

pages 314-322  
Chapter 17

INVASION OF Privacy  
Privacy  
Passing without  
authorization confidential  
information

- FBI returns  
financial data  
& intellectual property  
another's mail  
workpapers of  
an accountant  
Peter prepared by a  
Rabbi to certify that  
a woman was divorced

It is a <sup>ea</sup> fundamental  
principle in jurisprudence  
Hefek Rich Shnai  
Hefek. ~~One of~~  
~~Having another~~  
Invasion of privacy is  
considered a fact.  
Amich Hashfulon  
Choshon Mishpat  
154: 6; 11. (539) 2, 3.

A. Spurner Hatozhan Jay Chopaty Chom

~~Yorub~~  
Yorub Dugah  
Yorub Dugah

(E) see May 1991  
Benjamin M. Engle #613  
sites Peter Bakumch & also

in this  
encl

Shanin  
Chokeke  
Yorub  
Dugah  
49.

There exists a  
chore <sup>Rabert Bersham to</sup>  
read another  
letter to  
circulate information  
appropriate information  
of another person  
is a violation of Free.

~~of circulating false  
information~~  
I have graphically  
explained that  
up to fact the  
Bet Ben of America  
slandered themselves  
by exposing their  
blatant ignorance

when anyone passes confidential information without permission <sup>the law is in</sup> violation of stealing. In order to violate this law it does not matter if it is money or an object. If one passes ~~at~~ the written product of another, if it be financial statement, a tax return or a certificate that a couple <sup>can remain</sup> without permission this is deemed stealing. Even if one steals less than a <sup>weight</sup> of a coin that has the minimum value of one. Violates the law of ~~stealing~~ larceny.

717

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Certainly financial information that is personal has a value. Certainly a pass a certificate that one can emerge has a value.

to take this information and pass it on without permission is larceny. ~~stealing~~ ~~see~~ ~~such~~ Anyone who uses this information especially to hurt anyone is an accomplice to the theft and is held accountable for any damages suffered.

c

See Aruch Hashulchan  
Choshen Mishpat was  
7 Theft 348:1  
Falsely Sorekchin  
57A. Mishne  
Lamelech Ramdam  
60 zairu chapter.

Abid 348:2 He is held  
liable for any damage

348:3 If one  
steals in order to  
hurt another person  
one is not liable  
If anyone assists  
in the theft he is  
deemed an accomplice  
and is liable Abid

348: 13, 14, 15.  
When an individual  
acquires stolen goods  
or information and he proceeds to use  
such goods or information,  
he is not an accomplice but  
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15 Seemed as one of the  
thiefs. <sup>d</sup> ~~bid~~ 348:14  
When two people steal  
the owner can hold  
both accountable.

See ~~the~~ Ayelech  
Heshulchon Choshen  
Mishpat 353:5  
Also ~~bid~~ 356:1  
349:4

See ~~bid~~  
359:3  
Someone who borrows  
without permission  
this is considered  
theft.

One who steals  
in <sup>private</sup> ~~public~~ is a  
witness to <sup>himself</sup> ~~others~~  
He is not believed.

See ~~bid~~ 359:5  
as is elaborated in  
Choshen Mishpat 34.  
Rule 15 in violation of <sup>rule</sup> ~~rule~~ he actually  
320

e  
steals. Desiring another's  
property is forbidden but  
one is in violation of this  
law only when he performs  
an action of stealing and  
of another's property.  
See Shid 359:8

However one ~~is~~ does  
become fosal unless he is  
charged and adjudged as  
guilty in a Din Torah  
Rabbinical Court. He must  
be given an opportunity to  
face his accusers and  
cross examine them.  
We have elaborated  
on this topic at

length in a response  
titled Can a stamp  
collectors club dismiss  
one of their members  
for behavior not  
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of  
putting a stamp collector.  
The thrust of this  
responsa applies to  
any individual  
accused of behavior  
against Torah law that  
will have negative  
consequences to ~~the~~  
the victim.

See Aruch Hashulchan,  
Choshen Mishpat 28:15;  
28:16; ~~Shulchan~~; 28:22;  
Rama Choshen Mishpat  
~~28:15~~; Even Hoezer  
Rama 11:4; Responsa  
Roer Akiva Eiger #99  
Heresay evidence is not  
acceptable Aruch  
Hashulchan Choshen Mishpat  
28:19.