

***Steigerwald v. A. M. Steigerwald Co.*, 132 N.E.2d 373 (Ill.App. 1 Dist., 1956)**

This is an appeal from an interlocutory order enjoining the defendant corporation (appellant), Alfred M. Steigerwald, its president, and Libera Y. Steigerwald, its secretary-treasurer, from diverting any corporate funds to Alfred M. Steigerwald other than compensation determined and approved by its board of directors.

The principal question is the validity of the appointment by the president of an executive committee composed of nondirectors and the action of that committee in providing compensation for the president in addition to that fixed by the board. The chancellor held that this was in violation of Section 38 of the Illinois Business Corporation Act which reads as follows:

'If the by-laws so provide, the board of directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the whole board, may designate two or more directors to constitute an executive committee, which committee, to the extent provided in said resolution or in the by-laws of the corporation, shall have and exercise all of the authority of the board of directors in the management of the corporation; but the designation of such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the board of directors, or any member thereof, of any responsibility imposed upon it or him by law.'

Plaintiff Frank Steigerwald and defendant Alfred are brothers. Libera is the wife of Alfred. In December 1937 they organized the defendant corporation. The common stock, 70 shares issued, was divided 35 shares to plaintiff, 34 to Alfred, and 1 to Libera. The three constituted the board of directors. Alfred was elected president and plaintiff was elected vice-president and treasurer. This continued to 1945, when plaintiff, by action of a majority of the board (being Alfred and Libera, his wife), was removed from office. Libera became secretary-treasurer. Thereafter a deadlock resulted and that situation has continued to the date of the hearing in question.

[...] In April 1954 the board of directors, over objection of the plaintiff, adopted an amendment to the bylaws, providing for the creation of 'a committee composed of three reputable business men [...] to pass upon and fix all matters of salary adjustment and compensation to be made to employees performing services as such employees for A. M. Steigerwald Co.' The members of the committee were to be selected by the president. In October 1954 the president reported that he had appointed such an executive committee consisting of persons who were not directors and that this committee had made provision for additional compensation for sales employees. The president stated that he proposed to make this compensation effective for himself as of January 1, 1955. That action led to the instant proceeding.

A petition for injunction was filed by plaintiff on January 4, 1955, charging that the bylaws and the executive committee are not in compliance with the requirements of the statute before quoted. The words of the statute clearly support plaintiff's position. An executive committee must be composed of two or more *directors*. Nondirectors cannot sit on such a committee. No other reasonable construction can be derived from the language of the act.

The statute further provides that an executive committee appointed pursuant thereto may be empowered to exercise all the authority of the board. If the interpretation sought by defendant were correct, it would mean that a majority of the board of directors, ignoring the minority, could transfer to a group not elected by the stockholders all their authority, saving only their responsibility for those duties which the board is required to discharge under the law. The courts of this state have carefully preserved the power of stockholders to select those who shall control the corporations for them.

[...] The Illinois statute further provides that if the bylaws so state the ‘board of directors, by resolution [...] may designate’ the membership of the committee. The bylaws in the instant case, instead of giving authority to the board of directors to designate the membership of the committee, gave it to the president of the corporation. This, too, was a violation of the statute.

The next question is whether the president, through the appointment of an executive committee, could obtain additional compensation without the approval of the board of directors. He had attempted to procure such approval but was thwarted by the legal prohibition against his voting on the resolution. This left the board in deadlock. He then resorted to the appointment of the executive committee as before stated. In our opinion the trial court aptly summarized the situation by saying that he attempted thus by indirection to obtain what he could not obtain directly.

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