

The Bedan Lawyer: A Research on Perception

*Sylvia Castillo Atienza **

“He should first show them in deeds rather than words all that is good and holy.”

— Benedict of Nursia, The Rule of Saint Benedict

Abstract

Lawyers are regarded as guardians of the law. They have the duty to protect people’s lives and property as well as the society within the realms of justice, ethics and law. San Beda College has gained its reputation of producing good lawyers along with other known schools with names such as Maximo Amurao¹, Efren Dizon, our current President, Mr. Rodrigo Duterte, former Senator Rene Saguisag, the late Senator Raul S. Roco, former Department of Justice (DOJ) Secretary and now Senator Leila. De Lima, Commission on Elections Chairman Sixto Brillantes Jr., COMELEC Commissioner Rene Sarmiento and six Justices of the Supreme Court – Florenz D. Regalado, the holder of the highest bar exam grade in the country², Justo P. Torres Jr., Antonio M. Martinez, Romeo J. Callejo Sr., Antonio Eduardo Nachura and Jose Catral Mendoza. Because of this San Beda is considered not just to be a law school. San Beda is a brand name, and nobody looks at a Bedan Lawyer without a mark of distinction. Aside from the fact that our President is a bedan, most of the cabinet members, if not all, are also Bedans.³ This is why some articles refer to it as a shift in school power.⁴ The purpose of this study is to identify the distinctive marks of a typical Bedan lawyer as perceived by the students in four attributes namely, character and traits, competency, spirituality and community. The descriptive-survey method was used in this study to get the perceptions of the students through a survey questionnaire. The sample size in the study was 100 and a stratified random sampling was employed to proportionately represent the students from the different year levels. Similarities and differences were noted in the students’ perceptions when grouped by year level but collectively, they perceived a typical Bedan lawyer according to the four attributes as one who shows honesty, integrity and trustworthiness at all times. He/She has good communication skills, creative, flexible and adaptive and he/she is a model of Benedictine spirituality living out the values and principles of prayer, work, peace, service and excellence. He/She treats everybody fairly, respects the rights and ideas of others and helps to develop a sense of civic and professional responsibility in the community.

Introduction

A lawyer is a licensed professional entitled to draw up wills, contracts and other legal documents, to offer legal advice and opinions, and to prosecute or defend people in law courts. They work for private law firms, legal aid, or in offices at the federal, provincial and municipal level of government, as well as for businesses.

* RGC, RPm, School of Law Guidance Counselor

¹ Perhaps the best criminal law professor and author of Commentaries in Criminal Law

² Retrieved from <http://www.rappler.com/nation/40680-fast-facts-philippine-bar-exam>

³ Among the schoolmates he has brought into his official family are Justice Secretary Vitaliano Aguirre, Department of Transportation Secretary Arthur Tugade, Executive Secretary Salvador Medialdea, and Department of Information and Communications Technology Secretary Rodolfo Salalima.

⁴ Retrieved from <http://news.abs-cbn.com/focus/v2/07/09/16/10-famous-alumni-of-san-beda>

Lawyers work in a variety of fields, from criminal law to divorce law to patent law, navigating the legal system on behalf of their clients. They perform valuable role, especially as law is intertwined with every aspect of the society.

As cited by Tattrie (2011), according to Human Resources and skills Canada, a lawyer's main duties are advising clients on legal issues, researching legal precedents and gathering evidence, pleading clients' cases before courts, tribunals and boards, drawing up legal documents related to real-estate transactions, wills, divorces and contracts, negotiating civil disputes and acting as executor, trustee or guardian in estate and family law matters.

Being a lawyer is an honor, responsibility and a livelihood. As such, the practice of law requires skills, attitude, character, and moral virtues to be able to achieve the best results for his/her client and to fulfill as well as his/her role as partisan advocate.

The practice of law is imbued with tremendous ethical responsibilities. The law invests in them, the presumptions of honesty and good faith in the practice of their profession. As lawyers are constantly faced with the temptations of unethical behavior, they are regulated severely. Most serious lapses of ethical behavior are severely punished up to the point of disbarment from their legal practice.

Atty Quitain in his book, "The Good Lawyer" said, "Lawyers must continue to believe that theirs is a profession of integrity and there are still many lawyers out there who choose to keep their dignity over dishonest wealth." The author believes that righteous lawyers can still make a difference in a profession marred by scandal and shame.

Every lawyer wants to be a good lawyer. All lawyers want to serve their clients' interests well and, by the end of a career, feel they have made a contribution to the communities that they value. (Linder & Levit, 2013).

Legal futurist and analyst, Jordan Furlong, says that traditionally there were six core competencies lawyers needed: analytical ability, attention to detail, logical reasoning, persuasiveness, sound judgment and the ability to write (although he says this one seems to be optional for some). Now, with changing client demands and a rapidly evolving legal landscape, Furlong thinks these new six skills need to be added to create a complete modern lawyer. Namely, collaboration, emotional intelligence, financial literacy, project management, technological affinity and time management. These core competencies are necessary to practice law.

As we live in a complex and changing world, the demand and role of lawyers has grown and become complicated as well. Big expectations from clients make their practice more difficult as clients do not understand the role they must play as lawyers.

In the Philippines, law practice according to Sanvictores (2014) is a privilege given to a selected few. The practice of law is strictly exclusive to Filipinos. With litigations on the rise, the need for lawyers is increasing, hence law practice is becoming a widespread profession. Since lawyers perform essential functions in the society, their expertise, integrity, credibility and honesty are of paramount importance. Legal luminaries continue to surface but it is an obvious reality that our society today needs lawyers who are honorable practitioners.

Lawyers are said to be the guardians of the law and they have the duty to protect the people and the society within the realms of justice, ethics and law. It is in this regard that law schools prepared their students to this enormous, challenging and complicated work of lawyers. San Beda College Alabang as a law school, commits itself to academic and professional excellence of its graduates by producing Christian lawyers who are learned in the law and who conduct themselves according to Christian principles and to the noblest traditions of the bench and bar. Through Catholic education, the school imparts in their students, the knowledge, values, professional skills as well as mold the character of their students not only to become good lawyers but also to be honorable in their practice.

San Beda College has gained its reputation of producing good lawyers along with other known law schools. Dandal (2014) in her article, "Beyond Class Cards: A Conversation with Dean Sarmiento III and Atty. Rivera", described what a Bedan lawyer is, according to Dean Ulan Sarmiento. He revealed that Bedan lawyers are Christ-like and humble with philanthropic character geared towards living out the values of Christ such as serving the barrios, defending the indigenous, working for the poor, representing pro bono cases or putting up charity foundation. He also added that law profession should not be used as a means to exploit people but to become beacons of hope for those with no voices and to become the foundation of future that will shape the people.

However, what really makes the Bedan lawyers distinct from other good lawyers remains to be a concern. Thus, an essential task to identify what exactly a Bedan lawyer is becomes necessary. It is along this light that this study is conducted. This is an initial step to find out the typical Bedan lawyer identity as perceived by the students in terms of the following attributes: character and traits, competencies, spirituality and community.

Research Questions

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents?
2. What is a typical Bedan lawyer as perceived by the students?

Method

The descriptive-survey method was used in the study as it sought to describe the perceptions of law students of what a typical Bedan lawyer is.

Using the Slovin's formula⁵ to determine the sample size with .05 margin of error, 100 students from San Beda College Alabang School of Law were made respondents of this study. A stratified random sampling was used and the composition of the respondents were 17 students from first year, 30 students from second year, 23 students from third year and 30 students from fourth year.

This study made use of a researcher made survey instrument to gather data. The survey instrument was divided into two parts. The first part consists of the demographic information of the students which include age, civil status and sex. The second part is the survey wherein students were asked to rank the given traits and values, competencies and spirituality of what they perceived to be distinct to Bedan lawyers.

⁵ Slovin's formula is used to calculate an appropriate sample size from a population.

The researchers sought the permission of the Rector and the Dean of School of Law of San Beda Alabang prior to the study and before the survey was conducted. The researchers administered the survey instrument to the respondents. Data gathered were tallied, tabulated, collated and analyzed.

Statistical tools used to analyze the data gathered were the following:

For research question number 1, the percentage was used using the formula,

$$\% = f/n \times 100$$

Where:

f - frequency

n - total number of respondents

100 - constant

For research question number 2, ranking was used.

Results and Discussion

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of their sex, age and civil status.

Table 1
Profile of the Respondents

	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		THIRD YEAR		FOURTH YEAR		TOTAL	
	f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
A. Gender										
Male	8	49.06	11	36.67	13	56.52	8	26.67	40	40.00
Female	9	52.94	19	63.33	10	43.48	22	73.33	60	60.00
B. Civil Status										
Single	15	88.24	25	53.33	22	95.65	28	93.33	90	90.00
Married	2	17.76	5	16.67	1	4.35	2	6.67	10	10.00
Separated										
Widow/er										
C. Age										
51 and above										
46-50			1	3.34					1	1.00
41-45										
	FIRST		SECOND		THIRD		FOURTH		TOTAL	
Age	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
36-40					1	4.35			1	1.00
31-35					1	4.35	5	16.67	6	6.00
26-30	1	5.88	6	20	4	17.39	15	50	26	26.00

20-25	15	88.24	23	76.66	17	73.91	10	10	65	65.00
21 and below	1	5.88							1	1.00
	n=17		n= 30		n=23		n=30		n=100	

It can be gleaned from the table that there were more female respondents (60%) than male respondents (40%). Majority of them are single (90%) and only few them are married (10%). Their ages ranged from 21 years and below, 36-40 and 51 and above were very few (1%). Few of them are ages 31-35 (6%). Some are 26-30 (26%) and most of them are ages 20-25,(65%). Nobody from the respondents was 41-45 years of age.

The respondents in this study were young adults who were mostly female and single.

Typical Bedan Lawyer

Competencies, traits and values as well as spirituality are important in the performance of the professional role of lawyers. These set the lawyers apart from other persons of good character.

Table 2 (next page) presents the perception of the student as to the traits and values of a Bedan lawyer.

The table shows that students have varied perceptions when it comes to the traits and values of a Bedan lawyer as shown in the differences in their rankings according to grade level. However, similarities in terms of the first and second rank on this attribute are noted. The first year and fourth year students ranked first “shows honesty and integrity at all times” while the first year and third year students ranked second “does things or commits acts that will gain someone’s trust, confidence and respect of clients.” For the third ranking, students in the different year levels have varied choices. For the first year, it is “serves with compassion,” for the second year, “seeks to understand how law can be harnessed for social change,” for the third year, “works hard regardless of any odds or obstacles that may exist,” and for the fourth year students, “does things or commits acts that will gain someone’s trust, confidence and respect of clients.”

The overall perception of the students in terms of traits and values of a Bedan lawyer based on the three top ranking are: first, “does things or commits acts that will gain someone’s trust, confidence and respect of clients;” second, “shows honesty, reliability and responsibility;” and third, “shows honesty and integrity at all times.”

Traits and values of trustworthiness, respectfulness, honesty, integrity responsibility and reliability are deemed necessary and essential to a good lawyer’s work in their advocacy roles which students perceived to be possessed by Bedan lawyers.

In an article posted by Jones (2009) entitled, “Core Competencies of a Good Lawyer,” honesty/integrity is included in her list. According to her, good lawyers observe ethical conduct, earn trust and maintain confidence, do what is right and not what is expedient, and speaks plainly and truthfully. They possess strong willingness to work hard and long hours to get the job done and have track record of working hard. The practice of law requires hard work. Good lawyers have good emotional intelligence. They exhibit empathy, perspective,

Table 2
Perceptions of Law Students as to Traits and Values

Traits and Values	First	Second	Thid	Fourth	Overall Mean Rank	Overall Rank
1. Benevolent						
a. provides pro bono services	10	10	10	7	6.82	10
b. serves with compassion	3	9	7	6	6.04	8
2. Love for Wisdom and Passion for Truth						
a. desires in becoming a self- learner	5	8	9	8	6.42	9
b. shows honesty and integrity at all times	1	5	4	1	4.77	3
3. Agent of Social Transformation						
a. seeks to understand how law can be harnesses for social change	9	3	8	5	5.67	6
b. adheres to moral integrity of the individual	4	7	6	2	5.33	5
4. Trustworthy						
a. does things or commits acts that will gain someone's trust, confidence and respect of clients	2	1	2	3	4.47	1
b. shows honesty, reliability and responsibility	6	4	1	4	4.71	2
5. Perseverance						
a. works hard regardless of any odds or obstacles that may exist	7	2	3	9	5.22	4
b. firm on getting something done and not giving up	8	6	5	10	5.74	7

understanding and listening skills.

On a practical basis according to Coleman, lawyers have tremendous ethical responsibilities, both to their clients and to society (usually in that order). There are times (such as when a lawyer knows that his/her client is threat to life or property) when he is obligated to go so far as alerting the authorities of the danger. Attorneys are frequent guardians of other people's lives and property. The law invests them with presumptions of honesty and good faith.

Results of the study conducted by Badali, Care & Broeking (2007) suggested that youth's perceptions of fairness-related elements of control and non-control were independently related to their evaluations of lawyers. Satisfaction with lawyers were related to more than just the extent to which youth feel they had a direct say in (control over) what went on in the lawyer-client relationship. Indeed, participants' satisfaction was more closely linked to their perceptions of their lawyer's objectivity, trustworthiness and respectfulness than to ratings of their own participation in lawyer-client interactions. Young people may feel a degree of dependence on their lawyer for positively shaping the course of proceedings and thus may be concerned with their lawyer's acceptance and trustworthiness.

Table 3 (next page) presents the perceptions of students as to competencies of a Bedan lawyer.

The data shows that the second year and fourth year students are similar in their ranking in terms of competencies of a Bedan lawyer, particularly on Conversation/Articulation Abilities. They both ranked first the attribute "shows good communication skills" while the first year and second year ranked second the attribute "speaks easily or comfortably in front of the group." The third rank are the same for first year and third year students which is "shows good communication skills."

The third year students ranked first and second the Bedan lawyer as Creative and Innovative Leader specifically the attribute, first is thinks of reasonable solutions when problems and unique situations arise and second employs different ways in solving problems.

The overall perception of students in as far as the competencies of a Bedan lawyer are concerned include the following, arranged in the order of their ranking. First, shows good communication skills; second, thinks of reasonable solutions when problems and unique situations arise and; third, employs different ways in solving problems.

For the students, a Bedan lawyer is one who has good communication skills, analytical ability, logical reasoning. He is flexible, adaptable and has sound judgment.

Good lawyers learn quickly, demonstrate ability to quickly and proficiently understand and absorb new information, can think logically on the basis of a set of rules and analyze situations using common sense. They are able to understand, analyze and evaluate arguments and have the capacity to assess situations or circumstances and draw sound conclusions. They adjust quickly to challenging priorities and conditions and cope effectively with complexity and change (Jones, 2009).

Table 3
Perceptions of Law Students as to Competencies

Competencies	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Overall Mean Rank	Overall Rank
1. Conversation/Articulation Abilities						
a. shows good communication skills	3	1	3	1	3.76	1
b. speaks easily/comfortably in front of group	2	2	6	4	4.90	4
2. Creative and Innovative Leader						
a. employs different ways in solving problems	4	4	2	3	4.42	3
b. thinks of reasonable solutions when problems and unique situations arise	6	5	1	2	4.33	2
3. Globally Active Citizen (Globally Competitive)						
a. possesses a broad global understanding and has high regard for human rights	7	3	8	8	5.68	5
b. possesses inquisitive nature	8	6	10	9	6.85	10
4. Excellent Research Skills						
a. analyzes what have been found to reach a conclusion	1	7	5	7	5.77	6
b. pursues a lifelong search for knowledge and truth	5	10	9	10	6.53	9
5. Organization/Management Skills						
a. possesses good time management and organizational skills	9	8	4	5	6.05	7
b. demonstrates high level of time management and organizational skills	10	9	7	6	6.32	8

As cited by Linda Ray in her article, “Personal Qualities Needed to Be a Lawyer,” effective lawyers are not emotional people. They have to be able to separate their feelings from their thought processes, and usually inherent in the lawyers’ personality. They have to have the ability to think a problem through to its conclusion to build a case and then present that logic in a practical and logical way.

Table 4 (next page) presents the perceptions of students as to spirituality of a Bedan lawyer.

In terms of students’ perception of a Bedan lawyer’s spirituality, the first year and third year students have similar attributes for their first and second rank. Their first rank is “lives out the value and principles of St. Benedict such as prayer work, peace, community, service and excellence” and rank second is “integrates moral virtues in all endeavors for the benefit of the community.”

The second year and fourth year students have different attributes for their first and second ranking. Rank first for the second year is “integrates moral virtues in all endeavors for the benefit of the community” while for the fourth year, “appreciates God given talents and skills.” For their second rank, the second year students chose the attribute, “serves other selflessly” and the fourth year, shows respect, love and care of God’s creation.

The overall perceptions of the students of a Bedan lawyer as to spirituality are: first, “integrates moral virtues in all endeavors for the benefit of the community;” second, “lives out the value and principles of St. Benedict such as prayer work, peace, community, service and excellence;” and third, “serves others selflessly.”

Bedan lawyers are perceived by the students to have imbibed the values and principles of their founder, St. Benedict of Nursia as well as the teachings of the church as products of their Catholic education. Moral virtues, prayer, excellence and service are the marks of a true Bedan lawyer according to students’ perception.

Problems of professionalism in the practice of law have been observed. Lawyers sometimes find themselves representing clients whose causes they cannot personally endorse. And in the recent years, there is a widespread criticism of the ways in which some lawyers practice their profession.

As cited by R.C.L in his article, “The Lawyer’s Craft as a Spiritual Way”, nearly twenty years ago, Professor David Granfield called attention to a crisis of meaning and value in the law, that is, if the legal profession can afford to practice law as a fascinating technique for earning a living, if it remains separate from what they believe are the most vital. According to him, this crisis is rooted in the difficulty of the lawyers to integrate their practice of law into the whole of their lives.

Professor Hall as cited by R.C.L. identifies a number of spiritual challenges faced by lawyers today, including dissatisfaction with the practice of law; stress, loneliness, depression and anxiety; a sense of being adrift, and, echoing Professor Grantfield, a disintegrating separation between one’s inner self and one’s professional self.

Table 4
Perceptions of Law Students as to Spirituality

Spirituality	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Overall Mean Rank	Overall Rank
1. Model of Benedictine Spirituality						
a. lives out the value and principles of St. Benedict such as prayer, work, peace, community, service and excellence	1	3	1	8	4.70	2
b. lives out the teaching of St. Benedict and examples of St. Bede	8	4	5	9	5.37	6
2. Christ-centered Person						
a. integrates moral virtues in all endeavors for the benefit of the community	2	1	2	3	4.17	1
b. serves others selflessly	7	2	3	4	4.59	3
3. Catholic Christian Education						
a. commits to holistic formation	3	5	9	6	5.68	7
b. leads each person to experience his dignity as child of God	10	6	8	5	6.11	8
4. Active participants in the Church and Community						
a. involve one's self and participates actively in parish organization	9	9	10	7	6.81	9
b. joins apostolic works	6	10	7	10	7.36	10
5. Steward God-s Creation						
a. appreciates God given talents and skills	5	7	6	1	5.12	4
b. shows respect, love and care of God's creation	4	8	4	2	5.16	5

Furthermore, according to Professor Hall, “there can be no cure for the malaise afflicting the legal profession unless and until individual lawyers and the profession as a whole begin to break down the walls that have separated work from faith, and approach the practice of law as an integral part of their spiritual journey. As R.C.L. aptly puts it “The legal perspective and craft of law, the skills and techniques of a lawyer, can be a Spiritual Way.”

Table 5 (next page) presents the perceptions of students as to competencies of a Bedan lawyer.

It can be noted that students’ second and third rankings along the attributes of community have similarities among the year levels however, their first ranking is unique in each year level.

The first rank for the first year students is “serves and leads the country with integrity;” for the second year students it is “respect the ideas, rights and principles of others;” for the third year it is “treats everyone fairly and squarely” and; for the fourth year it is “helps to develop a sense of civic and professional responsibility.”

The second ranking for the second and fourth year students are the same which is treats everyone fairly and equally while for the first and third year students it is “respect the ideas, rights and principles of others.”

The third ranking for the students are similar for the second and third year students which is “serves and leads the country with integrity.” For the first year students, it is takes, leads and promotes a public service ethos (credibility) and for the fourth year students, it is respect the ideas, rights and principles of others.

The overall perceptions of the students of a Bedan lawyer as to community are: first, “treats everyone fairly and equally;” second, “respect the ideas, rights and principles of others;” and third, “helps to develop a sense of civic and professional responsibility.”

Lawyers as professionals have a preferred place in the society and are respected by the people. As such, they are called upon to serve their community and involve themselves in what goes on there in whatever capacity they may be. Their involvement may be in the forms of charitable works, legal advices, advocacies or helping people to organize themselves.

As Professor Eberle puts it and cited by Pensa during the Eighth Colloquium on the Legal Profession Lawyers in the Community:

A second foundation of legal ethics is community. The community foundation consists of the lawyer’s character, obligations to the legal system as officer of the Court, and more broadly, guardian of the law, and obligations to society at large, as public servant. In this way, a lawyer is guided by a professional ideal consisting of fidelity to the virtue of good character and to the concept of a just system of law, as compared to the loyalty to clients characteristic of the autonomy foundation.

Furthermore, Gavin Mckenzie in “Lawyers and Ethics” points out that the purpose of the requirement of good character in the rules of professional conduct is to protect the public,

Table 5
Perceptions of Law Students as to Community

Community	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Overall Mean Rank	Overall Rank
1. Asset to society						
a. serves and leads the country with integrity	1	3	3	9	5.24	4
b. takes, leads, and promotes a public service ethos (credibility)	3	5	5	7	5.37	5
2. Deep love for country						
a. participates in and serves the community selflessly	7	9	9	10	6.76	10
b. share time and effort in educating others	5	10	10	6	6.59	9
3. Filipino in Character						
a. respects the language, culture and environment of the country	6	8	4	8	5.48	6
b. shows love and loyalty to the country	9	7	6	5	5.85	8
4. Socially Responsible Individual						
a. demonstrates the importance of sustainable development	10	6	7	4	5.83	7
b. helps to develop a sense of civic and professional responsibility	8	4	8	1	5.05	3
5. Advocate of Peace, Justice and Solidarity						
a. treats everyone fairly and equally	4	2	1	2	4.31	1
b. respects the ideas, rights, and principles of others	2	1	2	3	4.37	2

maintain high ethical standards and to maintain public confidence in the legal profession and its ability to regulate itself (Pensa)

Conclusion

A typical Bedan lawyer as perceived by the students according to traits and values is one who shows honesty, integrity and trustworthiness at all times.

In terms of competencies, a Bedan lawyer is one who has good communication skills, creative, flexible and adaptive in addressing problems and in dealing with unique situations that may arise.

A Bedan lawyer is a model of a Benedictine spirituality who lives out the values and principles of prayer, work, peace, community, service and excellence. He/She serves other selflessly and integrates moral virtues in both his/her personal and professional life.

A Bedan lawyer in his/her community life is one who treats everybody fairly, respects the rights and ideas of others and helps to develop a sense of civic and professional responsibility in the community.

Recommendations

1. Assess the extent to which the perceived traits and values, competencies, spirituality and community attributes of a Bedan lawyer are practiced in the legal profession of the graduates.
2. Conduct a related survey to get the perceptions of the law professors as well as the alumni lawyers and integrate the results with the results of this study to come up with a true profile of a Typical Bedan Lawyer.
3. Conduct a related study and to include 21st century skills for lawyers such as collaboration skills, technological affinity, financial literacy, project management and time management.

References

- Badali, Michele Peterson, Care, Stephanie and Broeking, Julia. Young People's Perceptions and Experiences of the Lawyer-Client Relationship Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice Volume:49 Issue:3 Dated:July 2007 Pages: 375 to 40
- Bennet, Mark W. Eight Traits of Great Trial Lawyers: A Federal Judges View on How to Shed the Moniker "I am a Ligitator" US District Court of IOWA, May 1, 2014 (Retrieved November 14, 2014)
- Cahn, Naomi Review of The Good Lawyer: Seeking Quality in the Practice of Law by Douglas O. Linder & Nancy Levit . Oxford University Press 2014. June 18, 2014
- Coleman, Ronald The Lawyer Personality; The Pre-law Companion. "What Law School Grads Wish they Knew Before The Started. Retrieved November 2015
- Furnham, Adrian . The Journal of General Psychology
- Garton, Jones-Nicole. Core Competencies of a Good Lawyer. Posted August 2009.
- Gavin MacKenzie, B.A., LL.B. Lawyers and Ethics - Professional Responsibility and Discipline, 5th Edition. Rail- Government Interface 2011 Secretariat of Canada. May 17, 2011
- Gavin MacKenzie, B.A., LL.B. Lawyers & Ethics: Professional Responsibility and Discipline
- Linda Ray, Woman Driven by Demand Media Personal Qualities Needed to Be a Lawyer
- Longmann, A Key to Both Houses of Parliament: Consisting of Alphabetical Notices of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland-London. Retrieved. December 2015
- Lopez, Jim V. How to Excel in Law School: A Best Practice Guide for Future Lawyers. Center for Global Best Practices Publishing Group . Brown Madonna Press. Inc. 2010.
- Pensa, Claude Q.C. The Eight Colloquium on the Legal Profession Lawyers in the Community. The Eight Colloquim on the Legal Profession Lawyers in the Community
- Polkins, David. A Survey What Law Student Think About. Retrieved June 2015
- Quitain, Bobby. The Good Lawyer: 5 Keys of Lawyering with Integrity. Bobby Quitain and Co. Technologies Asia. Inc.
- Robinsons, Craig . Ultimate Law Guides: Developing Ultimate Lawyer. Frias. London. 2015
- Tattrie, Debra, Disability Management Initiative (DMI) Treasury Board Panel 1 - Human Resources Innovation "Focusing Innovation: Towards Greater Productivity." 2011
- Zaerpoor Le On, Shayda. The Benefits of Community Service to the Lawyer. September 15, 2014.

Appendix

Profile of A Typical Bedan Lawyer as Perceived by the Law Students

Traits and Values

1. Trustworthy

- Does things or commits acts that will gain someone's trust, confidence and respect of clients

2. Trustworthy

- Shows honesty, reliability and responsibility

3. Love for Wisdom and Passion for Truth

- Shows honesty and integrity at all times

Competencies

1. Conversation/Articulation Abilities

- Shows good communication skills

2. Creative and Innovative Leader

- Thinks of reasonable solutions when problems and unique situations arise

3. Creative and Innovative Leaders

- Employs difference ways in solving problems

Spirituality

1. Christ-Centered Person

- Integrates moral virtues in all endeavors for the benefit of the community

2. Model of Benedictine Spirituality

- Lives out the values and principles of St. Benedict such as prayer, work, peace, community, service

3. Christ-Centered Person

- Serves others selflessly

Community

1. Advocate of peace, Justice and Solidarity

- Treats everyone fairly and equally

2. Advocate of Peace, Justice and Solidarity

- Respect the ideas, rights and principles of others

3. Socially Responsible Individual

- Helps to develop a sense of civic and professional responsibility