term of life of the corporation was to be 500 years, whereas such is more commonly stated as being either perpetual or for a definite period of years less than 100. It was not until March 19, 1910, that an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State which changed the name of the Company from the Oklahoma Interstate Life Insurance Company to The Jefferson Life Insurance Company. On May 27, 1913, a contract was entered into between The Jefferson Life and the International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri, whereby

⁹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated May 24, 1912, file 200.

¹⁰ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Contract, file 210.

¹¹ Insurance Commissioner, Annual Report for Year Ending December 31, 1917, p. 18.

¹² Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated June 1, 1912, file 203.

International reinsured all the business of The Jefferson Life.¹³ The contract was finally approved by the Missouri and Oklahoma Insurance Commissioners on November 1, 1913. The Jefferson Life had about \$1,250,000 of insurance in force on May 27, 1913, but the consideration involved was not specified in the contract.

The Shawnee Life Insurance Company of Shawnee, Oklahoma, was incorporated January 14, 1910,¹⁴ and licensed by the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner July 1, 1911.¹⁵ The Company moved its Home Office to Muskogee early in 1912 but continued to keep its principal office in Shawnee where the annual meetings of stockholders were held. A study of the files of this Company divulged one particularly interesting bit of literature which was a tiny booklet entitled "Instructions to Agents" and containing approximately ten pages. It stressed, among other things, the importance of the agent in securing a good medical examiner, and requested the agent not to write to the Home Office for answers to his questions since they were too busy to be bothered with such details and that he could figure out what he needed to know by studying the instruction booklet, application blanks, and policies. Compared to an "Agent's Manual" of today, it was a rather humorous creation instead of the serious and informative text that it should have been.

Based upon information contained in this file, and especially the

¹³ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Contract, file 203.

¹⁴ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Incorporation, file 215.

¹⁵ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated April 3, 1912, file 215.

Examiner's Report dated April 3, 1912, it would appear that this Company was organized mainly as a speculative scheme rather than for the stated purpose of establishing an insurance company. The President of the Shawnee Life was also the President of the Union Savings Bank and president or owner of three or four other businesses in Shawnee. Securities would be taken from one company to another, if and when needed, and in many cases would not be signed over to the other company. When their purpose had been fulfilled at the one company, the securities would be returned to the original company or to another one. Seldom would any of these securities be purchased, but usually when they were purchased and had served their purpose with the one company, the procedure would be reversed, the company returning the security and getting its money back.¹⁶

As a result of the Examiner's Report referred to above, a letter dated April 16, 1912, a copy of which is attached thereto, from Perry A. Ballard, Insurance Commissioner, to the Shawnee Life Insurance Company, Muskogee, Oklahoma, is quoted to show the action taken:

I enclose herein a copy of the examination of the Shawnee Life Insurance Company of Shawnee, Oklahoma, which is self explanatory. I concur in the conclusions reached by the examiners, and you are hereby notified to discontinue transacting the business of insurance upon receipt of this letter. Before you will be permitted to continue to transact an insurance business, it will be necessary for you to comply with the following requirements:

First.- Must make good your present impairment.

Second.- Must reduce your authorized capital stock to a reasonable sum. Would suggest \$200,000.

Third.- Must keep minutes in a bound book.

Fourth.- Must collect overdue interest or take steps to foreclose the loans on which interest is defaulted.

¹⁶ Ibid., file 215.

Fifth. - Must dispose of collateral loans which have been disapproved.

Sixth. - Must pay in at least \$25,000 surplus.

Seventh. Must dispose of the stocks and bonds held by the company and the certificate of deposit for \$3,600.00 which was issued by the Union Savings Bank of Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Eighth. - Must cancel all contracts which are not in force at this time.

Ninth. - Must cease borrowing money.

Tenth. - Must obtain receipts for the stock certificates which have been issued and attach cancelled certificate to stubs.

Eleventh. Must have at least \$100,000.00 of paid-up capital stock.

Trusting you will comply with these requirements without further notice, I am,

Yours very truly.

This letter indicates quite well that the Company was not as it should have been. The Company had written its first policy on March 5, 1912, and it should have received the above quoted letter on or about April 19, 1912. Hence, the life of the Company, insofar as policyholders were concerned, was only about six weeks. Very little insurance could have been written in such a short period of time.

Evidently the Shawnee Life could not comply with the Insurance Commissioner's instructions because on November 26, 1912, the Attorney General filed a petition for receiver in the District Court of the Thirteenth Judicial District of the State of Oklahoma, within and for Oklahoma County.¹⁷ On March 8, 1913, James O. Parker of Shawnee was appointed Trustee for creditors and stockholders by the Judge of the Superior Court of Pottawatomie County. Action was brought in the District Court of

¹⁷ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Petition, file 215.

Oklahoma County by the Attorney General to dissolve the Company and have a Receiver appointed. However, delay in getting service of summons was encountered, and, in the meantime, the Company itself brought action for voluntary dissolution in the Pottawatomie County Court, which resulted in the appointment of James O. Parker as receiver.¹⁸ Thus, the Shawnee Life Insurance Company ceased to be, apparently meriting the final harsh treatment it received.

The Home Life Insurance Company, domiciled in Oklahoma City, was incorporated July 7, 1910.¹⁹ Its license was not renewed March 29, 1913, but the cause could not be ascertained. Effective May 20, 1913, and approved May 31, 1913, by the Insurance Commissioner, the American National Insurance Company of Galveston, Texas, agreed to assume all policy contracts that were in force on that date. The Home Life was to assume and pay off all outstanding policy claims and obligations contingent or accrued on or before May 20, 1913. Consideration going to the Home Life was \$6,600.00.²⁰ Although \$919,500 of insurance had been written by Home Life, the amount in force on May 20, 1913, is not known.²¹ Since only the policy contracts were taken over by the American National, it is presumed that the liabilities of the Home Life were greater than its assets. At any rate, on October 18, 1913, J. E. Harbison of Oklahoma City was appointed receiver by

¹⁸ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Life-Document Card Index File.

¹⁹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Incorporation, file 214.

²⁰ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Contract, file 64.

²¹ Insurance Commissioner, Annual Report for Year Ending December 31, 1912, p. 14.

the Superior Court.²² This constitutes the final record of the Home Life as divulged by the files in the State Insurance Department.

The Gould Investment Insurance Company, domiciled in Oklahoma City, came into being July 22, 1920. This Company was formerly known as the Mutual Investment Company which was incorporated June 29, 1914, for the purpose of conducting a general investment business and was never licensed under this name by the Insurance Commissioner to do business as an insurance company. The capital stock of this Company was \$50,000, yet it is interesting to note that the Board of Directors approved a request by its president for the Company to give him a group of a particular type of interest-bearing certificates totaling \$1,029,000 for services rendered the Company, plus paying him \$500 per month salary, when their total assets amounted to less than a third of this figure. The Gould Investment Insurance Company was created when the Mutual Investment Company amended its Articles of Incorporation changing its name and increasing its capital stock. As a result of an examination by the State Insurance Department, several changes were required including the cancellation of the above mentioned certificates. The Company was licensed July 26, 1920.²³

On March 25, 1921, the Company was requested to discontinue issuing a policy which they called "The Gould Decreasing Premium Term Insurance Contract-Participating."²⁴ The end came when the Company filed Petition in Bankruptcy, Federal Court being held at Guthrie May 23-24, 1922, resulting

²² Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Life-Document Card File.

²³ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated April 12, 1921, file 278.

²⁴ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Letter dated March 25, 1921, file 278.

in the appointment of W. A. Carver as liquidating agent.²⁵ The amount of insurance in force at this time and the resultant loss to policyholders is not known.

It appears that the organizers of the Oklahoma Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Oklahoma City had a difficult time deciding exactly what they wanted to do. The Company was incorporated December 4, 1920, and licensed January 5, 1921.²⁶ It entered into a reinsurance agreement January 14, 1921, approved January 17, whereby it assumed the assets and liabilities of the Safety First Health and Accident Insurance Company. The amount of the assets and liabilities and the consideration involved are undisclosed in the contract.²⁷ The Company amended its Articles of Incorporation on January 17, 1921, approved same day, changing its name to the Safety First Life Insurance Company.²⁸ On May 19, 1921, approved May 27, the Company again amended its Articles of Incorporation changing its name to Safety First Insurance Company and discontinuing the writing of life contracts, writing only health and accident insurance.²⁹ Thus ended the life of the Oklahoma Life and Casualty Insurance Company insofar as this paper is concerned, since it ceased to be a legal-reserve company when this change was effected.

²⁵ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Letter dated May 18, 1923, file 278.

²⁶ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Incorporation, file 85.

²⁷ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Contract, file 85.

²⁸ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Amended Articles of Incorporation, file 85.

²⁹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Second Amended Articles of Incorporation, file 85.

The Oklahoma Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City was incorporated March 7, 1927.³⁰ The most interesting feature divulged by the records on this Company was the method by which it was reinsured or purchased. It entered into a reinsurance contract July 28, 1932, with the Pyramid Life Insurance Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, effective as of May 31, 1932, whereby Pyramid Life assumed all of its insurance business. The consideration going to Oklahoma Life was \$15,000 cash, plus a monthly renewal commission of 10 per cent of the premiums collected on all policies originally issued by the Oklahoma Life. This amount was to be no more nor less than \$583.33 each month for a period of ten years, at which time, if the total amount so paid without interest had not totaled \$70,000, the difference between amount paid and \$70,000 was to be due and payable to the Oklahoma Life by Pyramid Life. The Oklahoma Life agreed to cease and continuously refrain from engaging in any kind of insurance business, charter was to be surrendered, and all outstanding stock was to be cancelled and delivered to the Pyramid Life.³¹ The amount of insurance in force May 31, 1932, is not known, but as of December 31, 1931, it was \$4,162,720.³²

The records of the Oklahoma Southern Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City do not reveal any unusual events. The Company was incorporated January 25, 1929, and began business January 20, 1930, the intervening period being spent in selling stock.³³ The Company was reinsured by the Great

³⁰ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Incorporation, file 334.

³¹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Contract, file 334.

³² Insurance Commissioner, 24th Annual Report, p. 58.

³³ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Articles of Incorporation, file 433.

Republic Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, California, as of September 28, 1932.³⁴ The consideration involved is not known. The last available record shows the Company had \$1,050,500 of insurance in force as of December 31, 1931.³⁵

The Transcontinental Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City was incorporated March 8, 1929, as the Federal Reserve Life Insurance Company, but at a called meeting of stockholders March 14, the name of the Company was changed to Transcontinental and the Articles of Incorporation so amended. On July 11, 1929, the Company received its license from the Insurance Commissioner and began business. Although the Company was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, on the date licensed the fully paid capital amounted to \$103,850, and as of December 31, 1929, \$109,450 which consisted of 10,945 shares with a par value of \$10.00.³⁶

On September 9, 1931, the Transcontinental merged with the Sun Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City, a company organized on the stipulated premium plan, the effective date of the merger being September 24, 1931. On this date Transcontinental ceased to exist as an individual company, and the Sun Life Insurance Company became, on this date, a legal-reserve company, keeping the same name it had prior to the merger. The new Sun Life, as a legal-reserve company, had an authorized capital stock of one million dollars divided into one million shares with a par of one dollar. The old Sun Life, as a stipulated premium company, had an authorized

³⁴ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Life-Document Card File.

³⁵ Insurance Commissioner, 24th Annual Report, p. 58.

³⁶ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated February 24, 1930, file 421.

capital stock of \$50,000 divided into 50,000 shares with a par value of one dollar.

The capital stock of the corporations was converted in this manner: the holders of stock in the old Sun Life, par one dollar, continued to hold certificates which represented a like number of shares in the new Sun Life. Each stockholder of Transcontinental was to surrender his certificate of stock to the Secretary of the new Sun Life and receive ten shares of stock in the new corporation for each share of Transcontinental he held, par ten dollars. The new corporation received all assets and assumed all liabilities and insurance risks of both of the old corporations.³⁷ The last record of Transcontinental showing the amount of insurance in force was \$607,500 as of December 31, 1930.³⁸

At a meeting of the Sun Life stockholders on February 23, 1932, more than two-thirds of the total outstanding stock voted for the adoption of a resolution to sell the assets and business of the Sun Life to the Great Republic Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, California. The effective date of the contract was to be January 1, 1932, which was to become effective when approved by the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock of the Sun Life; when approved by the Board of Directors of the Great Republic Life; and, when approved by the Insurance Commissioners of Oklahoma and California. The total consideration going to Sun Life was \$260,000. The admitted assets of Sun Life amounted to \$292,423.13 which was subject to a lien of \$110,000. The liabilities, including this lien, were \$143,810.69. The Sun Life was

³⁷ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Agreement for Merger and Consolidation, file 444.

³⁸ Insurance Commissioner, Annual Report for Year Ending December 31, 1930, p. 64.

to surrender its charter and be dissolved upon final approval of the contract.³⁹ The California Insurance Commissioner did not approve the contract, taking the position that approval was not necessary inasmuch as it was a purchase contract.⁴⁰

The Beacon Life Insurance Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was incorporated February 26, 1930, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000 divided into 50,000 shares with a par value of ten dollars. The Company began business with a paid-up capital of \$100,840, but it projected its plans on the basis of a paid-up capitalization of approximately \$250,000 based upon commitments for the purchase of stock in hand at the time. Due to business conditions at that time some of the subscribers to its capital stock were unable to pay up the full amount of their subscriptions, which fact greatly retarded the development program originally contemplated by the Company.⁴¹

The assets and liabilities of Beacon were acquired, and its outstanding insurance was reinsured, by the Atlas Life Insurance Company of Tulsa under an agreement between the two companies which was approved by the Insurance Commissioner on April 26, 1935. Consideration going to Beacon was cash in the amount of \$54,921.19 and 5,136 shares of Atlas capital stock, equal par value, issued rateably to Beacon stockholders upon the surrender for cancellation of their Beacon shares. The insurance acquired, for which Atlas Life issued its assumption certificate to individual policy-

³⁹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Purchase Agreement, file 444.

⁴⁰ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Letter dated October 27, 1932, file 444.

⁴¹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated April 30, 1932, file 439.

holders, amounted to \$3,361,150. At a special meeting of the Beacon stockholders, unanimous approval was given to the transaction as being in the best interests of the Company.⁴²

Since the National Aid Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City has such an unusual history, involving so many different names and companies, it is necessary to present considerable information before it can be discussed adequately and understandably.

The National Aid Life was incorporated January 19, 1929, on the stipulated premium plan and began business on January 24, 1929, with \$50,000 subscribed capital, \$10,000 of which, together with a like amount of surplus, was paid up.⁴³ On April 9, 1936, the Atlas Life Insurance Company of Tulsa reinsured the National Aid Life which was to be dissolved. The amount of insurance in force at this time was \$1,658,000.⁴⁴

Evidently the Company simply remained inactive instead of dissolving, because in July, 1939, the Articles of Incorporation were amended changing the name of the Company to Hospital Insurance Company, still on the stipulated premium plan but writing health and accident business only. The Insurance Commissioner approved another amendment of the Articles of Incorporation November 20, 1944, changing the name to Standard Life and Hospital Insurance Company. Again on July 25, 1945, the Articles of In-

⁴² Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated December 31, 1937, file 262.

⁴³ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated June 5, 1935, file 412.

⁴⁴ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Reinsurance Agreement, file 412.

corporation were amended changing the name to Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, under which name, at last reports, it was currently doing business.⁴⁵

Various records indicate that the former National Aid Life Insurance Company eventually branched out into two distinct lines, the one, as shown above, which was health and accident business, and the other, life. On May 28, 1941, the National Aid Life became a legal-reserve Company when it filed a plan for conversion from the stipulated premium basis to the legal-reserve plan with the Insurance Commissioner. Authorized capital stock was \$100,000 divided into 10,000 shares with a par of \$100 each.⁴⁶ On November 21, 1944, the Articles of Incorporation were amended changing its name to National Life Insurance Company.⁴⁷ On December 30, 1944, the Company filed Second Amended Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State and the Insurance Commissioner which changed the authorized capital stock to \$200,000 with a par of \$200 per share.⁴⁸ The Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company of Texas reinsured all insurance risks of the National Life on December 28, 1945.⁴⁹ The amount of insurance in force December 31 was \$23,102,446.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated September 28, 1945, file 516.

⁴⁶ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Life-Document Card File.

⁴⁷ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Amended Articles of Incorporation, file 518.

⁴⁸ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Second Amended Articles of Incorporation, file 518.

⁴⁹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Life-Document Card File.

⁵⁰ Insurance Commissioner, 38th Annual Report, p. 69.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION OF THE CURRENTLY ACTIVE COMPANIES

There are three domestic legal-reserve life insurance companies currently operating and doing business as such. The first of these to be organized was the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company, incorporated May 11, 1909, with its principal office at Muskogee, Oklahoma. It was not until October, 1917, that the Home Office was moved to Oklahoma City. The Company began business with a paid-up capital of \$279,400 divided into 5,588 shares with a par value of \$50 per share. The paid-up capital was reduced on November 27, 1915, to \$100,584 through a reduction in the par value of the shares outstanding, the individual shares being reduced from \$50 to \$18 per share. At a special meeting of the stockholders on May 9, 1940, a resolution was adopted increasing the authorized capital stock from \$100,584 to \$1,000,000 divided into 25,000 shares of common stock and 75,000 shares of preferred stock, each with a par value of \$10. It was also resolved to change the par value of the outstanding shares from \$18 to \$10. This authorized increase was carried out by an amendment to the Charter. It was the plan of the Company to sell the increased issue of preferred and common stock, but due to certain economic conditions at the time which appeared unfavorable, the plan was abandoned. Hence, the capital stock outstanding remains the same, that is, \$100,584. Mid-Continent does not do business in any State except Oklahoma. The policies issued by the Company are the usual standard plans. The net retention on any one risk is \$10,000. A branch office is maintained at Muskogee for premium collections.

The Company operates on the agency plan. December 31, 1946, it had approximately 130 full and part time agents under contract. Agents are paid on the commission and bonus plan with no salaried agents being employed. Premiums may be paid by insureds at the branch office or deposited in any one of approximately 150 banks located throughout the State of Oklahoma. Arrangements have been made with these banks for premium deposits, and accounts therein are maintained by the Company. December 31, 1946, the admitted assets were \$11,032,697.63, and the insurance in force was \$50,308,406 which was an increase in insurance over the previous four years of \$12,022,736.¹

The Company's practice of allowing premiums to be deposited in local banks is a particularly desirable one, both from the standpoint of the Company and the insured. Especially is this true in the rural areas where there is a bank in the local town. Quite often companies operating on this plan are able to secure the services of the local small town banker as a part time agent. Whether this is or is not the case, usually the insured, and especially if he is a farmer, has an agreement with the banker whereby he automatically pays the premium from the insured's account when it becomes due. Considerable insurance is sold to the rural populace on this basis alone, simply because they do not care to be bothered with the actual making of the premium payment, and in this way they avoid, what is to them, an irksome task. From the prospective insured's point of view, the practice of using the local banker as an agent is questionable. Can he properly advise the insured or prospect as to the type of policy that fits his needs in the best possible way? Is this banker sincerely trying

¹ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated December 31, 1946, file 204.

to render a service to the community, or is he primarily interested in seeing, from the banker viewpoint, that such individuals are insured so that, in case of death, the bank is sure to be repaid when obligations to the bank exist? Has the banker had adequate training in life insurance? These and other questions are bound to arise when such practices are followed. If they are required to attend some sort of life insurance school, take examinations, and really study life insurance and its problems, then it is probably a wise practice.

Mid-Continent ranks 196th among the 294 legal-reserve companies operating and doing life insurance business in the United States according to insurance in force January 1, 1947.²

The second currently operating domestic legal-reserve company organized was the Atlas Life Insurance Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. It was incorporated September 25, 1918, with a capital of \$100,000. The capital was increased to \$150,000 on November 23, 1918, to \$250,000 on February 14, 1919, and to \$350,000 on August 5, 1931. By the end of 1918 the Company had admitted assets of \$199,780 and \$1,031,000 insurance in force. In 1930 assets were \$2,798,331 and insurance in force was \$28,544,564. In 1942 the total admitted assets had risen to \$5,253,987 with \$48,395,381 of insurance in force. Atlas does business in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, California, Oregon, Colorado, and Michigan.³ The Company ranked 177th among the 294 companies in the United States on the basis of

² The National Underwriter Company, 1947 Unique Manual-Digest, p. A303.

³ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated June 30, 1944, file 262.

insurance in force January 1, 1947, which was \$62,996,880.⁴ The total admitted assets December 31, 1946, were \$8,021,090.⁵ These figures reflect the trend of the Company's growth.

As previously mentioned, the Atlas Life reinsured the National Aid Life on April 9, 1936. Although the National Aid Life was incorporated under Chapter 60, Oklahoma Session Laws of 1923, commonly known as the stipulated premium act, all insurance written by the Company had been based upon legal-reserve standards as to premiums and reserves. Atlas acquired the assets going with the reserves on the insurance reinsured. The amount of insurance was \$1,658,000. Individual certificates of assumption were issued to National Aid Life policyholders. The Company issues policies on both the ordinary and industrial plans.⁶

The Atlas Life, it will be recalled, also reinsured the Beacon Life of Tulsa on April 26, 1935, acquiring \$3,361,150 of insurance, making a total of \$5,019,150 that it has reinsured from other companies. By such transactions it has been able to grow more rapidly than would have been possible otherwise. Some of the larger nationally operating companies owe their rapid growth primarily to such factors. This is particularly true of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana. However, Lincoln National also has another peculiarity which is responsible in no small way for its rapid growth. Many companies limit themselves, or are limited by law, as to the amount retained on any one risk, all over and above this amount being insured with some other company. For example, if

⁴ The National Underwriter Company, loc. cit.

⁵ Ibid., p. B-6

⁶ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated December 31, 1937, file 262.

such a limit should be \$10,000 on any one risk and a policy was written on an individual for \$25,000, then \$15,000 would have to be reinsured with another company. The Lincoln National makes a practice of reinsuring these extra risks for several different companies.

The Home State Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City was the third and final domestic company organized which is currently doing business. It was incorporated January 21, 1929, and began business July 29. By the end of 1929 the Company had assets of \$258,928 and \$5,975,799 insurance in force. At the end of 1941 the assets amounted to \$2,381,653, and insurance in force was \$35,798,617. The Company obtains its business through the issuance of policies on both the ordinary and industrial plans of insurance, two separate underwriting departments being maintained therefore. Policies are written on both medical and non-medical risks. The limit of retention on any single risk is \$5,000, the excess of this amount being reinsured with the Lincoln National Life and the American United Life Insurance Company. All double indemnity is reinsured.⁷ The Home State Life ranks 172nd among the 294 companies of the United States. The total insurance in force on January 1, 1947, was \$65,903,866.⁸ The total admitted assets December 31, 1946, were \$5,505,982.⁹

⁷ Office of State Insurance Commissioner, Examiner's Report dated December 31, 1943, file 424.

⁸ The National Underwriter Company, 1947 Unique Manual-Digest, p. A303.

⁹ Ibid., p. B-24.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The primary reason why many relevant facts are lacking in those companies which ended in some kind of court action was because anyone could initiate receiver action in the courts. Nothing required the furnishing of any information to the Insurance Commissioner relative to such court action. The Commissioner had to get the information the best way he could if it was obtained at all, and he had no control over such actions. This situation was remedied by the 1937 Session of the State Legislature which passed a law giving the Insurance Commissioner authority over all receiver actions of domestic insurance companies. He is now the only one who may initiate receiver action. This seems to have been a wise law and one that had been needed for a good many years.

All of the reinsurance contracts studied, as well as the merger and consolidation agreement and the purchase agreement, reveal a glaring inconsistency. All seem to be individualistic and fail to provide adequate information which would appear essential before a rational decision could be made as to whether or not approval should or should not be given to such transactions. Quite probably officials of the State Insurance Department do have all the necessary information when they act on such matters, but whether or not such decisions can be justified at a later date, on the basis of information contained in the agreements and other information in the files, is questionable. It would seem that officials would desire that certain definite information be contained in such

agreements for future reference and the justification of past actions, if for no other reasons. In other words, it is felt that any agreement or contract should be a more or less standard form devised by the Insurance Commissioner. This standard contract would contain the amount of insurance in force as of the effective date of the contract, the admitted assets and liabilities, shares of stock outstanding, the number of policyholders, total policy reserves, effective date of contract, whether policyholders will sustain any loss as a result of the transaction, whether liens will be placed on the reinsured policies, total consideration involved, how this is to be paid, and things of this nature. It would, of course, include any other pertinent information or facts which either party deemed necessary. The lack of some form of standardization is a further reason why considerable information is meager or completely lacking regarding several of the companies discussed in this paper.

A president of one of the currently operating domestic companies has an expense account of a little over \$17,000 per year for traveling, entertainment, and miscellaneous reasons. He is also authorized an additional \$1,000 per month for special expenses other than traveling. These expenses have been approved by the Board of Directors. This is slightly more than \$2,400 per month allowance for the Company President's expenses, which is, of course, in addition to his salary. This sizeable expense account is another indication that the currently operating companies are doing all right financially. One cannot but wonder if such a high expense account is not excessive, but perhaps the majority of us are simply unaccustomed to dealing in the higher finances of the business world and, consequently, would not know the justification of such things.

The exact amount of loss suffered by the policyholders of the fourteen companies which have gone out of existence is not known. A study of the problem indicates, however, that the total loss is bound to be small. The contracts regarding those companies which were reinsured or purchased do not reveal any losses to policyholders, or even a lien on their policies, due to their being reinsured or purchased. In fact, the only ones which are questionable are the three companies ending in receivership by order of the courts. The Shawnee Life actually engaged in the writing of insurance approximately six weeks only. The amount of insurance written in such a short period of time is sure to have been small; consequently the loss to policyholders could not have been great. Quite probably these policyholders were able to receive something from the Receiver so that their loss probably was not 100 per cent.

In the case of the Home Life, all of its policy contracts were assumed by the American National so that any loss here was certainly negligible. Possibly a few death claims may have been pending on the date the reinsurance contract became effective which may have resulted in some small loss to beneficiaries. This may have been the cause for later action in the courts; however, failure of a company as a result of inability to pay its death claims is rare indeed.

The Gould Investment Insurance Company offers the greatest possibility for loss to policyholders. The Company was licensed in 1920 and went through bankruptcy proceedings in Federal Court at Guthrie May 23-24, 1922. This gave it a period of approximately eighteen months in which to write insurance, but the amount written is not known. It is quite likely that there was considerable, if not complete, loss to these policyholders, and whether or not they salvaged anything as a result of the receivership is

problematical. Compared to the total loss sustained by policyholders in the United States resulting from the large number of failures during the great depression of the 1930's, the losses here were bound to have been insignificant indeed.

All factors, considered as a whole, point to the necessity of having adequate insurance laws and a State Insurance Department. From a social standpoint, the small and relatively minor losses suffered by policyholders of only two of the fourteen failed companies merit praise to the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner and the State Insurance Department; they have done their job well.

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APPENDIX

Table I shows pertinent facts of all the seventeen companies. Data was compiled from the various documents and letters referred to in this paper and given in the bibliography, most of which are on file in the State Insurance Commissioner's office.

Column 1 lists the names of the companies organized in order of their formation. The currently operating companies are listed at the bottom of this column.

Column 2 shows the official date of incorporation.

Column 3 gives the date on which the companies ceased to exist.

Column 4 shows the actual life span to the nearest year.

Columns 5, 6, and 7 show the amount of authorized capital stock, number of shares, and the par value when incorporated.

Columns 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 indicate the manner in which the companies became nonexistent.

Columns 13 and 14 show the amount of insurance in force and the date of last reporting when available.

TABLE I

Name of Company	Date Incorporated	Date Ceased to Exist	Life Span (Nearest Year)	Authorized Capital Stock	No. of Shares	Par of Stock	Merged	Court Action	Reinsured	Action of Stockholders	Other Reasons	Insurance in Force At Last Reporting	Date of Last Reporting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. American Mutual Life Ins. Co.	6-20-05	10-10-06	1	\$ 125,000	1,250	\$100			x			No Record	
2. Union Life & Trust Co.	9-17-07	8- 1-09	2	250,000	10,000	25					x	None	
3. The Okla. National Life Ins. Co.	3-20-09	7- -18	9	500,000	50,000	10			x			\$9,685,757	12-31-17
4. Jefferson Life Ins. Co.	6- 9-09	5-27-13	4	500,000	50,000	10			x			\$1,250,000	5-27-13
5. Shawnee Life Ins. Co.	1-14-10	3- 8-13	3	1,000,000	100,000	10		x				No Record	
6. Home Life Ins. Co.	7- 7-10	5-20-13	3	100,000	10,000	10		x	x			\$ 919,500	12-31-12
7. The Gould Investment Ins. Co.	7-22-20	5-24-22	2	100,000	10,000	10		x				No Record	
8. Okla. Life & Casualty Ins. Co.	12- 4-20	5-19-21	1 ¹ / ₂	100,000	1,000	100					x	No Record	
9. The Okla. Life Ins. Co.	3- 7-27	5-31-32	5	250,000	25,000	10			x			\$4,162,720	12-31-31
10. Okla. Southern Life Ins. Co.	1-25-29	9-28-32	3	500,000	50,000	10			x			\$1,050,500	12-31-31
11. Transcontinental Life Ins. Co.	3- 8-29	9-24-31	2	500,000	50,000	10	x					\$ 607,500	12-31-30
12. Beacon Life Ins. Co.	2-26-30	4-26-35	5	500,000	50,000	10			x		x	\$3,361,150	4-26-35
13. Sun Life Ins. Co.	9-24-31	1- 1-32	1 ¹ / ₂	1,000,000	1,000,000	1				x	x	No Record	
14. National Aid Life Ins. Co.	5-28-41	12-28-45	4	100,000	10,000	100			x			\$23,102,446	12-31-45
15. Mid-Continent Life Ins. Co.	5-11-09			279,400	5,588	50						\$50,348,406	1- 1-47
16. Atlas Life Ins. Co.	9-25-18			100,000	10,000	10						\$62,996,880	1- 1-47
17. Home State Life Ins. Co.	1-21-29			100,000	10,000	10						\$65,903,866	1- 1-47

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