

ARISTOTLE CORP
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-14669

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE

(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

06-1165854

(I.R.S. EMPLOYER
IDENTIFICATION NO.)

96 CUMMINGS POINT ROAD, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

06902

(ZIP CODE)

(203) 358-8000

(REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE)

Indicate by check mark whether registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐
No ☒

As of August 10, 2009, 17,962,875 shares of Common Stock, 1,081,427 shares of Series I Preferred Stock and 10,984,971 shares of Series J Preferred Stock were outstanding.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION

**INDEX OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN FORM 10-Q FOR THE
QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2009**

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	Financial Statements	
	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2009 (unaudited), December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008 (unaudited)	1
	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (unaudited)	2
	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (unaudited)	3
	Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	4
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	13
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	20
Item 4T.	Controls and Procedures	20

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	21
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	21
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	21
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	21

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Item 4.	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	21
Item 5.	Other Information	21
Item 6.	Exhibits	22

PART I**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

Assets	June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2008 (unaudited)
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,905	15,290	6,444
Marketable securities	4,040	4,437	3,195
Investments	2,927	2,876	21,656
Accounts receivable, net	17,766	14,048	20,902
Inventories, net	46,257	44,653	48,215
Prepaid expenses and other	5,292	8,542	5,034
Income tax receivable	912	5,396	-
Deferred income taxes	4,344	4,644	1,879
Total current assets	104,443	99,886	107,325
Property, plant and equipment, net	27,514	27,808	28,603
Goodwill	13,859	13,712	14,358
Deferred income taxes	6,668	6,668	5,646
Investments	4,318	4,318	4,318

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Other assets	1,046	884	604
Total assets	\$ 157,848	153,276	160,854

Liabilities and Stockholders Equity

Current liabilities:

Current installments of long-term debt	\$ 300	294	303
Trade accounts payable	8,952	9,576	11,762
Accrued expenses	12,736	11,641	7,191
Income taxes	-	-	240
Accrued dividends payable	2,156	2,156	2,156
Total current liabilities	24,144	23,667	21,652

Long-term debt, less current installments	10,211	10,364	11,506
Long term pension obligations	5,639	5,891	2,617
Other long-term accruals	2,482	2,467	2,449

Stockholders equity:

Preferred stock, Series I, 11% cumulative, \$6.00 stated value, \$.01 par value;			
2,400,000 shares authorized, 1,081,427 shares issued and outstanding	6,489	6,489	6,489
Preferred stock, Series J, 12% cumulative, \$6.00 stated value; \$.01 par value;			
11,200,000 shares authorized, 10,984,971 shares issued and outstanding	65,760	65,760	65,760
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized,			
17,962,875 shares issued and outstanding	180	180	180
Additional paid-in capital	7,690	7,690	7,683
Retained earnings	38,450	34,979	42,278
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)	(3,197)	(4,211)	240
Total stockholders equity	115,372	110,887	122,630
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 157,848	153,276	160,854

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 51,425	56,794	97,726	107,226
Cost of sales	30,869	34,457	58,351	64,993
Gross profit	20,556	22,337	39,375	42,233
Selling and administrative expense	11,999	11,791	23,938	23,617
Earnings from operations	8,557	10,546	15,437	18,616
Other (expense) income:				
Interest expense	(435)	(285)	(629)	(573)
Other, net	381	358	281	590
	(54)	73	(348)	17
Earnings before income taxes	8,503	10,619	15,089	18,633
Income taxes:				
Current	4,752	4,006	7,245	6,334
Deferred	115	(14)	61	673
	4,867	3,992	7,306	7,007
Net earnings	3,636	6,627	7,783	11,626
Preferred dividends	2,156	2,156	4,312	4,312
	\$ 1,480	4,471	3,471	7,314

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Net earnings applicable to
common stockholders

Earnings per common share:

Basic	\$.08	.25	.19	.41
Diluted	\$.08	.25	.19	.41

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic	17,962,875	17,962,706	17,962,875	17,961,873
Diluted	17,962,875	17,971,444	17,962,875	17,972,490

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 7,783	11,626
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,030	986
Stock option compensation	-	10
Earnings in equity method investment	(51)	(505)
(Gain) loss on sale of marketable securities	(183)	150
Impairment loss on marketable securities	174	-
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	-	(24)
Deferred income taxes	76	538
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(3,718)	(5,271)
Inventories	(1,604)	(5,918)
Prepaid expenses and other	3,250	4,577
Income taxes receivable [how was this number arrived at]	4,483	-
Other assets	(319)	(50)
Trade accounts payable	(624)	1,262
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,935	406
Accrued pension obligations	(252)	(327)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,980	7,460

Cash flows from investing activities:

Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(571)	(2,221)
Purchases of investments	-	(3,040)
Purchases of marketable securities	-	(488)
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	650	478
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	79	(5,271)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	-	7,500
Principal payments on long-term debt	(147)	(4,651)
Proceeds from issuance of stock under stock option plans	-	94
Changes in other long-term accruals	15	20
Preferred dividends paid	(4,312)	(4,312)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,444)	(1,349)

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents

7,615 840

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period

15,290 5,604

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

\$ 22,905 6,444

Supplemental cash flow information

Cash paid during periods for:

Interest	\$ 628	414
Income taxes	\$ 2,752	5,549

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

1.

Organization

The Aristotle Corporation (Aristotle) and its subsidiaries (together with Aristotle, the Company), founded in 1986, and headquartered in Stamford, CT, is a leading manufacturer and global distributor of educational, health, medical technology and agricultural products. A selection of over 80,000 items is offered, primarily through 50 separate catalogs carrying the brand of Nasco (founded in 1941), as well as those bearing the brands of Life/Form®, Whirl-Pak®, Simulaids, Triarco, Spectrum Educational Supplies, Hubbard Scientific, Scott Resources, Haan Crafts, To-Sew, CPR Prompt®, Ginsberg Scientific and Summit Learning. Products include educational materials and supplies for substantially all K-12 curricula, molded plastics, biological materials and items for the agricultural, senior care and food industries. In addition, the Company offers medical simulators and manikins used for training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the fire and emergency rescue and patient care fields. The Company also markets proprietary product lines that provide exclusive distribution rights throughout all of its catalogs. The proprietary product lines are developed internally through the Company's research and development efforts and acquired externally by licensing rights from third parties.

Geneve Corporation (Geneve), a privately-held diversified financial holding company, and two affiliated entities held approximately 90% of Aristotle's voting power at June 30, 2009 and 2008.

2.

Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not

include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of financial position as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, as applicable, have been made. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the year ending December 31, 2009. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

3. Principles of Consolidation

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

4. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. 132(R)-1, *Employers' Disclosure about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets* (FSP No. 132(R)-1). FSP No. 132(R)-1 provides guidance on an employer's disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. The disclosures required by FSP No. 132(R)-1 are effective for the Company's financial statements issued for 2009. The adoption of FSP No. 132(R)-1 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In May 2008, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS No. 162). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements. The effective date of SFAS No. 162 was 60 days following approval by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 16, 2008 of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The adoption of SFAS No. 162 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

In March 2008, FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 requires enhanced disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities, and their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 requires disclosure of objectives and strategies for derivative instruments, disclosure of the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format and disclosure of contingent derivative features that are credit-risk related, and requires cross referencing within footnotes if the required disclosures are presented in more than one footnote. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R), which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for recognition and measurement in the Company's financial statements of identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and goodwill acquired in a business combination. SFAS No. 141R also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable readers to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company will apply the provisions of SFAS No. 141R to the accounting treatment of business acquisitions completed after December 31, 2008.

In December 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* (SFAS No. 160), which requires noncontrolling (minority) interests in subsidiaries to be initially measured at fair value and presented as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The presentation and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 160 are required to be applied on a retrospective basis. SFAS No. 160 is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS No. 159), which allows an entity to elect, at specified

election dates, to measure eligible financial instruments at fair value. An entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date, and recognize upfront costs and fees related to those items in earnings as incurred and not deferred. SFAS No. 159 applies to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with early adoption permitted for an entity that has elected to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (*SFAS No. 157*). An entity is prohibited from retrospectively applying SFAS No. 159, unless it chooses early adoption. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 157. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value. SFAS No. 157 expands the disclosures about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods subsequent to initial recognition. The disclosures focus on the inputs used to measure fair value, the recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs and the effect of the measurement on earnings (or changes in net assets) for the period. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, FASB issued Staff Position 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13, and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement Under Statement No. 13* (*FSP 157-1*). FSP 157-1 amends SFAS No. 157 to exclude SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, and its related interpretive accounting pronouncements that address lease transactions. In February 2008, FASB issued Staff Position 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement 157*, which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually) until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. In October 2008, FASB issued Staff Position 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active* (*FSP 157-3*). FSP 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 in a market that is not active, and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. In April 2009, FASB issued Staff Position 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and*

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly (FSP 157-4). FSP 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, FASB issued Staff Position 107-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP 107-1). FSP 107-1 amends SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. FSP 107-1 also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim periods. FSP 107-1 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP 107-1 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In May 2009, FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*, (SFAS No. 165). SFAS No. 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events, and whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This standard is effective for interim and annual periods ending June 15, 2009. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 165 as of June 30, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 165 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

5. Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net earnings applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net earnings applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period and including each share that would have been outstanding assuming the issuance of common shares for all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. For each of the

three and six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company has not assumed the exercise of common stock equivalents as the impact would be antidilutive.

6. Marketable Securities

The Company invests in marketable equity securities, which the Company classifies as available-for-sale. The marketable securities are included in current assets, and are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date. All unrealized gains or losses are reflected net of tax in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within Stockholders' Equity. The Company did not make any additional investments in marketable securities during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

The carrying value of the marketable equity securities at June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$4.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. Net unrealized gain, net of tax, included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was \$.1 million at June 30, 2009. Net unrealized loss, net of tax, included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was \$.1 million and \$.4 million at December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, respectively. In the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company did not recognize any other than temporary losses related to marketable securities. In the six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$.2 million and \$0, respectively, of losses related to marketable securities which were determined to be other than temporary.

7. Investments

The Company has invested in a limited partnership, the general partner of which is an affiliate of the Company. The purpose of this limited partnership is to manage a diversified investment portfolio. The Company's investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting, which equates the carrying value of the investment to the Company's equity in the

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

partnership's underlying book value. The Company's equity earnings or loss is credited or charged, as appropriate, to other income, net, within the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, equity earnings amounted to a loss of less than \$.1 and a gain of \$.4 million, respectively. At June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, net book value (and estimated fair value) of this investment was less than \$.1 million, less than \$.1 million and \$16.8 million, respectively. In December 2008, the Company became aware of certain activities engaged in by a non-affiliate broker-dealer with whom the assets of the partnership had been invested. The broker-dealer is now in bankruptcy. As a result, the Company recorded a loss proportionate to the total estimated loss by the limited partnership in 2008. The assets of this limited partnership were invested in cash equivalents at each of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. At June 30, 2008, the assets of this limited partnership were invested in Treasury bills.

The Company has invested in another limited partnership, the general partner of which is an affiliate of the Company. The purpose of this limited partnership is to manage a diversified investment portfolio. The Company's investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company invested \$0 and \$2.0 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company invested \$0 and \$3.0 million, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the equity gain amounted to \$.1 million. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, the equity loss amounted to less than \$.1 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the equity gain amounted to \$.1 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, the equity loss amounted to \$.2 million. At June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, the net book value (and estimated fair value) of this investment was \$2.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$4.8, respectively.

The Company has invested \$4.3 million to acquire a 4.6% ownership interest in a provider of interactive instructional assessment systems for K-12 and other education markets. The Company accounts for this investment under the cost method of accounting, which records the investment at the historical cost. Under the cost method, the Company will not estimate a fair value if there are not identifiable events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. In accordance with the terms of this investment, the Company accrues an 8% preferred return thereon, which is included in other assets. At June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, the accrued and unpaid preferred return was \$.7 million, \$.5 million and \$.3, respectively.

8. Inventories

The classification of inventories is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	June 30, 2008
Raw materials	\$ 6,448	7,325	7,609
Work in process	2,957	2,078	2,526
Finished goods	38,487	36,965	39,553
Less inventory reserves	(1,635)	(1,715)	(1,473)
Net inventories	\$ 46,257	44,653	48,215

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****June 30, 2009**

(Unaudited)

9. Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Earnings

Changes in stockholders' equity for the six months ended June 30 are as follows (in thousands):

	2009	2008
Balance at January 1	\$ 110,887	115,681
Net earnings	7,783	11,626
Exercise of stock options, including related tax benefit of \$0 and \$24 for 2009 and 2008, respectively	-	94
Stock option compensation	-	10
Other comprehensive earnings:		
Amortization of pension prior service cost and unrecognized net actuarial loss	208	151
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	148	(211)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	658	(409)
Preferred dividends	(4,312)	(4,312)
Balance at June 30	\$ 115,372	122,630

Comprehensive earnings for the three and six months ended June 30 are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net earnings	\$ 3,636	6,627	7,783	11,626
Amortization of pension prior service cost and unrecognized net actuarial loss	81	76	208	151
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	210	(7)	148	(211)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,139	83	658	(409)
Comprehensive earnings	\$ 5,066	6,779	8,797	11,157

10. Stock Options

The Company established the 2002 Employee, Director and Consultant Stock Plan in 2002 (2002 Plan) under which employees, directors and consultants of the Company are eligible to receive nonincentive and incentive options and stock grants of up to an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock. Options granted under the 2002 Plan generally vest over a three year period and have an exercise term of no longer than five years from the issue date.

The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The risk-free interest rate is based on United States Treasury yields in effect at the date of grant consistent with the estimated life of the options. The estimated life of options granted represents the period of time that the options are expected to be outstanding. The expected volatility is based on an analysis of historical prices of the Company's stock over a period of time consistent with the estimated life of the options.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****June 30, 2009**

(Unaudited)

A summary of option activity during the six months ended June 30, 2009 is presented below (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	48,875	\$ 6.65		
Granted	-	-		
Expired	-	-		
Forfeited	6,000	6.36		
Exercised	-	-		
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	42,875	6.69	.61	\$ -
Exercisable at June 30, 2009	42,875	6.69	.61	-

No options were granted during each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. There were no stock options exercised during the three months ended June 30, 2009. Options to purchase 6,000 shares were forfeited during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009. The intrinsic value of options exercised during the three months ended June 30, 2008 totaled less than \$.1 million. The intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2008 totaled less than \$.1 million. Cash received from option exercises for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 totaled less than \$.1 million and \$.1 million, respectively.

No nonvested options were outstanding at June 30, 2009 or December 31, 2008.

At June 30, 2009, there were no unrecognized compensation costs related to options. No options vested during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

There was no stock option compensation recognized in each of the three months or six months ended June 30, 2009. Stock option compensation recognized was less than \$.1 million in each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2008.

11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

On December 31, 2005, the Company froze the benefits under its pension plan for all hourly employees and certain salaried employees.

The Company contributed \$.2 million to the pension plan for each of the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The Company contributed \$.5 million to the pension plan for each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The Company expects to contribute a total of approximately \$.9 million to the pension plan in 2009.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****June 30, 2009**

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost for the three and six months ended June 30 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Service cost	\$ 65	81	146	162
Interest cost	199	212	449	425
Expected return on plan assets	(175)	(202)	(373)	(405)
Recognized net actuarial loss	134	125	344	250
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 223	216	566	432

12. Income Taxes

The income tax provision for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 reflect effective tax rates of 57.2% and 48.4%, respectively. The difference between the Federal statutory income tax rate of 35% and the effective tax rates result principally from state income taxes, net of the Federal tax benefit, certain manufacturing tax credits provided by Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the differential between the Federal tax rate and the tax rates in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates. In addition, pursuant to a settlement with the Internal Revenue Service relating to an audit of the Company's tax returns, the tax provision for the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2009 includes additional taxes of \$.5 million and \$1.3 million for the 2006 and 2007 tax years, respectively, related to a partial disallowance of the Company's historical Federal net operating tax losses that were utilized. No additional taxes were due for any years prior to 2006. Also related to the settlement, the Company recorded \$.2 million in interest expense in the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2009.

The income tax provision for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 reflect effective tax rates of 37.6%. The difference between the Federal statutory income tax rate of 35% and the effective tax rates result principally from state income taxes, net of the Federal tax benefit, certain manufacturing tax credits provided by Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the differential between the Federal tax rate and the tax rates in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

13. Fair Value Accounting

SFAS No. 157 was issued in September 2006 and adopted by the Company as of January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. In addition, SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-tiered hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value of financial instruments that emphasizes the use of observable inputs over the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are ones that market participants would use in pricing a financial instrument. Unobservable inputs are ones that reflect the belief about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing a financial instrument based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

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Level 1. Valuations are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical, unrestricted assets. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these assets does not involve any meaningful degree of judgment. For the Company, assets utilizing Level 1 inputs generally include marketable securities, including common and preferred stocks.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

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Level 2. Valuations are based on quoted prices in markets that are not deemed to be sufficiently active, or involve direct or indirect observable market inputs, such as prices for similar securities.

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Level 3. Valuations are based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. Valuation under Level 3 generally involves a significant degree of judgment.

The estimated fair values (and carrying amounts) of the Company's invested assets as of June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents	\$ 15,799	-	-	15,799
Marketable securities	4,040	-	-	4,040
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 19,839	-	-	19,839

The Company's investments in limited partnerships of \$2.9 million at June 30, 2009 are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and, therefore, are not within the scope of SFAS No. 157.

The estimated fair value and carrying amounts of the Company's debt instruments at June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Revolving credit facility	5,000	5,000
Mortgage notes	5,511	5,511

The fair values of the debt instruments equal the carrying values because the respective rates of interest are variable, based upon Prime or LIBOR rates.

14. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through August 14, 2009, the date the financial statements were issued, and no event has occurred from the balance sheet date through that date which would impact the consolidated financial statements.

15. Segment Reporting

The Company's business activities are organized into two business segments, educational and commercial. The educational segment relates to instructional teaching aids and materials, which are distributed to educational institutions principally in North America, for kindergarten through grade 12 classes, and for nursing school and emergency medical instructors. Products in the educational segment are marketed primarily through catalogs. The growth potential of the educational segment is directly related to school enrollments and the strength of government funding of education. The commercial segment relates to agricultural products, sterile sampling containers and systems, materials for nursing home activities and novelty and gift products. Products in the commercial segment are marketed through catalogs nationwide and through a worldwide dealer network covering more than 60 countries. Market growth in the commercial segment is principally impacted by the general economic conditions of world agriculture, the increasing size of the aged population, as well as increasing global awareness of food and water quality standards. The Company evaluates the performance of these segments based on segment net sales and gross profit.

THE ARISTOTLE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****June 30, 2009**

(Unaudited)

The following table presents segment information for the three and six months ended June 30 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net sales:				
Educational	\$ 43,198	48,274	81,787	90,048
Commercial	8,227	8,520	15,939	17,178
Net sales	\$ 51,425	56,794	97,726	107,226
Gross profit:				
Educational	\$ 18,019	19,738	34,110	37,081
Commercial	3,436	3,454	6,782	6,977
Other costs of sales	(899)	(855)	(1,517)	(1,825)
Gross profit	\$ 20,556	22,337	39,375	42,233

Other costs of sales primarily include freight costs incurred in the procurement of inventories and shipment of customer orders not allocable to a particular segment.

The following table presents segment identifiable asset information as of June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

June 30, December 31, June 30,

		2009	2008	2008
Identifiable assets:				
Educational	\$	71,683	70,894	76,252
Commercial		6,060	6,743	6,458
Other corporate assets		80,105	75,639	78,144
Identifiable assets	\$	157,848	153,276	160,854

Educational assets include \$13.7 million, \$13.6 million and \$14.2 million of goodwill at June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, respectively. Commercial assets included \$.1 million of goodwill at each of June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

This discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations reviews the results of operations of the Company, on a consolidated basis, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2008. This discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein.

The Company is a leading manufacturer and global distributor of educational, health, medical technology and agricultural products, primarily offered through 50 separate catalogs.

The following is a summary of key events for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009:

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decrease in net sales of 9.5% and 8.9% in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2008;

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decrease in gross profit of 8.0% and 6.8% in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2008;

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decrease in earnings before income taxes of 19.9% and 19.0% in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2008;

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incremental increase in Federal income tax expense of \$1.8 million as a result of a partial disallowance of the Company's historical Federal net operating tax losses pursuant to a settlement of an IRS audit;

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decrease in net earnings of 45.1% and 33.1% in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2008; as a percentage of net sales, net earnings amounted to 7.2% in the second quarter of 2009, compared to 11.7% in the same period in 2008; as a percentage of net sales, net earnings amounted to 8.0% in the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to 10.9% in the same period in 2008;

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decrease in diluted earnings per common share to \$.19 in the six months ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$.41 in the same six month period of 2008; diluted earnings per common share of \$.08 in the three months ended June 30, 2009, as compared to \$.25 for the same period in 2008;

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semi-annual dividend payments on March 31, 2009 totaling \$4.3 million on the Company's Series I Preferred Stock and Series J Preferred Stock.

A key strength of the Company's business is its ability to generate cash consistently. The Board of Directors and management use cash generated as a measure of the Company's performance. The Company uses the cash generated from operations to strengthen the balance sheet, including making investments in marketable securities and limited partnerships and reducing liabilities such as pension and debt obligations, paying dividends on its preferred stocks and completing prudent acquisition opportunities. The Company's management believes that examining the ability to generate cash provides investors with additional insight into the Company's performance.

The following table sets forth selected financial data (i) as a percentage of net sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and (ii) the percentage change in those reported items from the comparable period in 2007:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	% Change	2009	2008	% Change
Net sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	(9.5) %	100.0 %	100.0 %	(8.9) %
Cost of sales	60.0	60.7	(10.4)	59.7	60.6	(10.2)
Gross profit	40.0	39.3	(8.0)	40.3	39.4	(6.8)
Selling and administrative expense	23.3	20.8	1.8	24.5	22.0	1.4
Earnings from operations	16.7	18.5	(18.9)	15.8	17.4	(17.1)
Other (expense) income:						
Interest expense	(.8)	(.5)	52.6	(.6)	(.5)	9.8
Other, net	.7	.6	(6.8)	.3	.5	(52.4)
	(.1)	.1	***	(.3)	-	***
Earnings before income taxes	16.6	18.6	(19.9)	15.5	17.4	(19.0)
Income taxes:						
Current	9.2	7.1	18.6	7.4	5.9	14.4
Deferred	.2	-	***	0.1	0.6	(90.9)
	9.4	7.1	21.9	7.5	6.5	4.3
Net earnings	7.2 %	11.7 %	(45.1) %	8.0 %	10.9 %	(33.1) %

Not meaningful

FLUCTUATIONS IN QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is subject to seasonal influences with peak levels occurring in the second and third quarters of the fiscal year primarily due to increased educational shipments coinciding with the start of new school years in the Fall. As a result, the Company typically recognizes approximately 60% of its annual net earnings in the second and third quarters of its fiscal year. Inventory levels increase in March through June in anticipation of the peak shipping season. The majority of shipments are made between June and August and the majority of cash receipts are collected from August through October.

Quarterly results may also be materially affected by the timing of acquisitions, the timing and magnitude of costs related to such acquisitions, variations in costs of products sold, the mix of products sold and general economic conditions. Results for any fiscal quarter are not indicative of the results for any subsequent fiscal quarter or for a full fiscal year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AS COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Net Sales

Net sales for the second quarter of 2009 decreased 9.5% to \$51.4 million from \$56.8 million for the comparable period in 2008. The decrease in sales is primarily attributable to recessionary national, state and local economies, particularly as they affect state education budgets. Shipments originating in the U.S. to international accounts increased 6.6% compared to the same period last year, primarily in the Company's medical simulators and training manikins.

Net sales in the educational segment, totaling \$43.2 million, decreased 10.5% in the second quarter of 2009 from \$48.3 million in the comparable period in 2008. The decline in educational sales is directly related to the unstable conditions of state budgets, which are the primary sources of funding for K-12 schools. Expected educational funding through the federal stimulus plan has not as yet provided meaningful assistance to the Company's educational accounts. The commercial segment recorded net sales of \$8.2

million in the second quarter of 2009, decreasing 3.4% from the second quarter of 2008. The decline in commercial sales is attributable to the impact of the negative U.S. general economic climate across most product lines.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 decreased 8.0% to \$20.6 million from \$22.3 million for the comparable period in 2008. The decrease in gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 is primarily attributable to the 9.5% decrease in net sales. The gross profit margin increased to 40.0% in the second quarter of 2009 from 39.3% in the comparable period in 2008. The gross profit margin improvement is attributed to the stability in the Company's proprietary product lines, which have higher gross profit margins than other products in both domestic and international markets, and effective efforts to control transportation costs.

The educational segment gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 decreased 8.7% to \$18.0 million from \$19.7 million for the comparable period in 2008. The educational segment gross profit margin was 41.7% in the second quarters of 2009 compared to 40.9% in the second quarter of 2008. The commercial segment gross profit for the second quarter of 2009 decreased .5% to \$3.4 million from \$3.5 million for the comparable period in 2008. The commercial segment yielded a gross profit margin of 41.8% in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to 40.5% in the second quarter of 2008. The increase in the commercial segment gross profit margin is attributed to favorable mix of proprietary sales which have higher gross margins.

Other cost of sales, which the Company does not allocate by segment, including freight costs incurred in the procurement of inventories and shipment of customer orders, increased less than \$.1 million in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 2008.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2009 increased 1.8% to \$12.0 million from \$11.8 million in the comparable period in 2008. As a percent of net sales, selling and administrative expenses amounted to 23.3% and 20.8% for the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. Selling and administrative expenses include advertising and catalog costs, warehouse and shipping activities, customer service and general administrative functions. Selling and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2009 were primarily impacted by: (i) a decrease in salaries and wages of \$.5 million, or 7.4%, as a result of changes in the number of employees due to sales declines; (ii) an increase in group health care costs of \$.3 million; and (iii) an increase in catalog and advertising costs of 2.8% or \$.1 million. Selling and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2008 were reduced by an insurance recovery of \$.7 million.

The Company recorded \$0 and less than \$.1 million in compensation expense for each of the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, related to grants of stock options to certain employees and directors.

The Company incurred expenses of \$.3 million to Geneve for certain administrative services for each of the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the second quarter of 2009 increased 52.6% to \$435 thousand from \$285 thousand for the second quarter of 2008. The increase in interest expense is principally due to the estimated interest due of \$239 thousand related to the settlement of the IRS audit (see Income Tax Provision below), offset by a decrease in the average effective interest rate on outstanding debt under the Company's primary line of credit to 2.6% during the second quarter of 2009 compared to 3.8% during the second quarter of 2008. Interest expense of \$.1 million in each of the second quarters of 2009 and 2008 relates to other long-term accruals established in the fourth quarter of 2006 in connection with the transfer of ownership of certain assets.

Weighted average interest rates related to the Company's credit agreements were 2.4%, 3.0% and 4.2% at June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, respectively.

Income Tax Provision

Aristotle and its qualifying domestic subsidiaries are included in the Federal income tax return and certain state income tax returns of Geneve. The provision for income taxes for the Company is determined on a separate return basis in accordance with the terms of a tax sharing agreement with Geneve, and payments for current Federal and certain state income taxes are made to Geneve.

The income tax provision for the second quarter of 2009 was \$4.9 million versus \$4.0 million for the comparable period in 2008. These tax provisions reflect effective tax rates of 57.2% and 37.6% for the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. For each of the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, the difference between the Federal statutory income tax rate of 35% and the effective income tax rate results principally from state income taxes, net of the Federal tax benefit, certain manufacturing tax credits provided by Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the differential between the Federal tax rate and the tax rates in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates. In addition, pursuant to a settlement with the IRS, the tax provision for the second quarter of 2009 includes additional taxes of \$.5 million and \$1.3 million for the 2006 and 2007 tax years, respectively, related to a partial disallowance of the Company's historical Federal net operating tax losses that were utilized. No additional taxes were due for any years prior to 2006.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AS COMPARED TO SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Net Sales

Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 8.9% to \$97.7 million from \$107.2 million for the comparable period in 2008. The decrease in sales is primarily attributable to recessionary national, state and local economies, which have impacted sales volumes throughout the first six months of 2009. Shipments originating in the U.S to international accounts increased 6.8% compared to the same period last year.

Net sales in the educational segment were \$81.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, decreasing 9.2% from \$90.0 million in the comparable period in 2008. The commercial segment recorded net sales of \$15.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009, decreasing 7.2% from \$17.2 million in the comparable period in 2008. Sales declines in both the educational and commercial segments relate to continuing negative U.S. general economic conditions affecting most product lines, which have affected revenues throughout 2009. Expected educational funding through the federal stimulus plan has not as yet provided meaningful assistance to the Company's educational accounts during the first 6 months of 2009.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 6.8% to \$39.4 million from \$42.2 million for the comparable period in 2008. The decrease in gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 is primarily attributable to the 8.9% decrease in net sales. The gross profit margin increased to 40.3% in the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 39.4% in the comparable period in 2008. The increase in consolidated gross margin is attributed

to the stable sales of the Company's proprietary product lines, which have higher gross margins, and the Company's management of transportation costs.

The educational segment gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 8.0% to \$34.1 million from \$37.1 million for the comparable period in 2008. The educational segment gross profit margin in the six months ended June 30, 2009 was 41.7% compared to 41.2% for the same period of 2008. The improvement in educational gross profit margin is attributed to shifts in the product mix. The commercial segment gross profit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased 2.8% to \$6.8 million from \$7.0 million for the comparable period in 2008. The commercial segment gross profit margin increased to 42.5% in the six months ended June 30, 2009, as compared to 40.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in the commercial segment gross profit margin is primarily attributable to an increase in the sales mix of certain proprietary commercial products, which have higher gross margins.

Other cost of sales, which the Company does not allocate by segment, including freight costs incurred in the procurement of inventories and shipment of customer orders, declined \$.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of long term efforts to control net shipping costs, including: (i) the consolidation of in-bound and out-bound shipments; and (ii) the negotiation of favorable shipping contract terms.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased 1.4% to \$23.9 million from \$23.6 million in the comparable period in 2008. As a percent of net sales, selling and administrative expenses amounted to 24.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to 22.0% in the comparable period of 2008.

Selling and administrative expenses include advertising and catalog costs, warehouse and shipping activities, customer service and general administrative functions. Selling and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2009 were primarily impacted by: (i) a decrease in salaries

and wages of \$.7 million, or 6.0%, as a result of changes in the number of employees due to sales declines; (ii) an increase in group health care costs by \$.5 million; and (iii) an increase in catalog and advertising costs of 5.1% or \$.3 million. Selling and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2008 were reduced by an insurance recovery of \$.7 million.

The Company recorded \$0 and less than \$.1 million in compensation expense for each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 related to grants of stock options to certain employees and directors.

The Company incurred expenses of \$.5 to Geneve for certain administrative services for each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2009 increased to \$629 thousand from \$573 thousand for the comparable period in 2008. The increase in interest expense is principally due to the estimated interest due of \$239 thousand related to the settlement of the IRS audit of the Company's tax returns for the years 2004 through 2007, offset by a decrease in the average effective interest rate on outstanding debt under the Company's primary line of credit to 2.6% during the first six months of 2009, compared to 4.3% during the first six months of 2008. Interest expense of \$.2 million in each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 relates to other long-term accruals established in the fourth quarter of 2006 in connection with the transfer of ownership of certain assets.

Weighted average interest rates related to the Company's credit agreements were 2.4%, 3.0% and 4.2% at June 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2008, respectively.

Income Tax Provision

Aristotle and its qualifying domestic subsidiaries are included in the Federal income tax return and certain state income tax returns of Geneve. The provision for income taxes for the Company is determined on a separate return basis in accordance with the terms of a tax sharing agreement with Geneve, and payments for current Federal and certain state income taxes are made to Geneve.

The income tax provision for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$7.3 million versus \$7.0 million for the comparable period in 2008. These tax provisions reflect effective tax rates of 48.4% and 37.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. For each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the difference between the Federal statutory income tax rate of 35% and the effective income tax rate results principally from state income taxes, net of the Federal tax benefit, certain manufacturing tax credits provided by Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the differential between the Federal tax rate and the tax rates in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates. In addition, pursuant to a settlement with the IRS, the tax provision for the first six months of 2009 includes additional taxes of \$.5 million and \$1.3 million for the 2006 and 2007 tax years, respectively, related to a partial disallowance of the Company's historical Federal net operating tax losses that were utilized. No additional taxes were due for any years prior to 2006.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At June 30, 2009, the Company had working capital of \$80.3 million, increasing from \$76.2 million at December 31, 2008. At June 30, 2008, the Company had working capital of \$85.7 million. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$7.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009, ending the period at \$22.9 million. The increase in the generation of cash and cash equivalents during the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 is primarily due to the following:

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The Company generated cash of \$12.0 million from operations during the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$7.5 million for the comparable period of 2008. The increase in cash generated from operations in the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 was principally the result of: (i) a \$4.3 million lower investment in inventory; and (ii) lower investments in other working capital items, offset by a \$3.8 million decline in net earnings.

The changes in current assets and liabilities are typical for the first six months of the fiscal year as the Company is preparing for its peak business cycle, which occurs during the second and third quarters of the fiscal year. For more information on the seasonality of the Company's business, please refer to the Fluctuations in Quarterly Results of Operations section above.

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The Company generated cash of \$.1 million from investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to a \$5.3 million use of cash for the comparable period in 2009. In the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company used \$.6 million to fund the purchase of fixed assets, and generated \$.7 million from the sale of marketable securities. In the six months ended June 30, 2008, the Company used \$2.2 million to fund the purchase of fixed assets, including \$1.2 million for renovations of an existing facility.

During the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company invested \$0 and \$.5 million, respectively, in marketable securities (see Note 6 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q). Also during these comparable six month periods, the Company invested \$0 and \$3.0 million, respectively, in limited partnerships (see Note 7 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q).

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Financing activities used cash of \$4.4 million and \$1.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company reduced long-term debt by \$.1 million. In the six months ended June 30, 2008, net proceeds from borrowings under the Company's primary credit facility of \$2.8 million were needed for seasonal working capital requirements, including the payment of Preferred Stock cash dividends on March 31, 2008.

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options were \$0 and less than \$.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company paid dividends of \$4.3 million in each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 on its Series I Preferred Stock and Series J Preferred Stock.

On October 15, 2003, the Company entered into a five-year, non-amortizing, \$45.0 million Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility provides the Company with seasonal working capital, letters of credit and funds for appropriate acquisitions of businesses similar in nature to the Company's current business segments. This debt carries a variable rate of interest that is based on Prime or LIBOR rates plus applicable margins. On February 26, 2008, the Company and its primary lenders executed an amendment to the Revolving Credit Facility. The primary provisions of the amendment: (i) extend the term of the Revolving Credit Facility from October 15, 2008 to January 31, 2013; (ii) provide the Company the option to expand the capacity of the facility from \$45.0 million to \$60.0 million during the term of the agreement; (iii) relieve the Company of certain monthly reporting obligations; (iv) modify the pricing structure to provide interest rates more favorable to the Company; and (v) update certain financial covenants to

standards relevant to the Company's current financial condition. At June 30, 2009, the weighted average interest rate on this debt was 1.3%. The Revolving Credit Facility currently has a committed weighted average rate of interest (including applicable margins) of approximately 1.3%. Such rate commitments expire on various dates through August 27, 2009. Subsequent to that date, the rate commitments will be renewed at interest rates based on the then-current LIBOR rates. The Company's Revolving Credit Facility is collateralized by certain accounts receivable, inventories and property, plant and equipment, and shares of a certain subsidiary's outstanding capital stock and ownership interests of certain of the Company's limited liability subsidiaries. The Revolving Credit Facility contains various financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, requirements to maintain certain financial ratios and restrictions on additional indebtedness, common stock dividend payments, capital disposals and intercompany management fees. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of June 30, 2009.

In 2009, capital expenditures to replace and upgrade existing equipment and install new equipment and fixtures to provide additional operating efficiencies are expected to approximate \$1.7 million.

Capital resources in the future are expected to be used for the development of catalogs and product lines, to acquire additional businesses and for other investing activities. The Company anticipates that there will be sufficient financial resources to meet projected working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. Management of the Company believes it has sufficient capacity to maintain current operations and support a sustained level of future growth.

INFLATION

Inflation has had only a minor effect on the Company's operating results and its sources of liquidity. Inflation, including as it related to the increased cost of fuel and plastic materials, did not significantly impact the Company's operating results and its sources of liquidity in each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company believes the following accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:

Prepaid Catalog Costs and Amortization - The Company accumulates all direct costs, less applicable vendor rebates, incurred in the development, production and circulation of catalogs on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets until the related catalog is mailed, at which time such catalog costs are amortized into selling and administrative expense over the estimated sales realization cycle of one year, using the ratio of current period revenues to the total of current and future period revenues for each catalog.

Deferred Income Taxes - The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, wherein deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Goodwill - The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired, by applying a fair value based test and, if impairment occurs, the amount of impaired goodwill is written off immediately. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment based on the expected future cash flows or earnings projections. Goodwill is deemed impaired if the estimated discounted cash flows or earnings projections do not substantiate the carrying value. The estimation of such amounts requires significant management judgment with respect to revenue and expense growth rates, changes in working capital and selection of an appropriate discount rate, as applicable. The use of different assumptions would increase or decrease discounted future operating cash flows or earnings projections and could, therefore, change the impairment determination. The Company evaluated its goodwill at December 31, 2008, and determined that there was no

impairment of goodwill.

Defined Benefit Plans - The Company accounts for the benefits under its defined benefit pension plan using actuarial models required by SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*. These models use an attribution approach that generally spreads individual events over the service lives of the employees in the plan. Examples of events are plan amendments and changes in actuarial assumptions such as discount rate, expected return on plan assets and rate of compensation increases. The principle underlying the required attribution approach is that employees render service over their service lives on a relatively consistent basis and, therefore, the statement of earnings effects of pension benefits are earned in, and should be expensed in, the same pattern.

In calculating net periodic benefit cost and the related benefit obligation, the Company is required to select certain actuarial assumptions. These assumptions include discount rate, expected return on plan assets and rate of compensation increase. The discount rate assumptions reflect the prevailing market rates for long-term, high-quality, fixed-income debt instruments that, if the obligation was settled at the measurement date, would provide the necessary future cash flows to pay the benefit obligation when due. The Company uses long-term historical actual return experience with consideration of the expected investment mix of the plan's assets, as well as future estimates of long-term investment returns, to develop its assumptions of the expected return on plan assets. The rate of compensation increase is based on historical experience and the Company's long-term plans for such increases.

Revenues - Customarily applying FOB-shipping point terms, the Company recognizes revenue upon shipment of products to its customers, which corresponds to the time when risk of ownership transfers. The point of shipment is typically from one of the Company's distribution centers or, on occasion, a vendor's location as a drop shipment. All drop shipment sales are recorded at gross selling price as the Company acts as principal in the transactions.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and debt. As described below, credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk are the primary sources of risk in the Company's accounts receivable, marketable securities, investments and debt.

QUALITATIVE

Credit Risk: The Company provides credit in the normal course of business to its customers, which are primarily educational institutions or distributors. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's sales in each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers, maintains allowances for potential credit losses and generally does not require collateral to support its accounts receivable balances.

Market Risk: The Company's exposure to market risk relates to the quality of holdings of its marketable securities and limited partnership investment. The fair market values of the marketable securities and limited partnerships investments are subject to increases or decreases in value resulting from the performance of the securities issuers, from upgrades or downgrades in the credit worthiness of the securities issuers and from changes in general market conditions. The Company may be required to record losses on marketable securities when the market value of such securities falls below cost and the loss is considered other than temporary. The Company seeks to manage its exposure to market risk by investing in accordance with standards established by the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors. The standards of the Investment Committee are: (i) preservation of capital; (ii) provision of adequate liquidity to meet projected cash requirements; (iii) minimization of risk of principal loss through diversified short and medium term investments; and (iv) maximization of yields in relationship to the guidelines, risk, market conditions and tax considerations.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates can potentially impact the Company's profitability and its ability to realize assets and satisfy liabilities. Interest rate risk is resident primarily in debt, which typically has variable interest rates based on Prime or LIBOR rates. Assuming no other change in financial structure, an increase of 1% in the Company's variable interest rate for debt would decrease pre-tax earnings for 2009 by approximately \$.1 million. This amount is determined by considering the impact of a 1% increase in interest rates on the average debt estimated to be outstanding on the Company's primary credit facility and variable rate mortgage in 2009.

QUANTITATIVE

The Company's debt as of June 30, 2009 is as follows (in millions, except percentage data):

	MATURITY LESS THAN ONE YEAR	MATURITY GREATER THAN ONE YEAR
Amount	\$.3	\$ 10.2
Weighted average interest rate	3.3%	2.4%
Fair market value	\$.3	\$ 10.2

The fair market value of debt equals the face amount of debt outstanding because the underlying rate of interest on substantially all of the Company's debt is variable based upon Prime or LIBOR rates.

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The President and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company (its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively) have concluded, based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports filed or submitted by it under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and forms, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the President and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, and allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company believes that this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the "safe-harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, expectations, predictions, and assumptions and other statements which are other than statements of historical facts.

These forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to, and are qualified by, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or business conditions to differ materially from those projected or suggested in such forward-looking statements.

The Company cautions investors that there can be no assurance that actual results or business conditions will not differ materially from those projected or suggested in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors including, but not limited to, the following: (i) the ability of the Company to obtain financing and additional capital to fund its business strategy on acceptable terms, if at all; (ii) the ability of the Company on a timely basis to find, prudently negotiate and consummate additional acquisitions; (iii) the ability of the Company to manage any to-be acquired businesses; (iv) there is not an active trading market for the Company's securities and the stock prices thereof are highly volatile, due in part to the relatively small percentage of the Company's securities which is not held by the Company's majority stockholder and members of the Company's Board of Directors and/or management; and (v) other factors identified below or in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. As a result, the Company's future development efforts involve a high degree of risk. For further

information, please see the Company's filings with the SEC, including its Forms 10-K, 10-K/A, 10-Q and 8-K.

As previously reported in the Company's public filings, the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) had been auditing the consolidated tax returns of Geneve Holdings, Inc., that included the Company. Pursuant to a settlement with the IRS in the second quarter of 2009, the Company incurred additional taxes of \$.5 million and \$1.3 million for the 2006 and 2007 tax years, respectively, plus interest, relating to a partial disallowance of the Company's historical net operating tax losses that were utilized. No additional taxes were due for any years prior to 2006. Therefore, the previously noted risk related to the Company's ability to retain its Federal net operating tax loss position has been deleted from the risk factors above. There have been no other material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's security holders during the second quarter of 2009.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 14, 2009

/s/ Steven B. Lapin

Steven B. Lapin

President and Chief Operating Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2009

/s/ Dean T. Johnson

Dean T. Johnson

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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