**The Study of Jewish Law in an Age of the Vanishing Trial**

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The legal system in Israel, but not only in Israel, is coping with a phenomenon that, although not new, has taken on dimensions that must be addressed by the research community: the phenomenon of the "Vanishing Trial".  The legal system with which we are familiar, in which judges adjudicate based on laws, and the question of whether they should stray from those laws or reinterpret them, is steadily disappearing.  Conflict resolution movements, along with therapeutic jurisprudence and multicultural perspectives on law which actively object to the advancement of a single, unified legal narrative, only add to the impossible load placed on judges' shoulders and to the public's dissatisfaction with the long, exhausting legal processes that leave the sides injured and angry for years.  All of this influences and reflects one simple phenomenon: Courts no longer uphold the law.  Without distinguishing between the different courts and types of cases, the raw numbers are astonishing: some say 88 percent of cases, some 90, and in the United States there are those who say that more than 95 percent of cases do not conclude with a classic legal decision by the Judge.  Various types of alternative procedures take the place of traditional court decisions, leading to decisions that cannot be appealed or are not subject to judicial review, do not continue the production of new law, and whose relation to positive law must yet be defined and researched.

The Age of the Vanishing Trial challenges the entire world of law as we have known it: How will such a system function over time? Will it have any legal guidelines in the event that it ceases to produce its own legal precedents?  What sort of relationship will be built between an academy that researches law and a legal system that does not perform law?  What types of lawyers will such a system require, and what training will suffice for its judges?  Will traffic officers enforce laws, and if so, which? And which legal fields will remain beyond the scope of compromise and mediation, and will not vanish?

Both historical and *halakhic* materials reveal that courts of Jewish Law frequently preferred compromise over other legal solutions. This was perhaps the result of an active preference for compromise based on the aspiration for a law of peace and involving, in some sources, therapeutic jurisprudence. Alternatively, the preference came from lack of other options, stemming from concern over negative effects that may arise from adjudicating based on *Torah* law in a culture of dispute and multiple voices, or from external pressures stemming from the courts' standing as a not-always-legitimate alternative to the sovereign legal system.  Such a system, which foregoes stability and certainty for the sake of other values, places the judge and his actions, not the law, in the center, and challenges the world of research from several directions.  Some of these challenges have been partially examined by Jewish law scholars, yet I seek to present them in this lecture as a whole and will categorize them into four new-old directions of research.

I would like to suggest that Jewish Law can provide a historical precedent for the Vanishing Trial, promote legal thinking, and suggest solutions that are relevant beyond its own specific cases.  The use of Jewish law could lead legal scholarship to rethink the legal system, its relation to the law, and its approach to legal research in general, and the training of lawyers and judges in particular.