

Some introductory notes about the wide interest to the author's volume "Selected legal writings", shown in different countries, justified by the need to a larger integration between juridic civil lawdogmatics and the economic knowledges.

1 - The most important experts now recognize a progressive great economic crisis in the general system, born in the United States and spread to all economies in different countries.¹

The current expetations assert that this crisis can become greater than the one of the past 1929 and it can last for a long time. During the past days these pessimistic expectations have driven to a meeting of the G7. The governor of our Bank of Italy, Prof. Mario Draghi, indicated special measures, announced in 70 steps,with an immediate realization.

An expression of this crisis involves the international bank systems, and even a country as the Confederation of Switzerland, considered away from negative events about the saving preservation, has seen the serious situation of its most important banks as The Union of Swiss Banks and the Credit Swiss, and regarding the English world a crisis has been announced too to the Bank group Bear Steamis.²

While we are writing, it seems that the crisis of the Union of the Swiss Banks can be defeated with big capital increases, supported by the shareholders. The causes of this situation, by my submissive opinion, are due to the globalization of the economic systems, to a search of greater dimensions, with process of fusion and incorporation, with the evident purpose to reduce the general cost, and the one of the staff by its reduction, obtaining more economic profits. This rush to the gigantism seems to be cooled by the concomitant economic recession.

¹ This analysys and the outlooks of the current economic crisis correspond to the one given by the common means of communications, the Economic Newspaper Il Sole 24 Ore on 8th -4- 2008 and on 12th - 4 -2008.

² Among many of them: Corriere della Sera on 28th-3-2008, the newspaper Il Sole 24 Ore on 29th-3-2008. According to the Sole 24 Ore on 10th-4-2008 page 25, UBS has lost about 40 milliard of Euro, than had 8000 empolyees' resignations and the accepted resignation of its President. The loss of Credit Swiss has been estimated to 2,5 milliard of Euro. See also Corriere della sera on 12th-4-2008. In recent articles newspapers that include the subject of economics have published statistics on the losses this year for the 12 most important European banks, the estimate being total losses of €124,345 million, equivalent to 240,000 billion Italian lire (see the 'Il Corriere della Sera' newspaper of 7/07/2008). The estimated losses for each of the 12 banks are as follows (again, in millions of Euros):
UBS = 37.080, Rbs = 17.673, Soc.Gen. = 13.506, Cr.Suisse = 9.845, Deutsche = 9.191, Barclays = 8.158, Cred. Agr. = 7.428, Hbos = 7.088, Fortis = 6.056, Hsbc = 4.734, Natixis = 3.587, Bnp = 2.157.

This globalization process has had very serious consequences having relaxed the direct relation, both of encouragement and control, among managers, staff and costumers, as it was in the smaller banks, ignoring the old aphorism “a business thrives when the owner keeps his eye on it”.

Even the shareholders' control has fundamentally been reduced because of the increasing of the share-holdings as far as the investment funds, complitely anonymous and often involved in debt themselves.

Moreover the “investment funds” have replaced the role and the contact of the small shareholders about the election of the administrators, the budgets' control and the general progress of the Insitute.

The crisis broke out some times ago in the United States, infecting as we already said, the economy of other countries world-wide and even some countries as China and India, that seemed to beginn a development process of their economic system, had seen their productive increase stopped. In our country the “Popular Banks”, distinguished by law, by an utmost limit of the individual shareholding, resisted to this phenomenon, in spite of the attempt by some politic members to modify the bound legislation of the credit co-operatives. This attempt has fortunately failed.³

2- A further reflection concerns the inflationary phenomenon, that drove to a loss of the money value.⁴

To meet the consequences to the inflationary process, the doctrine and jurisprudence have initially thought to find a remedy with the money revaluation.

To this phenomenon has followed the one we are living now, that is to say the stagflation, that matches the inflation, and the consequent loss

³ Refering to the attempt to change the legislation of the credit co-operatives been suggested by the parliamentary Committee chaired by the Hon. Benvenuto.

⁴ In my Selected Legal writings, fully explained. In Italy, in the latest years, the inflation on Euro fluctuated between 2,5% and 3,3%, and the legal interest rate has fixed to 3%. It must be said that by the entry of our country in Euro, the “scala mobile” for the employees, that made them safe from the inflation, had been abolished.

of constant and previous values, with the recession, as consequence to the fall on the estates and services demand with the depression of preices.⁵

The remedy by monetary revaluation, in this stagflation moment, has been left in Italy by the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court by united divisions (civ. Cass. United divisions 4th -7-1979 n.3376; civ. Cass. un.div. 25Th -10 1979 n. 5578, after the jurisprudence will follow this line).

The remedy shown before had had the support of important jurists as Oppo.(See Selected legal writings”)

3 - Some important characteristics about “money” must be considered. It is fungible, supported by the concept of the nominal value and it is interest-bearing.⁶

The author has shown his thoughts about the damage as an economic-juridic notion, that must be not identified with the physical event, and it cannot be even supposed in case of non-fulfilment or simply omissive offences. Moreover he has recalled to the requirements in order to have the compensation for damage, that is to say: relation of direct and immediate causality, its foreseeableness, its avoidability and the economic-monetary problems concerning the remedy to devaluation followed by inflation. In the past it was in fashion in the doctrine and in jurisprudence, and it is still in this way about the phase concerning the coexistence with the fall on demand of property and services with its repercussions on its prices. He has firmly asserted that, being the nominalistic concept, they are not proposable and acceptable thesis.

About monetary interests, the author has observed that usually the different legislations establish their entity, by dealing with legal

⁵ These are properly the characteristics of “money” and “monetary obligations”. In Italy the concept of nominal value, and its interest-bearing character and fungibility, are fixed by the art 1218 and foll. Civil Code, and its fungibility is universally known.

⁶ The destination between collecting interests and the one about utilizations is usually known to people that have a general familiarity with bank sector. In Italy the average rate about collecting is on 2,50%, instead the average about utilizations is on 9,88%.

interests. These legal interests, from experience, apart from temporary exceptions, are normally lower than “market interests”, that are charged everyday, and they are known through the newspapers in particular the economic ones.

Who has something to do with the bank system surely knows that exist two different kind of interests that correspond and satisfy the requirement of money fungibility, both that a subject uses his own resources, to avoid further consequences to the damage or its prolonging to a greater damage, and that he resorts to a bank loan.

The first kind of interests are the one known, in the bank system, as “collecting interests”, they correspond to what the bank ususally pay to their costumers to increase their collecting, and the other ones are known as “utilizations” interests, that is to say the ones that the costumer has to pay to a bank in order to have a loan, that substitutes the lack of availability of money, that is the replacement cost.⁷

The Italian law establishes at the art.1224, 1st comma civil code, the rate about legal interests, that some time ago where at 5% and since the 1st of January 2008 are at 3%. The 2nd comma of the Italian Civic Code, provides the indemnity of “the greater damage”, that is to say the difference between he financial interest of money and the share already covered by the legal interest. The further damage individually sustained by the creditor cannot be added to legal interests, but it can be compensated by the “greater damage”that correspond to the difference between market interest and the legal one.

It's well- known that every legislation doesn't agree to the “usurious” phenomenon, with which the compensation drives to an enrichment of the creditor far from a normal criterion.

It's also well-known in the different legislations the “anatocism prohibition “ that is to say the pretention to calculate the interests on the interests.

The money revaluation with the inflationary process, has been supported by the scholars who follow the macro-economic method

⁷ The Italian Civil Code in the art.1224 not only provides for the destination of bank interests to cover the delay of damage, but also at the 2nd comma includes the obligation to compensate the greater damage of delay. About this argument see my “Selected Legal writings”, that assert its identification by the only difference between the financial covered interest, following the market interests, and the one already covered by the legal interest.

trying to attend to the devaluation with money revaluation. The doctrine and the jurisprudence have left soon the method of revaluation, as a wrong one, also in a macro-economic way.

Even more, to a money revaluation hinders the idea of the nominal money value, because it involves an illegitimate profit of the creditor in the economic phase, and even more now that inflation and recession stand together.

This is characterized by the fall in goods and services and by the cooling of their prices.

In the stagflation period, because of the lack of demand, consequent to the economic recession, the prices didn't regain the previous value, according to the former purchasing power, and they usually stay under the cumulation of the original amount due and of the following rate of money inflation.

This is the economic situation, judged by the most important experts to which we are about to live for the future. Some decades ago in Europe the macro-economic method had been used based on the money revaluation, in spite of the nominalistic idea on which it is based on.

4- About 50 years ago in the USA was born an opposite method to the "micro-economic" one, being generously empiric and flat to the individual demand about the hypothetical and probable non-profit from the investment of money, that the own creditor could have obtained.

It has been sustained by important economists belonging to the School of Chicago. In Italy stands out for his profound studies and for his being meritorious by teaching the economic analysis of jurisprudence, professor Roberto Pardolessi in the only Italian chair that is to say in the LUISS UNIVERSITY in Rome.⁸

The micro-economic orientation has excluded not only the possibility to revalue money, but, in my opinion also results to be flat about the

⁸ The most important authors in the School of Chicago are: Milton Friedmann "Method, consumption and money" Il Mulino 1996 and David Friedmann "Law and Order. Because the economic analysis can help the law" Il Mulino 2004 (Chapters 1,6,8,9,11,16)

required individually complained damage by the creditors, based on hypothetical formulations and not in accordance with the character and the general discipline imposed by law, as condition of its important judgement of a defence of interests of its precepts and consequent sanctions.

By reading the opinions in the ancient Roman Law about doctrine and jurisprudence and comparing it with the present one, it stands out that the economic knowledges are far away and they don't integrate.

In the history of juridic thought, since a few time ago, the event of non-fulfilment and offence had been indentified with the physical consequence, that can even not exist, as just the case of the nonfulfilment or the omissive offence.

On the contrary, about the non-fulfilment, the event must be identified with “the damage” and this one is an economic notion and can't be identified with a physical event .⁹

As the law scholars and judges thought, the damage, suffered by the creditor has been considered as a unique one from its happening to the proposed legal demand or even to the decision that let it be liquidated.

The author, has insisted on distinguishing two different kind of damage.: between the one that comes from non-fulfilment or from the offence and must be estimated by its being, and the following damage for delay of the indemnity giving.¹⁰

They are therefore two different kind of damage. The damage for delay is already compensated, in part, by the legal interests, and these one estinguish the “damage for delay”till their extent of. Who thinks in a different way, by not taking care of this, would double the compensation.

⁹ The event doesn't consist on the physical one, but in the economic notion, that is to say the interest protected by the law system that has been damaged and to it belongs the requisites of:causality (direct and immediate), foreseeableness and avoidability. See Selected Legal writings.

¹⁰ On the destination between the damage coming from non-fulfilment or offence and the one following for the delay by giving the indemnity;which is covered in part by legal interests and in which must be found the greater damage for delay (see Selected Legal writings).

The greater damage must be identified with the greater interest with respect to the one already covered by the legal interest, as for example the one of bank deposits or in the greater cost for replacement, that is paid by the banks.

Who cumulates the part of damage already compensated individually by the interest, with the revaluation or with an hypothetical profit that the creditor could have had by an interest-bearing use of money, makes a mistake, because the law principles, indicated by the nominal value, don't admit a further revaluation, neither anatocism nor usury.

5 – The author doesn't consider neither the micro-economic method as satisfactory, which is in fashion in the USA, especially in the School of Chicago.

He doesn't agree to this method because it is flat to the individual interest of the creditor. ¹¹

The individual damage interest, to receive the protection by the law system, must correspond to the typical interest coherent to the general and abstract case, fixed by the law system.

In other terms, the micro-economic method doesn't matter to its protection by the law system, but only within the limits in which the damaged interest correspond to the typical or typified interest, protected by the legal system.

The damage of an individual interest, not in conformity with the protected typical interest, doesn't stand out and it doesn't receive protection by the system.

In this sense the economic knowledge and the juridic one, must agree. The author thinks that the traditional juridic dogmatics, has come to an important perfection abstractly conceptual and it is compatible to the economic matters and to the total economic rules of experience.

¹¹ The 28 publications about these arguments have been collected in the volume entitled “The monetary expression in the civil responsibility and other essays” with preface of Alberto Trabucchi. A selection of the most significant ones is composed by 13 studies published in The Selected Legal writings.

That is to say: law and economy in this case, correspond and become integrated each others. Speaking about the greater damage for delay as indemnifiable according to art. 1224, 2nd comma c.c., must be interpreted as “greater damage net from the legal interest” that largely compensate it.

It must be added oncemore, that following the legal systems: - it is forbidden the calculation of interests upon interests (anatocism is down by law) – money is a fungible possession and it can be borrowed to banks – and that the art. 1224 2nd comma c.c. can't be meant as the accumulation of the legal interest and of the damage indemnity of the creditor, gross and not net to the legal interest, that the creditor recives.

The indemnity is not what individually the creditor wants from his debtor, caused in a direct or indirect way, but it corresponds to the typical interest , as for example the greater market interest, by the difference from the legal interest and the market one.

Also in the case that the legal system gives to the private autonomy the free stipulation of the contracting parts, the author excludes that the micro-economic method justifies the indemnity flatting by any requested property- damage by the creditor against his debtor, without law requirements.

Therefore the interest must be protected by the legal system as limit of reception of the results concerning the private autonomy. In this way it is made an indirect protection of the typical interest that must not exceed the limits fixed by the order law.

The injured interest, complained by the individual, must therefore correspond to the typical one directly or indirectly protected by the order law. Only if the denunciation of an injured interest correspond to the typical one, according to the order law, its protection can be accepted.

If the individual interest doesn't correspond to the typical or tipified one in an abstract way following the law, it isn't considerable to this system.

An economic interest cannot be protected by the legal system if it is not typical or tipified and it can't be duplicated by an indemnity excluded by the rules that forbid the usuries and anatocism.

In conclusion, the author firmly asserts that the juridic dogmatic in its high conceptual perfection is perfectly integrable to the economic knowledge, that bases itself on common experience rules. The author thinks that there must be a deep cultural renewal that integrates the law and the economy, than the knowledge of their phenomenons and compatibility between juridic rules and economic ones.

The contested lack of integration of the law with economics, which is related to and governed by legal standards, is, as we said, a cause of serious cultural backwardness.

This backwardness is caused by our secondary schools and this is especially true for University Law Faculties, whose teaching is exclusively based on a classical culture and ignores economics.

It must be emphasised, as our writers and important European and Italian Authorities have recently pointed out, that while the teaching of Economics in European secondary schools has for some time been part of teaching programmes as of right, as in France, Germany and Great Britain, economics and finance are totally ignored in Italy, even in general and notional terms.

It is generally hoped that Italy can overcome this major cultural delay and catch up with the leading European countries, as recommended by the OECD (*On this, see the 'Il Corriere della Sera' article of 4/7/2008 entitled "Economics and Finance are added to the high school curriculum - the plans to adapt to Europe."*)

6 – These conclusions have been supported by the author largely in his plenty of writings, appeared for decades on the most important Italian juridic newspapers, coming from his experience and his juridic-economic thoughts.

The author was a pupil of the most important dogmatic-juridic teacher in Europe, prof. Emilio Betti, docent, in those years, of Roman Law at the Milan University and then of Civil law at the University La Sapienza in Rome.

The author while was cultivating his studies about law, dedicated himself to the forensic profession, but also had the particular honour to join the top of important and international banks, as the bank of Edmond Rotschild in Geneva, specialized in costumers' estate-management, belonging to the historical family European group. Then he was part of the Board of Directors of the Popular Banks Confederation in Paris, and in Italy belong to the Board of Directors, the executive committees and the Commissions that analyzed the costumers' rescue and decided on credits grants, for the Banca Popolare of Milan, and for 30 years he was administrator and president of Banca Popolare di Luino e Varese.

During this long period, he was able to think about the juridic problems concerning money, its cost, its productivity, in relation to its typical fungible character, and the juridic dogmatic and the problems referring to monetary phenomenons and generally about the economic plan. In the banks he was able to develop a large economic experience together with the continous juridic.dogmatic meditations, combining the economic experience with the juridic knowledge, getting the firm belief of their complementarity and their need to integrate eachothers to come to a further knowledge of data.

His own researches and thoughts as jurist and attentive observer of the monetary phenomenons and generally the economic ones, have concerned, in particular, the changing in general of the purchasing power of money, in the inflationary phase and the following coexistence of the loss purchasing power together with the fall on demand, caused by the economic recession, that are topical now and in the future (stagflation).

In this moment, the monetary revaluation would consist on an irrational profit of the creditor, because of the lack of adjustment about the money purchasing power to the inflation rate, caused by the fall on estates and real services demands and their different values, the price index, influenced negatively by the recessive phenomenon.

Many of the author's juridic issues, fruits of continous thoughts about juridic-economic problems, have been collected in the volume edited by Cedam in 1994, with the preface of the sorrowing Alberto

Trabucchi, entitled “Selected Legal writings” and “The monetary expression by civil responsibility”.

Another volume edited by Cedam in 1994, with preface of the sorrowing and friend Enrico Allorio, collected many of his publications on the most important Italian magazines, concerning civil proceedings and referring to the creditors' complicity in the compulsory execution, and Bankruptcy Law, of which editorial committee he belong, called from prof. Ragusa Maggiore, to whom the author feels a high esteem.¹²

The writer being elected as senator of the Italian Republic for the 10th legislature, was able to propose different changes about the law in force, both concerning the civil responsibility, the damage and the general economic phenomenons, and concerning the civil trial law and the bankruptcy one.

The author took part to the Italian Ministerial Committee to modify the civil proceedings code, that was chaired by prof. Tazia, and proposed many changes to the laws in force.

7 – The law's complained cultural backwardness that ignores the economy, recently convinced the National Forensic Council, at the top of the Italian Legal Advisory Office, to take its measure, on 13th of July, about the lack of a juridic culture in the civil responsibility problems.

The author even if appreciates the worries of the National Forensic Council to make up for that backwardness, he has also some perplexities about the legitimacy of that measure, since the National Forensic Council has an exclusive deontologic ability and not a legislative one.

He thinks also that there is a supposed fitness about the above problem, to discuss the individual and obtained rights, with public university degrees, or with professional qualification certificates, obtained with tests individually hold and promoted.¹³

¹² This volume is entitled “Present problems and reform views of the civil process” it collects 48 publications about Civil Trial Law and 13 about Bankruptcy Law.

¹³ See text of deliberation of National Forensic Council “Continuous formation rule” approved on 13th-7-2002

This measure of the National Forensic Council can't doubt on the acquired rights of the operators of legal profession.

Neither he thinks that this measure could gain its end to the cultural adjustment. In truth that measure means the voluntary obtaining of “formative credits”, obtained with a simple participation, for some hours, to overcrowded conferences hold by an occasional docent.

Everything happens without any examination before state-Commissions and therefore it's a matter of expedients, actually not suitable to discuss the rights, obtained with the university degrees, and the getting through state-exams of professional qualification.

It appears to be indispensable that a measure of this type should at least be adopted by the National Association of Judges, with refresher courses that provide Judges with training, even if it is not excessively detailed, which is inspired by a combination of Law and Economics, and this is especially necessary when we consider the role of Judges in deciding on disputes, especially in terms of civil liability.

8 - The author founded in year 2005 the “Juridic studies Foundation Avv. Giovanni Valcavi”, with the aim to promote greater cultural qualification courses for lawyers working in Varese, where he actually lives.

In March 2007 he founded two Internet sites called: w.w.w.valcavi.it and w.w.w.fondazionegiovannivalcavi.it. In these sites he has put the Italian text of his book entitled: “Selected Legal writings”, that collected a selection of his publications on the most important magazines concerning the civil responsibility. Publications, as already said, edited by Cedam in 1994 entitled “The monetary expression in the civil responsibility” with preface of prof. Alberto Trabucchi.

Then he included in these Internet sites, his further publications, as already said, appeared in the volume, edited by Cedam entitled “Present problems and reform views of the civil process” with preface of prof. Enrico Allorio, about Civil Trial Law and BankruptcyLaw.

Moreover he included the volume dedicated to “Memories of the public professional life” and the other volume entitled “History of

University birth” in Varese, now Insubria, while he was standing out as President of Ospedale di Circolo in Varese.

Obviously these further insertions were interesting overall for Italian readers because they are about laws in force in our country. The most important and innovative part was the one dedicated to the civil responsibility, that had relationships with the economic culture. The author was firmly convinced that the traditional juridic culture, about the civil responsibility, appears now deeply inadequate, because this one ignores the relationship between law and economy, even in its notions and its problematic.

He was even more convinced about this problem of inadequacy, seeing from March 2007 to March 2008 how many people connected to his writings published in his two sites.

During that period, from March 2007 to March 2008, he had the surprise not only to observe “the plenty of contacts, visits and read pages”and the continous rise coming from our country, but also (and that is the second surprise) to perceive the importance of the integration between the economic culture and the juridic one in the foreign countries too.

He was therefore convinced to integrate, in his sites, the traslations about civil responsibility, found in his volume “Selected Legal writings” in English, German and Spanish and he has already arranged to have as soon as possible the French traslation.

At the end of this article the reader will find all these data in the “Statistics” schedule.

Considering the period from March 2007 to March 2008, the Italian contacts were 147.769 and the foreign contacts, quite 80 countries, were 83.455.

These data show the large international interest and assure that the recived juridic knowledge is inadequate to the economic situation, and this underlines the need to integrate it with the economic one.

The rise of foreign contacts is notable, considering that the traslations have been inserted during the past five months. Therefore is hoped for a further rise, since the sites will be fixed for many decades.

This writing wants to represent the importance, bejond our borders, of an integration between the juridic culture and the economic one to achieve a profit for both their estimators.

Varese, Pasqua 2008

Osw Giovanni Falcoy

**STATISTICS FOR THE SITE
FONDAZIONE GIOVANNI VALCAVI.IT AND VALCAVI.IT
SUMMARY PERIOD MARCH 2007 MARCH 2008**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Totale Contatti</u>
ITALY	176.863
COMMERCIAL	29.599
SWISS CONFEDERATION	2.978
U.S.A.	1.609
MEXICO	2.370
ARGENTINA	2.223
SPAIN	490
ESTONIA	32
GERMANY	533
UNIVERSITY	339
BRASIL	645
LATVIA	18
ARMENIA	3
DOMINICAN REP.	69
NABIBIA	3
AUSTRIA	276
BELGIUM	364
CANADA'	487
CHILE	263
CHINA	325
FRANCE	473
CROATIA	21
POLAND	304
SWEDEN	419
SAN MARINO	14
PORTUGAL	149
OLAND	184
UNITED KINGDOM	518
PERU'	719
BELARUS	10
GREECE	131
JAPAN	45
REP OF SLOVAC.	5
AUSTRALIA	75
SOUTH AFRICA	19
GENERIC ORG.	422
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	368
MONACO	100
UNGARY	67
CHECH REP.	714
ROMANIA	478
THAILANDIA	82

DENMARK	111
TAIWAN-TURKEY	91
ARAB EMIRATE	69
ISRAEL	54
HONG KONG	149
SOUTH COREA	314
COSTARICA-URUGUAI	356
LIECHTENSTAIN	5
COLOMBIA	1173
NORWAY	27
INDONESIA	20
FINLAND	18
SINGAPORE	28
VIETNAM	63
LATVIA	14
ALBANIA	109
AZERBAIJAN	6
IRELAND	353
UNKNOWN	20.629
GOVERNATIVE ORG	28
NET	38.096
MALTA	41
MOROCCO	69
SRI LANKA	4
SYRIA	27
QATAR	28
BULGARIA	28
BOLIVIA	31
GEORGIA	4
MALAYA	2
TUNISIA	4
VENEZUELA	29
LITHUANIA	3
GUATEMALA	13
MOLDAVA	32
ARPANET	22
PORTO RICO	3
ECUADOR	3
NICARAGUA	4
INDIA	1

STATISTICS WEB SITE FONDAZIONE GIOVANNI VALCAVI.IT SUMMARY LAST 12 MONTH

MONTH	CONTACTS	PAGES	VISITS
MARCH 2008	18021	2017	709
FEBRUARY 2008	17143	1815	631
JANUARY 2008	14499	1429	676
DECEMBER 2007	14817	1503	649
NOVEMBER 2007	21987	2452	1222
OCTOBER 2007	22710	1950	935
SEPTEMBER 2007	12591	1392	535
AUGUST 2007	11147	1510	633
JULY 2007	14596	1804	822
JUNE 2007	14752	2173	830
MAY 2007	15461	1820	611
APRIL 2007	12308	1596	584
MARCH 2007	11587	936	372

TOTAL	201619	22397	9209
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STATISTICS WEB SITE VALCAVI.IT SUMMARY LAST 12 MONTH

MONTH	CONTACTS	PAGES	VISITS
MARCH 2008	9836	1995	1177
FEBRUARY 2008	7990	1814	956
JANUARY 2008	8667	2735	799
DECEMBER 2007	12669	4342	897
NOVEMBER 2007	7260	2747	568
OCTOBER 2007	6179	2465	591
SEPTEMBER 2007	4331	1687	431
AUGUST 2007	4244	1798	624
JULY 2007	5751	2567	802
JUNE 2007	4578	1981	806
MAY 2007	5402	2058	711
APRIL 2007	4849	2011	763
MARCH 2007	5299	2062	868

TOTAL	87055	30262	9993
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