

By Mr. Feeney of Boston, petition of John J. McNamara for legislation relative to combining financial experiences under two or more group life insurance policies. Insurance.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-One.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO GROUP INSURANCE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Chapter 175 of the General Laws is hereby amended
2 by inserting after section 140, as amended, the fol-
3 lowing section:—
4 *Section 1.* Nothing in this chapter shall be con-
5 strued to prohibit any domestic life company hereto-
6 fore or hereafter organized or any foreign life com-
7 pany from combining the financial experiences under
8 two or more group life insurance policies heretofore or
9 hereafter issued by any such company or under one
10 or more of such group life insurance policies and one
11 or more general or blanket policies heretofore or
12 hereafter issued under section one hundred and ten
13 by any such company, for the purpose of determining
14 the proportion of divisible surplus of such company
15 to be apportioned to each such policy if the policies
16 so combined are issued to one policyholder or if the
17 policyholders of such policies are under common con-
18 trol through stock ownership, contract or otherwise.

The Communitarianism of Spinozism

In the 17th century, the philosopher Spinoza

was the first to propose a new way of thinking

about the world. He argued that we should not see things as separate entities, but rather as parts of a larger whole. This idea of interconnectedness is central to Spinozism.

1. Chapter 15 of the *Tractatus* is largely devoted to the question of how we should think about the world. Spinoza argues that we should not see things as separate entities, but rather as parts of a larger whole.

2. Section 17. Spinoza is the chapter that is devoted to the question of how we should think about the world. He argues that we should not see things as separate entities, but rather as parts of a larger whole.

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