

Baumet Vs. United States

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Court : US Supreme Court

Decided On : Nov-17-1952

Appeal No. : 344 U.S. 82

Appellant : Baomet

Respondent : United States

Judgement :

Baumet v. United States - 344 U.S. 82 (1952)

U.S. Supreme Court Baomet v. United States, 344 U.S. 82 (1952)

Baumet v. United States

No. 39

Argued October 15, 1952

Decided November 17, 1952

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CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SYLLABUS

At the time of the death in 1942 of a serviceman insured under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, his policy designated an uncle as sole beneficiary. The insured's natural father instituted an action to claim the proceeds. The uncle died while that action was pending. The District Court found that the uncle and the uncle's wife had stood *in loco parentis* to the insured from 1938 until the death of the insured, and that, long before the insured's death, his natural father had abandoned him.

HELD

1. An award to the deceased uncle's personal representative cannot be sustained. *United States v. Henning*, ante p. [344 U. S. 66](#) . Pp. [344 U. S. 83](#) -84.
2. Since the natural father had abandoned his son, and thus ceased to be a parent in truth and fact, he is not a parent "who last bore that relationship" within the meaning of 602(h)(3)(C), and therefore may not claim the proceeds. Pp. [344 U. S. 84](#) -85.
3. The insured's foster mother (the uncle's wife), as the sole survivor of those who "last bore" the parental relationship to the insured, was entitled in her own right to all the accrued policy proceeds. P. [344 U. S. 85](#) .

191 F.2d 194 reversed.

In an action to determine the beneficiary under a policy of National Service Life Insurance, the District Court made an award of part of the proceeds to the personal representative of a deceased beneficiary. The Court of Appeals affirmed. 191 F.2d 194. This Court granted certiorari. 343 U.S. 925. *Reversed*, p. [344 U. S. 85](#) .

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MR. JUSTICE CLARK delivered the opinion of the Court.

Based on conflicting claims to the proceeds of a National Service Life Insurance policy, this is a companion case to *United States v. Henning*, ante, p. [344 U. S. 66](#) .

The controversy is bottomed on the following facts: at the time of the insured serviceman's death in 1942, his policy designated John J. Peters, his uncle, as sole beneficiary. Challenging the uncle's standing as a permissible beneficiary under the statute, William Baunet, the insured's natural father, instituted an action to claim the proceeds. [[Footnote 1](#)] Before that action came to trial, John J. Peters died. [[Footnote 2](#)] After a subsequent trial of the cause, the District Court found that John J. Peters and his wife Julie Peters had stood *in loco parentis* to the insured from 1938 until his death, and that the natural father's

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contemporaneous conduct had amounted to an abandonment of his son. [[Footnote 3](#)] Concluding that John J. Peters, as a person *in loco parentis*, was a validly designated beneficiary under the Act, [[Footnote 4](#)] it dismissed Baunet's complaint. Accordingly, the court awarded the installments which had matured during John J. Peters' lifetime to Julie Peters as his personal representative, and the installments thereafter maturing to Julie individually as a person *in loco parentis* who "last bore" the parental relationship to the insured. [[Footnote 5](#)] The Court of Appeals affirmed. [[Footnote 6](#)] It agreed that, "after 1938, his father never saw him, manifested no interest in his career, and contributed nothing toward his support;" in fact, there was "a permanent estrangement between them." [[Footnote 7](#)] And it approved the District Court's allocation of the policy's proceeds. In so holding, the Court of Appeals assumed that estates of deceased beneficiaries were proper takers, and that the foster parents had long supplanted the natural father in the parental relationship to the insured. In any event, the court thought, "the insured can have but one maternal parent and one paternal parent." [[Footnote 8](#)] We granted certiorari, 343 U.S. 925.

For the reasons detailed in *United States v. Henning*, supra, we hold that estates of deceased beneficiaries may not take proceeds under the Act. The award to

John J. Peters' personal representative must therefore fall. In regard to the natural father's claim, the District Court's findings sharply reveal that William Baumet, long before

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his son's death had "abandoned his son" and ceased to be a parent in truth and fact. He may not now retrieve the discarded paternal robes to lay claim to the policy proceeds; to rule otherwise would foil the plain intent of the 1942 amendments. Since the foster parents, not he, "last bore" the parental relationship, he cannot qualify as a taker by devolution under 602(h)(3)(C) of the Act. For that reason, we hold that the foster mother, Julie Peters, as the sole survivor of those who "last bore" the parental relationship, in her own right must take all accrued policy proceeds.

Reversed.

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER and MR. JUSTICE JACKSON, for the reasons stated in the dissenting opinion of MR. JUSTICE JACKSON in *United States v. Henning, ante*, p. [344 U. S. 66](#) , dissent from the Court's refusal to permit the deceased beneficiary's estate to share in the proceeds.

[[Footnote 1](#)]

The insured's natural mother died in 1936, and no claim is raised on her behalf. However, the infant half-brothers and half-sisters of the insured by their guardian *ad litem* filed a claim asserting that they followed their father William Baumet on the priority ladder of 602(h)(3), 38 U.S.C. 802(h)(3). But their standing under 602(h)(3)(D) is conditioned on the absence of takers qualifying under 602(h)(3)(C). Since we find such a taker, their claims need not be considered here.

[[Footnote 2](#)]

Julie Peters, as John's executrix, moved for substitution in his stead. The District Court denied the motion, on the ground that John J. Peters' rights were extinguished by his death. 81 F.Supp. 1012 (1948). The Court of Appeals

reversed, holding that accrued installments passed to a deceased beneficiary's estate. 177 F.2d 806 (1949), *certiorari denied*, 339 U.S. 923 (1950). A subsequent trial followed.

[[Footnote 3](#)]

The District Court's unreported findings and opinion are reprinted at pp. 10 to 24 of the Appendix to the Brief for the United States.

[[Footnote 4](#)]

601(f), 602(g), 38 U.S.C. 801(f), 802(g).

[[Footnote 5](#)]

602(h)(3)(C), 38 U.S.C. 802(h)(3)(C).

[[Footnote 6](#)]

Baumet v. United States, 191 F.2d 194 (1951).

[[Footnote 7](#)]

191 F.2d at 195-196.

[[Footnote 8](#)]

191 F.2d 194, 197.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, dissenting in part.

I think William Baumet and Julie Peters should share the accrued policy proceeds *pari passu*. I believe that the natural father, as well as the foster mother, "last bore" the parental relationship to the insured. No law, no dictionary, no form of words can change that biological fact. The natural father, as well as the natural mother, remains a parent no matter how estranged parent and child may become. A stranger may, by conduct, become a foster parent, but no conduct can transmute a natural parent into a stranger.

