

SOA协会历史背景介绍精算师考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities who chose to be that companys actuary rather than its president. A pioneer of whom the profession may be proud, he was a student of the British experiences of the prior half-century and a practical businessman. Other life companies soon followed in the Pennsylvania Companys footsteps, notably, the Massachusetts Hospital Life in Boston, 1823 (Nathaniel Bowditch, actuary) and the New York Life and Trust Company, 1830 (William Bard, president and actuary). But volume of business was small until mutual life insurance on this continent was born in the 1840s, its progenitors being the Mutual Life of New York (Charles Gill, actuary) and the New England Mutual in Boston (Elizur Wright, actuary). Gill and Wright were actuaries of great distinction, the latters fame coming through his establishment, while he was Massachusetts insurance commissioner, of abiding standards of life company solvency and of fairness to withdrawing policyholders. The earliest consulting actuary was John F. Entz, who practiced in New York City between 1840 and his death in 1872. Formation of an actuarial organization was seriously considered in 1867-Elizur Wright had suggested it in 1859, eleven years after the Institute of Actuaries had started in London-but that attempt foundered, apparently on the rocks of professional mistrust and secretiveness. Life insurance itself was going through difficult times. its reputation had suffered so deeply from company failures and extravagances that the public in the United States turned in large numbers to the lure of assessment insurance. In Canada, on the other hand, life insurance was in excellent repute.

credit for this belongs in large measure to two actuaries: Hugh C. Baker, who founded the Canada Life in 1847, and John B. Cherriman, Canadas Superintendent of Insurance from 1875 to 1885. \* \* \* \* \*The Actuarial Society of America came into being at the Astor House in New York City on April 25 and 26, 1889. The moving spirit behind the arrangements and format was the consulting actuary, David Parks Fackler, a man of great ability and dedication, who later succeeded Sheppard Homans in the presidential chair. the proceedings were marked by mutual respect and great care to avoid recurrence of past conflicts. A journal, the Transactions, was instituted immediately. soon afterwards the members chose Ruskins "facts for appearances" pronouncement over a host of other suggestions to be their motto. 100Test 下载频道 开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)