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MARIAN GALLAGHER, PROFESSIONAL: LIBRARIAN, SCHOLAR, TEACHER

Beverly J. Rosenow*

For more than three decades Marian G. Gallagher has been Law Librarian and Professor of Law at the University of Washington School of Law. During this time she has become one of the most highly respected and warmly regarded members of the Washington legal and university communities. Total professional competency and continued excellence in job performance have commanded the respect; a keen intellect, unfailing courtesy and consideration, and a delightful wit have engendered the affection.

Professor Gallagher earned her bachelor of arts degree (1935), law degree (1937), and library science degree (1939) from the University of Washington. She was admitted to practice in Washington in 1937 and that same year began her law librarianship career as assistant librarian at the University. She served as law librarian at the University of Utah from 1939 to 1944, returning to the University of Washington in that year to become a member of the law school faculty and law librarian. Her distinguished service to the law school and university has continued uninterrupted since that time.

Under Marian Gallagher's leadership the University's law library has tripled in size and greatly expanded the depth of its collection. At 300,000 volumes, it is the largest law library in the Pacific Northwest. Its size and the extent of its collection in special areas such as Asian law have made it one of the country's primary legal research facilities. It is heavily used by the public, by the law students and other university scholars, and by members of the legal profession.²

Administration of such a large law school library throughout the years has required fortitude and diplomacy, plus skills in such diverse areas as legal bibliography and research, budget preparation and presentation, and

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^{1.} Assistant Law Librarian, 1937-39; Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law, 1944-48; Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, 1948-53; Law Librarian and Professor of Law, 1953-present.

^{2.} Statistics are presented in a recent article in the Washington State Bar News dealing with the financial crisis law libraries face as they try to cope with both higher prices and greater numbers of law volumes being published. Spitzer, Law Libraries Losing to "Double Inflation," 34 WASH. St. BAR NEWS, Nov. 1980, at 31.

the architectural planning and design essential to the move to the new law school building in 1974. Personnel relations are another of the law librarian's responsibilities. And the excellence of the law library staff at the University of Washington is a further tribute to Professor Gallagher's leadership. Many exceptionally dedicated people have devoted their professional talents to this library. The fruit of their combined efforts is evident in the quality of this fine facility Washington citizens have come to rely upon.

In addition to her influence on state and regional levels, Marian Gallagher's active participation has also enriched the legal and library professions on the national level. Throughout the years she has worked on numerous American Bar Association and Association of American Law Schools committees and programs. From 1967 to 1968 she served on the President's National Advisory Commission on Libraries, and from 1977 to 1980 on the advisory committee to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Professor Gallagher's contribution to the law librarianship profession has been particularly vital and will be of lasting import. This great impact is the result of several factors. Likely the foremost of these is experience: for many years she has successfully headed one of the nation's largest and finest law school libraries. She has also published extensively³ and worked untiringly in related professional organizations, most notably the American Association of Law Libraries. And finally, she is widely recognized as one of the leading educators of law librarians.

The American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) is a national organization devoted to developing and increasing the usefulness of law libraries and cultivating the science of law librarianship. Its certification is a formal recognition that a person has attained a standard of competence in law librarianship. Well-known AALL publications include the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, and *Law Library Journal*.

Marian Gallagher has long had an active role in this professional organization. From 1947 to 1950 and 1956 to 1958 she served on its executive board, and from 1954 to 1955 she was AALL president. She has been a regular contributor to the *Law Library Journal*—via articles,⁴ panel pre-

^{3.} It should be noted at the outset that the citations compiled in notes 4 through 11 *infra* do not purport to be a complete listing of Professor Gallagher's publications.

^{4.} Gallagher, Book Selection in Law Libraries—Who's In Charge Here?, 63 LAW LIB. J. 14 (1970); Gallagher, Law Librarianship Training at the University of Washington, 55 LAW LIB. J. 216 (1962); Gallagher, Introduction to Library Science with Practical Problems, 50 LAW LIB. J. 457 (1957); Gallagher, The Law Librarian's Education and the Autonomous Library, 47 LAW LIB. J. 114 (1954).

sentations,⁵ bibliographies and checklists,⁶ book reviews and appraisals,⁷ and work on the *Journal* feature "Questions and Answers." Her publications, however, have not been limited to the *Law Library Journal*, but have appeared in other legal periodicals,⁹ legal research volumes,¹⁰ and in other formats.¹¹

In addition to this extensive record, law librarianship education has been another channel of Professor Gallagher's contributions to her profession. The University of Washington, through its Graduate School, School of Law, and School of Librarianship, has long had a graduate program in law librarianship. The degree candidate program has required a law degree as a prerequisite to entry, and, upon its successful completion, a Master of Law Librarianship degree is awarded.

Professor Gallagher has directed this program, teaching courses in advanced legal bibliography, selection and processing of law library materials, and law library administration. These courses form part of the student's curriculum, which also includes general librarianship courses ranging from classification and cataloging to computers and document retrieval systems. This program has attracted students nationwide, and its

^{5.} The Library of Congress and Its Influence on Law Librarianship, 69 LAW LIB. J. 554, 569–73 (1976); General Session on Copyright, 65 LAW LIB. J. 443 (1972); New Directions for Law Libraries: Alternatives for the Future, 64 LAW LIB. J. 507, 516–18 (1971); Organization and Structure of AALL—The Future, 61 LAW LIB. J. 463 (1968); Organization and Committee Structure of AALL, 60 LAW LIB. J. 416 (1967); Law School Libraries, 58 LAW LIB. J. 387, 402–07 (1965); The Law Librarian—What Manner of Creature?, 56 LAW LIB. J. 8, 13–17 (1963); The One-Man Law Library: Problems and Solutions Explored—A Round Table, 50 LAW LIB. J. 319, 332–37 (1957); Cooperation in Law Library Service—A Panel, 49 LAW LIB. J. 413, 426–29 (1956).

^{6.} Gallagher, State Judicial Councils, Judicial Conferences, Court Administrators, and Related Organizations, With a Summary of Authority for Their Organization and a Checklist of Publications Issued Since 1947, 51 Law Lib. J. 125 (1958); Gallagher, Publications of Members of the American Association of Law Libraries, A Selected List Through 1955, 49 Law Lib. J. 213 (1956).

^{7. 57} Law Lib. J. 271 (1964); 51 Law Lib. J. 183 (1958); 47 Law Lib. J. 47 (1954); 46 Law Lib. J. 48 (1953).

^{8.} Marian Gallagher was the first editor of this regular feature of the *Journal* which began in 1953. The column provides a forum for the discussion of problems that arise in the daily operation of law libraries. Its success and history are noted on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its first appearance. 71 LAW LIB. J. 361 (1978).

^{9.} Gallagher, The Law Library in a New Law School, 1 Tex. Tech. L. Rev. 21 (1969); Gallagher, Book Review, 29 Wash. L. Rev. 82 (1954); Gallagher, The Law Librarianship Course at the University of Washington, 5 J. Legal Ed. 537 (1953); Gallagher, Armchair Tour of the University of Washington Law Library, 20 Wash. L. Rev. 211 (1945).

^{10.} M. GALLAGHER, How To FIND THE LAW 264-84 (7th ed. M. Cohen ed. 1976).

^{11.} M. Gallagher & R. Baynham, New Copyright Legislation, (videorecording 1976). In this videorecording for a University of Washington School of Librarianship Colloquium, Marian Gallagher and attorney Robert J. Baynham discuss copyright legislation and the problems created for libraries.

^{12.} The past course of this program is detailed in articles cited in notes 4 and 9 supra. Its precise future shape is yet to be determined within the framework of the new graduate program in librarian-ship currently being developed at the University.

graduates are practicing professionals in law libraries throughout the country, literally from Maine to California, as well as in Canada and other foreign countries. Through their dedication and influence, Marian Gallagher's commitment to excellence will continue to be felt in law librarianship in the years to come.

The University of Washington can indeed be proud of this outstanding woman and her brilliant career. It is certain that even in "retirement," her verve and charisma will continue to enhance the legal and library professions.