Exhibit 2

Eric N. Opp
4005 North Lorcom Lane
Arlington, VA 22207

Clerk of the Court
US District Court of the Southern District of New York
Daniel Patrick Moynihan US Courthouse
500 Pearl Street
New York, NY 10007-1312

April 10, 2014

Re: Specific Objections to Proposed Settlement in *City of Providence v. Aéropostale, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-078132 (CM) (GWG) (S. D. N. Y.)

I would like to register my personal objections to the proposed settlement in the case of *City of Providence v. Aéropostale, Inc.* By raising these objections, I am in no way directly or indirectly removing myself from the settlement class.

Background: I owned shares in Aéropostale, (NYSE:ARO) from the period of 11/24/2010 to 10/15/2011. These shares were purchased after performing a Value-Based assessment of the company looking at long-term growth in Revenue, Net Profits and Earnings Per Share (EPS). Based on my initial analysis and subsequent follow-up analysis, I purchased ARO shares in November 2010 and April 2011. At the time of purchase, I had every reason to believe that the growth trend would continue even when taking the seasonality of the quarterly revenue and EPS into account. I sold all my shares in September 2011 after the stock had lost over 50% of its value.

My objections are as follows:

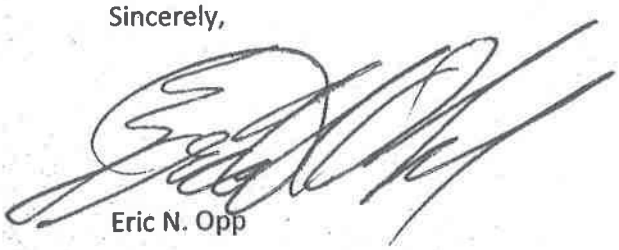
1. I object to the fact that the Settlement Class only be limited to the shares purchased post the reporting of FY 2010 results. The "PLSA 90-day look-back period" in 15 USC 78u-4 seeks to limit the **amount** of damages based on the differences in the trading price during the 90 day period following the announcement of a correction, restatement, or omission. It **does not refer** to the specific point in time when the security in question was bought or sold relative to the announcement of a correction, restatement or omission. Thus, the inclusion/exclusion of members of the class only to those individuals that purchased shares is flawed, and the class should be extended to **all shareholders** of ARO as of March 11, 2011 or those shareholders that held ARO shares during the 90 day period that followed March 11, 2011.

2. I do not believe that awarding the "Lead Counsel" as defined in the Settlement Notice 33% of the Settlement Fund is reasonable. A Law Firm takes on cases similar to these on a contingency basis, which means they are taking on the risk (speculation) on winning the case and that the recovery from the case will exceed the costs that they expend in prosecuting the case. Given that the members of the class are getting a return of 4.8% on their loss based on a $.50 payment per share based on a loss of $10.30 per share loss between March 11, 2011 and August 18,

2011. I believe the Lead Counsel should be limited to 4.8% of the $15 Million settlement or $728,155. It should make no difference what costs the Lead Counsel has incurred, since the Lead Counsel has taken the case on contingency. Limiting the fees for the "Lead Counsel" to that what the individual investor recovers is the only "reasonable" fee under 15 USC 78u-4.

As a matter of principle, we **absolutely should not** reward a Law Firm with a much higher reward than the individual investor who puts his/her money into the economy. In general, we also **absolutely should not** reward law firms for pursuing shareholder lawsuits with the aim that they profit from the suit far more than the individual investor in aggregate for a far smaller relative risk than the individual investor (in aggregate) takes in the market every day.

Sincerely,



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