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named in her honor. After college graduation at 19, she taught in the Broken Bow and Grand Island High Schools, but in 1907 she enrolled at the University of Chicago to study law and political science. In 1908 she accepted the directorship of the newly formed Immigrants' Protective League and lived at the Hull House in old West Side Chicago where "the streets were atrocious--badly paved and not paved, rarely cleaned or never cleaned, and where the tenements, many of them wooden shacks, were beyond description." She was successful in securing legislation to protect the new immigrants who were often exploited by unscrupulous persons. There were problems of poverty, public health, adult education, and justice in the courts. Considerable attention was given to the lost immigrant girl who was expected but never arrived in Chicago. There were visits and help for the single, the unaccompanied girls without relatives or other reliable friends in the bewildering city. A member of the Women's Trade Union League, she joined the picket lines in the garment workers' strike of 1910 to help collect funds for food and shelter. In 1917 Grace Abbott was appointed Director of the Child Labor Divisions of the Children's Bureau, and for the rest of her life, she sought legal means to give nationwide protection to children against the cruel diminution of their childhood and the loss of opportunity for schooling and normal development which resulted from their premature employment in mills, mines, and factories. In her Annual Report of Children's Bureau of 1923 she wrote, "If a declaration of independence were ever to be written today, the American women would ask that in the enumeration of the objects for which governments are instituted, the welfare of children, would head the list and the American men would agree." Grace Abbott died June 19, 1939 of multiple myeloma. During her lifetime she was awarded numerous honors. She received the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1931 and was termed "by far the most important social worker in public life today." That same year she was chosen one of America's twelve greatest women by a nationwide Good Housekeeping magazine poll. She received six honorary degrees including one from the University of Nebraska. A daughter of pioneers, she herself was a pioneer along with the new social frontiers of the present century. A few months after her death, her sister Edith wrote: "Grace and I often talked over the vivid memories which we shared of the pioneer days in our part of the Great Plains, and we used to say that if we