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CASUALTY AND SURETY

Appellate Division Accepts Bid of C. I. T. for Nat'l Surety Stock Control

Reverses Valente Decision in New York Supreme Court That Company Be Sold on 70% Basis to Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Prevailing Opinion by Justice Glennon

Appellate Division of the Commercial Division of the New York Supreme Court, in its decision on the appeal of the National Surety Corporation, has accepted the bid of C. I. T. for the stock of the National Surety Corporation on a 70% basis, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Valente v. National Surety Corporation, which had held that the company should be sold on a 70% basis to Bancamerica-Blair Corporation.

The decision was by Justice Ed. J. Glennon, and it was supported by Justices John A. McAvoy and Alfred H. Thompson. Presiding Justice Francis J. Murnaghan and Justice James O'Malley dissented, so much of the opinion as concerned the acceptance of the C. I. T. bid.

Valente, another C. I. T. official, on the National Surety Corp. had an agreement to make this week it is generally known that sale of the company by C. I. T. will mean no change in either stock or management. It is not plain whether the National Surety in the casualty business or to guarantee the C. I. T. publicly announced that it was buying that it was buying for the National Surety as an investment. Spec. still holds good.

Clear-Cut Decision by Justice Glennon

In the dissenting opinion by Justice Ed. J. Glennon, who expressed the bid of C. I. T. as being "a better time to determine the value of the stock, which is composed of 1,000,000 shares." Justice O'Malley and Martin expressed the belief that the postponement of the sale would involve no risk to creditors. They agreed that the Bancamerica-Blair bid should be rejected and the C. I. T. bid as well.

Max D. Steiner, famed attorney, represented the C. I. T. before both Justice Valente in Supreme Court and before the five justices in the Appellate Division where the case was argued several weeks ago.

The first reaction to the decision came from William R. Joyce, former chairman of the National Surety and for forty years its chief executive, who stated that the C. I. T. had a "great bargain" of the wonderful machine he created remains intact.

Supt Not Compelled to Hold Stock for a Rise

Justice Glennon observed that Justice Valente had rejected the C. I. T. bid,

"not on the ground that it was inadequate, but because he believed it in the best interest of creditors that not more than 70% of the stock be sold at this time."

"We are not unmindful of the fact," continued the prevailing opinion, "that the National Surety Corporation is a going concern and has shown considerable earning power. Nevertheless, we do not believe the discretion of the Superintendent of Insurance should be interfered with upon the theory that sometime in the future the property of the corporation may become more valuable than it was on March 9."

"We do not believe that an officer charged with the responsibility of liquidating the property of any of the companies over which he has jurisdiction should be compelled to hold the stock for a particular period of time under the unethical conditions which exist at the present day."

"Public confidence requires that an officer, who has charge of the sale of large properties, shall be permitted to accept the honest and adequate offer of the highest bidder where, as here, all investors had a fair chance to compete. We believe the bid was adequate and that the recommendation of the Superintendent should have been approved."

Dissenting Opinion

In the dissenting opinion, Justice O'Malley said that virtually every creditor of the corporation had opposed the acceptance of the C. I. T. bid and that experts had estimated the average value of the stock at \$13,000,000.

The experts representing creditors and stockholders, also testified, Justice O'Malley pointed out, that the end of this year would be a better time to determine the value of the stock, which is composed of 1,000,000 shares. Justice O'Malley and Martin expressed the belief that the postponement of the sale would involve no risk to creditors. They agreed that the Bancamerica-Blair bid should be rejected and the C. I. T. bid as well.

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LOS ANGELES A. & H. CLUB

The Accident & Health Managers Club of Los Angeles held its regular monthly luncheon meeting June 16 at the Rosslyn Hotel, with Vice President C. H. Thrift presiding in the absence of President E. T. Haason. The speaker of the day was Ed J. Lawrence, general agent Federal Life & Casualty, charter member and a past president of the club. In a brief talk he reviewed the growth and development of the club. He also paid tribute to accident and health insurance, based on the service it renders to the public.

General Accident
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O. D. Rules and Rates Approved by Sup't Pink

APPLY TO ENTIRE PAYROLL

Changes Became Effective June 6; Explain When Specific O. D. Rates May Be Removed or Modified

Rules and rates for compensation on risk classifications subject to specific dust hazards under the new O. D. amendment to the workmen's compensation law have been approved by L. L. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance of New York. They became applicable to all policies in force on June 6, 1936, and also to policies effective on and after that date. Released this week by the Compensation Insurance Rating Board, these rules and rates, the latter indicating a welcome downward trend, were received with keen interest by underwriters and producers. Perhaps attracting the greatest attention were the following data:

How Rates Are Applied

Explaining the new rates the bulletin read in part:

"Except as otherwise provided in this section these rates must be applied, in addition to the basic rate, to the entire payroll of all employees, including maintenance and general labor, subject to the classification and in addition to the entire payroll of all employees subject to any other classification whose duties regularly require their presence in rooms or departments which are not in separate buildings or in separate floors or separated by solid partitions from any and all departments where any dust hazard to which the specific occupational disease rate applies exists. Any openings in such partitions shall be kept closed at all times except while being used for entrance or egress."

Premiums

The premium for the policy, the bulletin says, shall consist of two parts:

- An amount determined in accordance with the general rates of the manual by applying the basic rates shown on the New York rate sheets to the corresponding payrolls.
- An amount determined in accordance with the general rules of the manual by applying the rates shown in the table of specific occupational disease rates to the corresponding payrolls.

Minimum Premiums. The minimum premiums shown in the table of specific occupational disease rates are additional minimum premiums which are to be added to the minimum premium for the corresponding classifications shown on the New York rate sheets. The general rules of the manual relating to minimum premiums apply to the total minimum premiums thus determined. For policies where the rates are modified in accordance with paragraphs 7 or 8, the additional O. D. minimum premium shall be adjusted accordingly.

The sections devoted to removal of specific O. D. rate and modification of (Continued on Page 42)

Concerns Paid

CLAIM RATE

Max A. Jones Head, Handle Reps

The New York insurance industry this week was the subject of a bulletin which was in order on the approximate claims rate which would involve for \$130,000.

The bulletin out of New York a first day of the year will be a contribution to the fund rate of the business required protection of the holders of the policy. The bulletin also pointed out that the rate of the policy is a first day of the year will be a contribution to the fund rate of the business required protection of the holders of the policy. The bulletin also pointed out that the rate of the policy is a first day of the year will be a contribution to the fund rate of the business required protection of the holders of the policy.

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