

**The University of Mississippi  
Law Library Archives  
Eilene M. Galloway Collection Finding Guide**

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| <b>Title</b>                    | Eilene M. Galloway Collection   |
| <b>Inclusive Date</b>           | 1953-2004   |
| <b>Bulk Date</b>                | 1970s-1990s   |
| <b>Collector</b>                | Eilene M. Galloway  |
| <b>Physical Extent</b>          | 13.78 linear feet   |
| <b>Repository</b>               | University of Mississippi Law Library Archives. University, MS 38677, USA   |
| <b>Location</b>                 | University of Mississippi Law Library Archives  |
| <b>Identification</b>           |   |
| <b>Language of Material</b>     | English   |
| <b>Processing Information</b>   | The processed part of the collection and preliminary finding aid was completed by Meaghan Hill during the summer and fall of 2010. The present finding aid was compiled by Audrey M. Uffner in 2010.  |
| <b>Subject Terms</b>            | Astronautics<br>Federal Emergency Relief Administration (U.S.)<br>Galloway, Eilene Marie Slack, 1906-2009<br>International Institute of Space Law<br>Library of Congress<br>National Aeronautics and Space Administration (U.S.)<br>Outer Space Treaty (1967)<br>Periodicals<br>Space law<br>United Nations<br>United Nations. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space  |
| <b>Formats</b>                  | Correspondence<br>Manuscripts<br>Publications   |
| <b>Biographical/ Historical</b> | <b>Eilene M. Galloway</b> (1906-2009)<br><br><b>Early life and family</b><br><br>Born Eilene Marie Slack on 4 May 1906 in Kansas City, Missouri, Galloway was the only child of Lottie Rose (Harris) Slack and Joseph Locke Slack. In 1912, Galloway and a group of girls from the Georgia Brown Dramatic School in Kansas City, Missouri, performed a patriotic song and dance for presidential hopeful Theodore Roosevelt at the Muhlbach Hotel in Kansas City. She attended Kansas City public schools, graduating from Westport High School. In fall 1923, she matriculated at Washington University in St. Louis, where she met, George Barnes Galloway, who was working on his master's degree. On 24 December 1924, she and George married and moved to Washington, DC, so that George could complete his doctoral degree. Eilene enrolled at Swarthmore College after the couple moved to Philadelphia for George's career. In 1928, Galloway graduated with high honors and Phi Beta Kappa earning a bachelor's degree in political science and went on to teach two years in Swarthmore's political science department. She and George had two sons, David Barnes Galloway (Laguna Beach, CA) and |

Dr. Jonathan Fuller Galloway (Burlington, VT), six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

### **Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the Family Service Association**

In 1931, Galloway and her family moved to Washington, DC. During the Great Depression, Galloway became assistant to Aubrey Williams, assistant administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). She oversaw adult education programs nationwide, specifically developing programs for the District of Columbia from 1934-1935. From this experience, she moved on to become a volunteer board member for the Family Service Association, compiling and creating a guide to adult education *The Emergency Education Program and College Student Aid Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration*, which was popularly received and reprinted.

### **Congressional Research Service**

From 1941-1975, Galloway was a member of the Library of Congress's Legislative Research Service (later the Congressional Research Service). She began as an editor of post-war abstracts, researching post-war problems that the State Department anticipated following the United States' involvement in World War II. She moved on to become a National Defense Analyst and was promoted to Senior Specialist in International Relations (National Security), the position from which she retired.

### **Sputnik Response and the National Aeronautics and Space Act**

After *Sputnik I* was launched in 1957, Galloway was a sought-after force in the development and analysis of domestic and international space law and policy. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard Russell asked Galloway to help them develop America's response to the former Soviet Union's space initiative.

In 1957, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Chairman of the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, asked Galloway to serve as Staff Consultant for hearings on United States preparedness in space. When the Senate organized the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, Galloway formulated questions for witnesses and analyzed testimony. In 1958, Senator Johnson sent her to represent the United States at a meeting of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, where she gave a speech on the Community of Law and Science.

At the same time, Representative John W. McCormack (D-Massachusetts), Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, approached Galloway for advice about establishment of a House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, which in turn recommended the creation of a national space agency.

Galloway assisted Representative McCormack and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson in drafting the National Aeronautics and Space Act (29 July 1958), which created NASA. She was particularly influential in drafting Section 205 of the act, which encourages NASA to conduct international space activities. Galloway advocated NASA be created as an administration rather than an agency, which enabled NASA to plan and coordinate across federal agencies the variety of activities involved in the development and uses of outer space.

### **United Nations**

In 1958, Galloway helped establish the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS), where she represented the United States in many meetings and was editor of the *Space Law; A Symposium* (1958).

In the 1960s, Galloway was America's delegate and liaison to UNCOPUOS for the International Astronautical Federation drafting treaties governing the exploration and uses of outer space, helping launch the field of international space law. She helped draft the Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. Referred to as the Outer Space Treaty, the treaty entered into force in 1967 and has been signed by 125 nations and serves as the foundation for international space law.

In 1995, the United Nations invited her to speak at its Congress on Public International Law concerning the Space Law Role of the United Nations: Organization and Management.

### **Peaceful Uses of Space and International Cooperation philosophy**

Galloway authored numerous papers, speeches and opinion pieces about space law and policy. She opposed the weaponization of space and believed international cooperation in space was essential.

In addition, she argued that the 1967 Outer Space Treaty enabled the world community to maintain peace in space and should be preserved and upheld. She also constantly affirmed one of the core principles of the Outer Space Treaty, stated in Article II: Celestial Bodies are not subject to national appropriations by claims of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Galloway was also instrumental in creating the International Institute of Space Law, which serves as a worldwide forum for legal scholars and others to study and debate legal issues associated with the exploration and utilization of space.

### **Professional service and memberships**

Galloway spent five decades advising and consulting organizations and agencies across the world, and her work and research benefitted her contemporaries as well as generations beyond. From 1958-1977, Galloway served as a special consultant to the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and from 1977-1982, she served in the same capacity for the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The Federal Communications Commission and the State Department asked her to assess alternatives and develop approaches for United States and international space policy and law regarding the exploration and utilization of outer space. She was also consulted on scientific aspects of space technology and policy by the United Nations; the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the United States Civil Service Commission; the United States House Committee on Science and Technology, Office of Technology Assessment; and the United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Galloway was also a member of the Advisory Committee on the International Space Station and served on nine NASA advisory committees.

Moreover, she served as a founding member, honorary director, and vice president (1967-1979) of the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), established by the International Astronautical Federation. In recognition, the IISL Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition annually awards the Eilene M. Galloway Award for Best Brief. She was a member of the International Academy of Astronautics and a Fellow of the American Astronautical Society (1996). A member of the International Astronautical Federation Committee for Liaison with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Subcommittees, Galloway also served as President of the Theodore Von Karmen Memorial Foundation, Inc., and as a member of the editorial advisory board for the *Journal of Space Law*.

She participated in professional societies and symposia and chaired panels sponsored by

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|                            | <p>prominent institutions and organizations, including: the European Space Agency, the United Nations University, George Washington Law School, the International Studies Association, the Federal Bar Association, the John Basset Moore Society of International Law, and McGill University in Montreal, Canada.</p> <p><b>Awards, honors and social organizations</b></p> <p>Galloway received honorary doctorates from Lake Forest College (1990) and Swarthmore College (1992), and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Alpha Theta.</p> <p>The first woman elected Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (2006), Galloway was an honorary director of the International Institute of Space Law, Trustee Emeritus of the International Academy of Astronautics and a honorary member of the Lunar Society of International Law.</p> <p>Galloway’s lifetime achievements were consistently honored by numerous organizations. In 1984, NASA honored Galloway with its Public Service Award and Gold Medal for her achievements in advising Congress about outer space and her service to international organizations including the United Nations regarding international space law. She was the first recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from Women in Aerospace in 1987. The National Aeronautic Association honored Galloway’s personal contribution to the advancement of aviation with its Katharine Wright Memorial Trophy. She was the recipient of the International Astronautical Federation, International Institute of Space Law with the Andrew G. Haley Gold Medal for Space Law and the Lifetime Achievement Award, and she also garnered the Theodore Von Karman Award from the International Academy of Astronautics and The Cologne University Institute of Air and Space Law and German Aerospace Center Award. The American Astronautical Society conferred upon Galloway the John F. Kennedy Astronautics Award for outstanding contributions covering 40 years of outer space service to the UNCOPUOS and the development of space law.</p> <p>In 1997, Johnson Space Center recognized Galloway’s “personal dedication, visionary leadership, and technical support of America’s endeavors in space exploration and development for the benefit of all human kind.”</p> <p>In 1999, Galloway was awarded International Space Station flag and crew emblems, “in appreciation for serving the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the nation as a member of the Advisory Committee on the International Space Station and for your invaluable contribution in making the dream a reality.”</p> <p>A number of tributes were made to Galloway in 2006 on the occasion of her 100th birthday. The American Astronautical Society presented her with its President’s Award in recognition of her career and contributions. The Institute of Air and Space Law at McGill University dedicated the 2006 issue of <i>Annals of Air and Space Law</i> in her honor. The 15 May 2006 <i>Congressional Record</i> notes the memorial of Representative Bart Gordon (D-Tennessee), chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee, who honored Galloway’s 100th birthday and called her “an influential force in the development and analysis of domestic and international space law and policy” and a “worthy role model for young women and men everywhere.”</p> |
| <b>Scope and Content</b>   | Collection reflects Galloway’s prolific writings during her fifty-two years as a space policy and law specialist.  |
| <b>Preferred Citation</b>  | Eilene M. Galloway Collection. Law School Archives, University of Mississippi Grisham Law Library, The University of Mississippi.  |
| <b>Access Restrictions</b> | Processed parts of the collection are open for research. Unprocessed boxes restricted.   |
| <b>Copyright</b>           | The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs  |

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| <b>Restrictions</b> | the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement. |
| <b>Arrangement</b>  | By type of material and subject.  |

| <b>Folder #</b>                 | <b>Title</b>   | <b>Date</b>          |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Articles and Drafts             |  |                      |
| 1.1                             | <a href="#">Galloway Articles and Drafts</a>   | 1986-2004            |
| 1.2                             | <a href="#">Galloway Articles and Drafts</a>   | 1984-1986            |
| 1.3                             | <a href="#">Galloway Articles and Drafts</a>   | 1980-1983            |
| 1.4                             | <a href="#">Galloway Articles and Drafts</a>   | 1953-1979            |
| 1.5                             | <a href="#">Galloway Articles and Drafts</a>   | Unknown              |
| 1.6                             | <a href="#">Articles written by others</a>   |                      |
| Correspondence                  |  |                      |
| 2.1                             | <a href="#">Bernard Brodie, RAND Corporation</a>   | 1954                 |
| 2.2                             | <a href="#">Samuel P. Newbury &amp; General W. Barton Leach, Harvard University</a>          | 1954                 |
| 2.3                             | <a href="#">Isabella H. Ph. Diederik-Verschoor</a>   | 1987 and 1999        |
| 2.4                             | <a href="#">Re: Duke University's Law &amp; Contemporary Problems</a>                        | 1980-1981            |
| 2.5                             | <a href="#">Denise Lock, Minco Public Schools</a>  | 1999                 |
| 2.6                             | <a href="#">Personal</a>   | 1979 and 1985        |
| 2.7                             | <a href="#">Eugene M. Emme, NASA Historian</a>   | 1958, 1975, 1978     |
| 2.8                             | <a href="#">Bob Allison, Suffolk University</a>  | 1999                 |
| 2.9                             | <a href="#">R. Cargill Hall, Chief, Research Division, Department of the Air Force</a>       | 1989                 |
| 2.10                            | <a href="#">Edward S. Cornish, President, Communications and the Future</a>                  | 1982                 |
| 2.11                            | <a href="#">William C. Wheeler, Jr., Director, American Bar Association</a>                  | 1982                 |
| 2.12                            | <a href="#">Rayford Byerly, Jr., Science Consult, United States House of Representatives</a> | 1982                 |
| 2.13                            | <a href="#">Rockwell International/F.X. Kane Aerospace Concepts</a>                          | 1982                 |
| 2.14                            | <a href="#">University of Akron, Hamilton De Saussure, Donald L. Corneglio</a>               | 1978, 1981           |
| 2.15                            | <a href="#">Michael A. Santo</a>   | 1979                 |
| 2.16                            | <a href="#">Arthur M. Dula</a>   | 1978                 |
| 2.17                            | <a href="#">Herbert Reis</a>   | 1978, 1979           |
| 2.18                            | <a href="#">Battiglia Marco F. G.</a>  | 1988                 |
| 2.19                            | <a href="#">Galloway File on Paul G. Dembling</a>  | 1966-1968 1978, 1992 |
| IISL, IAA, IAF (Organizations?) |  |                      |
| 2.20                            | <a href="#">International Institute of Space Law (IISL), International</a>                   | 1978-1999, 2001,     |

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|      | <a href="#">Academy of Astronautics (IAA), International Astronautics Federation (IAF)</a>                               | 2004       |
| 2.21 | <a href="#">International Space Exploration (ISEI)</a>   | 1991, 1992 |
| 2.22 | <a href="#">International Academy of Astronautics: History &amp; Membership lists</a>                                    | 1984, 1986 |
| 2.23 | <a href="#">35<sup>th</sup> IAF Congress: Space Benefits for all Nations, Lausanne, Switzerland (October 7-13, 1984)</a> | 1984       |

NASA Advisory Committee on the International Space Station (ACISS)

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| 2.24 | <a href="#">General Information: NASA Advisory Committee on the International Space Station (ACISS)</a>   | 1996             |
| 2.25 | <a href="#">Correspondence: NASA Advisory Committee on the International Space Station (ACISS)</a>  | 1996, 1997, 1999 |
| 2.26 | <a href="#">Outreach Subcommittee: NASA Advisory Committee on the International Space Station (ACISS)</a>                                       | 1997             |
| 2.27 | <a href="#">Meeting Reports, Minutes, Recommendations, and Itineraries: NASA Advisory Committee on the International Space Stations (ACISS)</a> | 1996, 1997       |

American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)

|      |  |                  |
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| 2.28 | <a href="#">American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA): Meeting Minutes</a>                 | 1999             |
| 2.29 | <a href="#">American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA): Meeting Minutes: Correspondence</a> | 1999, 2000, 2001 |

U.S. Space Law & Policy

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| 3.1 | <a href="#">Congressional Record: Senate</a>                                       | 1984                                |
| 3.2 | <a href="#">United States Space Law Policy: General</a>                            | 1962, 1971, 1975, 1978, 1979, 1981  |
| 3.3 | <a href="#">United States Space Law Policy: Foreign Relations</a>                  | 1978, 1982, 1984,                   |
| 3.4 | <a href="#">United States Space Law Policy: International Space Stations (ISS)</a> | 1984                                |
| 3.5 | <a href="#">United States Space Law Policy: Remote Sensing</a>                     | 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1984, 1985, |
| 3.6 | <a href="#">United States Space Law Policy: Solar Power Satellites</a>             | 1978, 1980                          |
| 3.7 | <a href="#">Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), Space Advisory Panel</a>        | 1980, 1981, 1984                    |

International Space Law Policy

|      |   |                        |
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| 3.8  | <a href="#">International Space Law: United Nations, Press Releases</a>               | 1984                   |
| 3.9  | <a href="#">International Space Law: General Articles, Treaties, Notes</a>            | 1963, 1967, 1974, 1981 |
| 3.10 | <a href="#">International Space Law: Outer Space Treaty</a>                           | 1967                   |
| 3.11 | <a href="#">International Space Law: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)</a> | 1984                   |

UNPROCESSED

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| 3.12  | Calendar                       |
| BOX 4 | UNPROCESSED-Hollinger grey box |
| BOX 5 | UNPROCESSED-Hollinger grey box |
| BOX 6 | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS              |

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| BOX 7  | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS |
| BOX 8  | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS |
| BOX 9  | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS |
| BOX 10 | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS |
| BOX 11 | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS |
| BOX 12 | UNPROCESSED-BOOKS |