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GROUP INSURANCE — ITS AIMS AND ITS PRIVILEGES

When the first group insurance policy went into effect sixteen years ago, a new gateway was opened through which workers in the industrial and commercial fields could secure insurance protection. Through the cooperation of their employers a new means was provided for these workers to guard themselves and their families against the major hazards of life without physical examination, regardless of age, and at minimum rates ~~where there was a cost, it was very small~~. The only stipulation of the new insurance was that it had to be written on fifty or more workers, either at the employer's expense or at the joint cost of the workers and their employer. When the cost was thus divided seventy-five percent of those employed were required to enroll under the arrangement. The cost to the individual employee when insurance was on a cooperative basis was at a rate much lower than he could possibly hope to secure for himself on the open market.

From 1911 to the beginning of 1927 hundreds of thousands of workers passed through this gateway. Small concerns of fifty or more workers and great corporations such as the Southern Pacific, the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, and the General Motors Corporation have been enrolled on the books of the insurance companies writing group. At the end of 1926, there was in force in thirty-two companies writing this type of insurance $5,425,789,000.

Many individuals of the thousands who are now protected by group insurance would not ordinarily be eligible for group insurance protection because of their age or physical condition. Men exposed to the unavoidable strain of shop and factory are likely to develop physical weakness. Moreover, great numbers of them fail to insure their lives when young and face a forbidding cost when they grow old. Group Insurance sweeps aside all these obstacles when providing this greatest of needs of working men beyond their daily bread and shelter.

The employees of ~~practically every eligible~~ Many progressive concerns in Oklahoma are covered by group protection. In the Tri State District the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has written contracts on the following: -

Black Hawk Mining Company
Childress Lead and Zinc Company
New Chicago Mine Corporation
Golden Rod Mining and Smelting Corporation
Century Zinc Co.
Commerce Mining & Royalty Co.
Crystal Mineral Trust
Federal Mining & Smelting Co.
Skelton Lead & Zinc Co.
Vinegar Hill Zinc Company

The employees insured under Metropolitan group, in addition to the insurance privileges of the plan, are provided with The services of trained, graduate nurses when they are ill or injured, provided they live in one of the 4,000 Metropolitan nursing centers. These nurses call at the homes of the employees, ~~remain as long as necessary~~, carry out the doctor's instructions, and instruct the family in the care of the patient during their absence.

<u>The Conversion Clause</u>

Every man needs as much life insurance as he can possibly carry -- for his wife, for his children, for his home. When an employee quits his work his protection under the group plan terminates but in all companies he is given the privilege to continue his insurance under a standard contract by paying an appropriate premium <u>and this he may do without physical examination.</u> He must, however, apply for his insurance before thirty-one days have elapsed.

Men leaving the services of companies which carry group insurance for them or cooperate with them in providing insurance for themselves and their families should be very careful to take advantage of this conversion clause. There is no physical examination, no red tape. It may mean salvation for his family — help when they need help most.

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