

Click to verify



You may copy redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose even commercially Adapt remix transform and build upon the material for any purpose including commercially The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms Attributing providing a link to the license and indicating if changes were made is also required You may do so in any reasonable manner but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use ShareAlike If you remix transform or build upon the material you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permitsScholastic Corporation is an American multinational publishing, education, and media company that publishes and distributes books, comics, and educational materials for schools, teachers, parents, children, and other educational institutions.

===== The Haunting of Derek Stone series was published by Scholastic Inc. in 2009, consisting of four titles: City of the Dead, Bayou Dogs, The Red House, and The Ghost Road. Scholastic Corporation has a long history dating back to October 22, 1920, when it was founded by Maurice R. Robinson near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a publisher of youth magazines. The company began with the four-page magazine The Western Pennsylvania Scholastic, which debuted in 1920 and was distributed in 50 high schools. Over time, Scholastic expanded its operations to include book publishing, international locations, and television entertainment. Today, Scholastic Corporation is headquartered in New York City and has a wide range of products and divisions, including books, magazines, and educational materials. The company is also known for its popular characters, such as Clifford the Big Red Dog, which was created by Norman Bridwell in 1963.Snyder aids students in mastering math skills, including multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction, through interactive games and memorization quizzes that track progress. In 2013, Scholastic partnered with Houghton Mifflin Harcourt to create System 44, aimed at boosting reading abilities. Similarly, in 2011, READ 180 was developed to enhance students' comprehension of reading. The company operates three main sectors: Children's Book Publishing and Distribution, Education Solutions, and International. Scholastic holds exclusive US publishing rights for Harry Potter and The Hunger Games series. It is recognized as the world's leading publisher of children's books and educational materials for pre-K through grade 12. Beyond these franchises, Scholastic is renowned for school book clubs, book fairs, classroom magazines like Scholastic News and Science World, and popular series such as Clifford the Big Red Dog, The Magic School Bus, Goosebumps, Horrible Histories, Captain Underpants, Animorphs, The Baby-Sitters Club, and I Spy. The company also offers reading and writing programs, professional development, and consultancy services for schools. Clifford the Big Red Dog serves as Scholastic's official mascot. Founded in 1923 by Maurice R. Robinson, The Scholastic Art & Writing Awards, managed by the Alliance for Young Artists & Writers, honors talented young creators nationwide. Trade publishing imprints include Arthur A. Levine Books, established in 1996 by Arthur Levine, known for fiction and non-fiction for young readers. The first book published under this imprint was When She Was Good by Norma Fox Mazer in 1997. Notably, it released American editions of Harry Potter. In 2019, Levine left Scholastic to form his own publisher, retaining his back catalog. The Chicken House Graphix, a graphic novel imprint launched in 2005, and Klutz Press, Orchard Books, and Scholastic Australia, comprising Koala Books, Margaret Hamilton Books, Omnibus Books, and Scholastic Corporation, are also part of the portfolio. Children's Press, previously spelled "Childrens Press" until 1996, was founded in 1945 and later became part of Scholastic in 2000. It published series like Rookie Read-About, A True Book, and Young People's Science Encyclopedia. Scholastic acquired 9 Story Media Group in 2002 for \$186 million, expanding its media and consumer products division. In 2005, Scholastic developed FASTT Math with Tom Snyder to improve math proficiency through games and quizzes. System 44 and READ 180 were also launched in 2013 and 2011, respectively, to support reading skills. Scholastic Reference produces reference materials. Scholastic Entertainment, formerly Scholastic Productions and Scholastic Media, led by Deborah Forte since 1995, oversees all media and consumer products.Scholastic Productions has a long history of creating content for various mediums. Founded in 1920, the company started producing children's books, eventually expanding to include television programs, feature films, and home video productions. Over the years, Scholastic has partnered with several studios and companies to bring its popular book characters to life on screen. Scholastic Book Fairs: A Complex Issue ===== Scholastic book fairs have been a staple in many schools for decades, providing students with access to new books and promoting literacy. However, the company's recent decision to create a separate category for books dealing with "race, LGBTQ and other issues related to diversity" has sparked controversy. The move was intended to address legislation in multiple states seeking to ban books dealing with LGBTQ issues or race. However, many educators, authors, and free speech advocacy groups criticized the decision, arguing that it would limit access to diverse literature for students. After public backlash, Scholastic reversed its course, discontinuing the new category. Scholastic book fairs have been criticized for promoting unnecessary purchases, highlighting economic inequality among students, and disrupting school activities. The company's book clubs are offered in many countries, with teachers administering the program to students or a central contact handling it for the entire school. Despite these concerns, Scholastic remains committed to providing educational resources. In 2023, the company reported revenue from book fairs exceeding \$541.6 million, accounting for more than half of its total children's book publishing and distribution segment. Recent data breaches have also affected Scholastic, compromising the personal information of approximately 8 million customers. The breach was reported to Have I Been Pwned? in an effort to inform affected customers. The impact of Scholastic book fairs on education remains a contentious issue. While the company provides valuable resources, it must balance its business interests with the needs of students and educators.Scholastic Celebrates Golden Jubilee of Magazine Milestone - October 20, 1970 ===== scholastic magazines enjoys golden jubilee ^ "Scholastic Magazines enjoys golden jubilee". Jefferson City Post-Tribune. October 20, 1970. p. 4. Retrieved October 22, 2024 - via Newspapers.com. ^ "History". ^ "United States Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K Annual Report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities exchange Act of 1934, For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2002, Commission File No. 0-19860: Scholastic Corporation". 2002. pp. 6, 7. Archived from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved September 12, 2015. ^ "Richard Robinson". Scholastic.com. Archived from the original on June 7, 2021. Retrieved June 6, 2021. ^ "French Plan to Sell Grolier". Publishers Weekly, 11/29/1999 ^ "Scholastic to Acquire Grolier", press release, Scholastic Inc., 4/13/2000. ^ "Scholastic to End Independent Publication of Weekly Reader". Bloomberg. July 23, 2012. Archived from the original on July 31, 2012. Retrieved November 16, 2012. ^ Grodd, Wolfgang. ABSTRACT MATHEMATICAL COGNITION EDITED BY : Philippe Chassy and Wolfgang Grodd PUBLISHED IN : Frontiers in Human Neuroscience. ^ "READ 180: Evidence and Efficacy for Students with Disabilities and English Learners". www.hmhc.com. Retrieved March 8, 2024. ^ "Scholastic profit rises on Hunger Games sales". Reuters. July 19, 2012. Archived from the original on March 6, 2016. Retrieved October 18, 2012. ^ Reaney, Patricia (July 31, 2012). "J.K. Rowling launches Harry Potter book club online". Reuters. Archived from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved October 18, 2012. ^ "Global Publishing Leaders 2018: Scholastic". Publishers Weekly. Archived from the original on November 6, 2019. Retrieved November 6, 2019. ^ Croot, James (December 29, 2021). "Clifford the Big Red Dog: Doggone it - this predictable canine caper disappoints". Stuff. Retrieved January 8, 2023. ^ Williams, John (September 20, 2017). "Richard Robinson of Scholastic Honored for Lifetime of Work in Children's Publishing". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Archived from the original on June 7, 2021. Retrieved March 30, 2021. ^ "Scholastic Art and Writing Awards Baltimore Office of Promotion & the Arts". www.promotionandarts.org. Archived from the original on October 15, 2019. Retrieved July 8, 2021. ^ "Welcome To Arthur A. Levine Books!". Arthur A. Levine Books!. Archived from the original on January 9, 2016. Retrieved January 3, 2016. ^ "Potter Publisher Predicted Literary Magic". NPR. Archived from the original on May 31, 2018. Retrieved April 5, 2018. ^ "The Wizardly Editor Who Caught the Golden Snitch". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on May 31, 2018. Retrieved December 19, 2017. ^ Whyte, Alexandra (March 13, 2019). "Harry Potter publisher leaves Scholastic". Kidscreen. Archived from the original on May 15, 2019. Retrieved July 20, 2019. ^ "Graphix". ^ "Publishing Channel". www.scholastic.com.au. Scholastic Australia. Archived from the original on June 25, 2015. Retrieved September 12, 2015. ^ "Children's Press". Archived from the original on June 17, 2017. Retrieved July 16, 2022.Scholastic Corporation: A Legacy of Literature and Learning ===== Scholastic Corporation, a renowned educational publisher, has faced controversy over the years regarding diversity in its book offerings for schools. The company's annual reports and public statements have shed light on these issues. In recent years, Scholastic has been accused of excluding diverse books from its fairs, which are held in many U.S. schools. This criticism led to a significant backlash, with some questioning the company's commitment to promoting inclusivity in education. However, in a surprising move, Scholastic announced that it would be stopping the practice of separating diverse books for its fairs in 2024. This decision was met with praise from advocates who had been vocal about the need for more representative literature in schools. Despite these efforts, concerns remain about the availability of diverse books in Scholastic's offerings. Critics argue that the company's focus on mainstream titles can perpetuate inequalities in education. On a broader note, Scholastic has a rich history dating back to its founding in 1920. The company's commitment to education and literature is evident in its various initiatives, including its book fairs and classroom fund programs. Throughout its history, Scholastic has published numerous bestselling titles, including the popular fantasy series "The Secrets of Droon." With over 75 books written for children aged 6-14, the author's body of work spans multiple languages and countries. In addition to its literary success, Scholastic Corporation has faced cybersecurity breaches in recent years. In one notable incident, a hacker gained unauthorized access to the company's systems, compromising sensitive information. Despite these challenges, Scholastic continues to be a major player in the education sector. The company's dedication to promoting literacy and learning is evident in its ongoing efforts to improve its offerings and address concerns from critics. References: * "Our Businesses". scholastic.com. * "Terms & Services". scholastic.com. * Kennedy, Meghan (December 6, 2021). "Scholastic Book Fairs: how the inequalities outweigh nostalgia". ^ Bogan, Kelsey (October 26, 2023). "Book Fairs & Their Equity Issues". ^ Horton, Adrian (October 25, 2023). "Scholastic reverses decision to separate books on race, gender and sexuality". The Secrets of Droon was recognized among the "Top 10 List of Books to Read while Waiting for the Next Harry Potter," and it became a Main Selection of the Children's Book-of-the-Month Club, as well as being featured on several school and library reading lists. In 2007, my novel Firegrl received the prestigious Golden Kite Award for Fiction from the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators. This peer award is particularly notable, as it is presented by children's writers to children's writers themselves. The Postcard, published in 2008, is a unique blend of comedy and mystery that explores a boy's quest to unravel a clue on an old postcard while cleaning his late grandmother's Florida house. The story showcases my love for the Gulf Coast region, its rich architecture, and the nostalgic charm of old Florida. Drawing inspiration from the hard-boiled tradition of authors like Hammett and Chandler, I reimagined this style in a Florida setting. The Postcard won the 2009 Edgar Allan Poe Award for Best Juvenile Mystery, further solidifying its reputation as an engaging and entertaining read. My subsequent series, The Haunting of Derek Stone, consists of four novels that cater to older readers. These titles include City of the Dead, Bayou Dogs, The Red House, and The Ghost Road. In my personal life, I have diverse interests in various fields, including classic films by Preston Sturges, the Road pictures of Bob Hope and Bing Crosby, and the works of esteemed authors like Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, P.G. Wodehouse, Dashiell Hammett, Raymond Chandler, and others. I am currently a member of several esteemed organizations, including the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators and the Yale Center for British Art.