

enacted by Ch. 135, Acts of 1951, to the extent of any inconsistency. Nevertheless, since that act applies only to intangible personal property, this section is retained to cover any situation involving other types of property.

The only other changes are in style.

For the definition of the term "assets," see §1-101.

3-413. INVOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION; ACTION BY STOCKHOLDERS OR CREDITORS.

(A) BY STOCKHOLDERS WITH 25 PERCENT VOTING POWER.

STOCKHOLDERS ENTITLED TO CAST AT LEAST 25 PERCENT OF ALL THE VOTES ENTITLED TO BE CAST IN THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF A CORPORATION MAY PETITION A COURT OF EQUITY TO DISSOLVE THE CORPORATION ON GROUNDS THAT:

(1) THE DIRECTORS ARE SO DIVIDED RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CORPORATION'S AFFAIRS THAT THE VOTES REQUIRED FOR ACTION BY THE BOARD CANNOT BE OBTAINED; OR

(2) THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE SO DIVIDED THAT DIRECTORS CANNOT BE ELECTED.

(B) BY ANY STOCKHOLDER WITH VOTING POWER.

ANY STOCKHOLDER ENTITLED TO VOTE IN THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF A CORPORATION MAY PETITION A COURT OF EQUITY TO DISSOLVE THE CORPORATION ON GROUNDS THAT:

(1) THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE SO DIVIDED THAT THEY HAVE FAILED, FOR A PERIOD WHICH INCLUDES AT LEAST TWO CONSECUTIVE ANNUAL MEETING DATES, TO ELECT SUCCESSORS TO DIRECTORS WHOSE TERMS WOULD HAVE EXPIRED ON THE ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF THEIR SUCCESSORS; OR

(2) THE ACTS OF THE DIRECTORS OR THOSE IN CONTROL OF THE CORPORATION ARE ILLEGAL, OPPRESSIVE, OR FRAUDULENT.

(C) BY ANY STOCKHOLDER OR CREDITOR.

ANY STOCKHOLDER OR CREDITOR OF A CORPORATION OTHER THAN A RAILROAD CORPORATION MAY PETITION A COURT OF EQUITY TO DISSOLVE THE CORPORATION ON GROUNDS THAT IT IS UNABLE TO MEET ITS DEBTS AS THEY MATURE IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF ITS BUSINESS.