

the
**sixth
sense**



ERRORS

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CONTENTS

PG. ONE – THERE'S MADNESS IN MY METHOD

PG. THREE – THE EVOLUTION OF LITERATURE

PG. EIGHT – THE HISTORY OF LOBOTOMIES

PG. THIRTEEN – REFLECTING ON RICHARD III: WAS
OUR JUDGEMENT OF HIM WRONG?

PG. SEVENTEEN – MISTAKES WHICH SHAPED SOCIETY

WELCOME TO 2022'S SPRING EDITION
OF CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS'
THE SIXTH SENSE MAGAZINE.

THIS ISSUE IS TITLED
ERRORS AND REFLECTIONS
AND IS EXPLORED THROUGH A POEM, IMAGES,
COLLAGES AND ARTICLES SURROUNDING HISTORY
AND ITS EVOLUTION.

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COVER IMAGE BY CORDELIA WILSON

THERE IS MADNESS IN MY METHOD

They say there's madness in
my method

And I need to survive,

So I hurry to the garden

And I cut up some chives,

I deliberate if I should

Make chive and garlic soup,

But the last time I attempted,

I produced a sort of gloop.

Still, there's madness in my
method,

So I hum the day away -

I imagine it is June

Even though the skies stay
grey,

And I've hummed the day
too clumsily,

My time's crawled into
cracks,

Even so, I buy ten packs of
cards

And pick out all the jacks.

My mother says I'm wasting
time

I've got to study, got to climb

The ladder of opportunity,

I can't waste the day away,

So I hurry to the courtyard,

Decide to pick up ballet.

Is there still madness in my
method

As I make up dreadful songs

Or when I hand out reams of
flowers -

Righting all my wrongs?

Is there madness in my
method,

As I climb trees just to fall,

Become a champion of a
team sport,

Like talking or baseball?

Oh, my days are up,

No job for me,

But I was happy,

Don't you see?

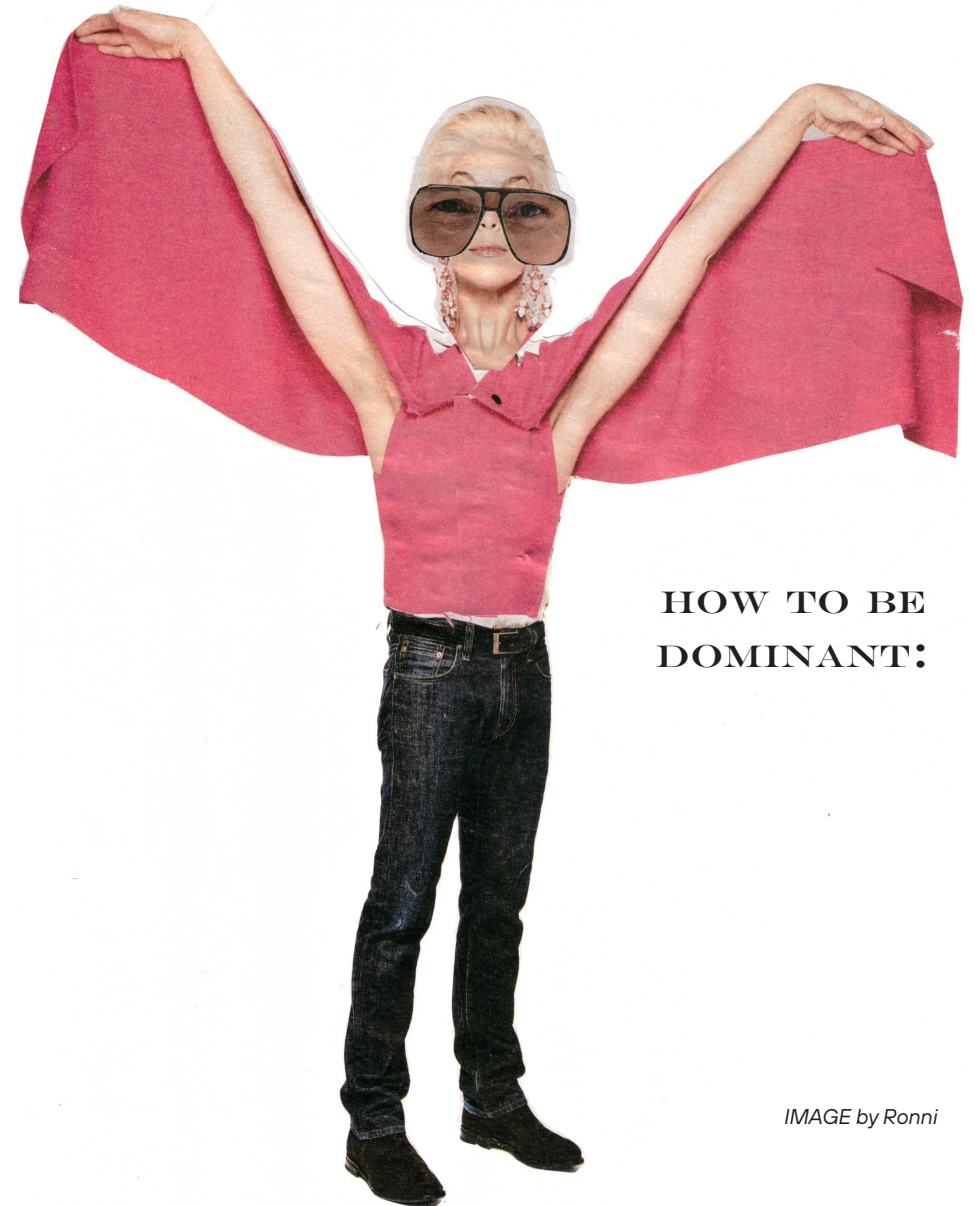
I'll live on

In my aged years

Glad that I didn't

Live on fears.

*POEM by Stella
Phipps*



**HOW TO BE
DOMINANT:**

IMAGE by Ronni

THE EVOLUTION OF LITERATURE

Literature is a form of expression which both in content and style provides a historical record of the evolution of culture. The changes in style, narrative, content, and diversity of publication not only reflect our present and past culture, but shape society and how people view the world. This timeline changes across the world and there can be no uniform global history of literature; it began in different places at different times, and many texts, huge parts of history and culture have been lost, either by accident or intentionally destroyed. If words have the power to change perceptions and realities of the world, by censoring or destroying them, people can almost change the fabric of history.

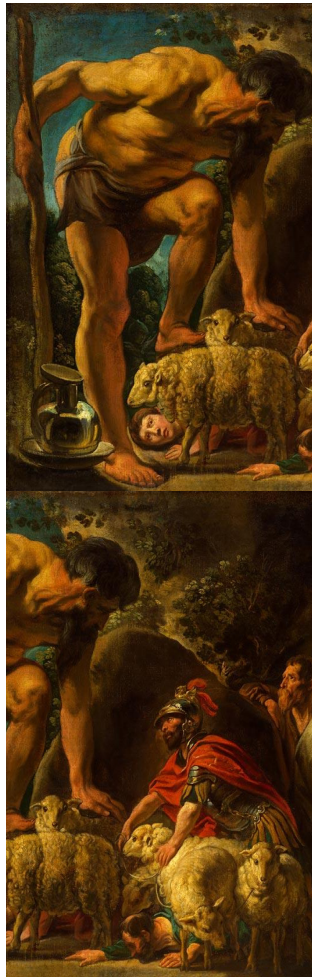
THE ROOTS OF WRITING

The first signs of the emergence of literature were in Egypt, such as the The Epic of Gilgamesh in 2000 BC and The Egyptian Book Of The Dead in 1250 BC.

During the 7th-11th Centuries BC, poetry began in China, as people started writing down thoughts on philosophy, anecdotes and military tactics.

Ancient Greek literature, such as Euripedes, was a landmark of a culture beginning to challenge and question societal norms, something which made literature incredibly powerful. The creation of literature was flooding to life and Ovid's Metamorphoses was created; a form of writing which began the stream of consciousness genre. The author Augustine of Hippo's Confessions is perhaps the first autobiography, and it gave rise to the genre of confessional literature which is now more popular than ever.

A number of elements from ancient Arabian mythology and Persian mythology are now common in modern fantasy, such as genies, bahamuts, magic carpets and magic lamps. These are only a few examples and all over the world through time countless new endeavours in literature sparked inspiration of new ways of thinking that have shaped our world today.



MATERIAL

Almost as important as what was written was how and what it was written on. The first writings were inscribed into a solid material such as clay, stone and marble on Tablets. Creating these required skill and time for firing and inscribing by hand, so they were rare and not owned by people of low wealth. Slowly, from 2400 BC to 105 AD, the materials used evolved to become more versatile and efficient; from scrolls to parchment, wax tablets, and finally paper.

However, before the creation of the printing press in 1436, all text was hand inscribed, involving the work of a scribe, bookbinder, and illustrator which was a hugely time consuming and expensive process. Before this a fine book would be traded for 200 sheep, 5 measures of wheat and 5 measures of barley. Evidently then, only the richest people in society could afford to buy books, such as royalty. However, after the creation of the printing press by Johann Fust, Peter Schoffer, and Johannes Gutenberg in 1436, the publication of a book became an enterprise and the cost of each individual book was lowered enormously, which in turn increased the distribution of books.

The printing press allowed for the democratisation of knowledge as a greater number of individuals were provided access to more information. It is estimated that by 1500 there were fifteen to twenty million copies of 30,000 to 35,000 separate publications. Prior to the printing press, the written word was individually scribed with no standard format, with inconsistent writing, grammar and handwriting. The printing press led to more consistent spelling, grammar and punctuation.

Through this uniformity and reliability, readers were able to consistently interpret the writer's thoughts and ideas. Over the next few decades as more information through the written word was accessible, this technology advanced mass literacy and there was a drastic rise in adult literacy throughout Europe. The wider distribution of literature allowed cultural and religious transformations, spreading ideas about the Scientific Revolution, Renaissance, and the Reformation.



EXCLUSIVITY AND CENSORSHIP

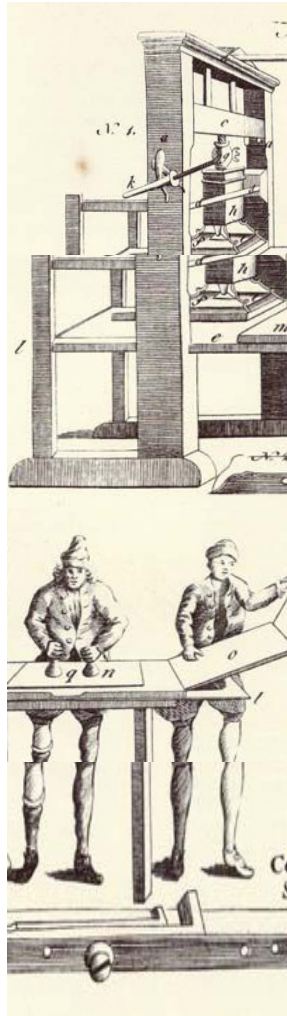
Though the increased efficiency of literature printing helped increase accessibility in terms of wealth, it couldn't rectify the exclusion of many groups of people from the elite society of literature, such as women.

Women have been shunned from academic positions, positions of power, and places which gave them a voice throughout history. Women's literature often wasn't taken seriously, pushed aside to silly genres for low-brow entertainment. Publishing companies in the 19th Century were dominated by upper class males who got to decide what was to be rejected and what was to be shown to the world.

Some female authors - such as Charlotte Brontë or Jane Austen - were popular during this time, however, so it was not as though women's literature was completely rejected. Part of the problem lay in the lack of education and therefore financial independence for women which would allow them to pursue a literary career. In 1864 there were only 12 secondary schools for girls in the UK. This was coupled with the demand from society to spend all time rearing children instead of working.

In women and other marginalised groups, pioneering authors pushed through barriers into the platforms which were designed to exclude them, and used literature to fight for equality. During the 19th century, whilst literature was used by many to promote the slave trade, books such as *Twelve Years as a Slave* (1853) and *Appeal to The Coloured Citizens of The World* (1829) were powerful drivers of the abolition movement. Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication on the Rights of Women* (1792) is a landmark treatise that paved the way for many women after her to not only publish their works but also to engage in the overall critical discourse surrounding the issue of women in literature.

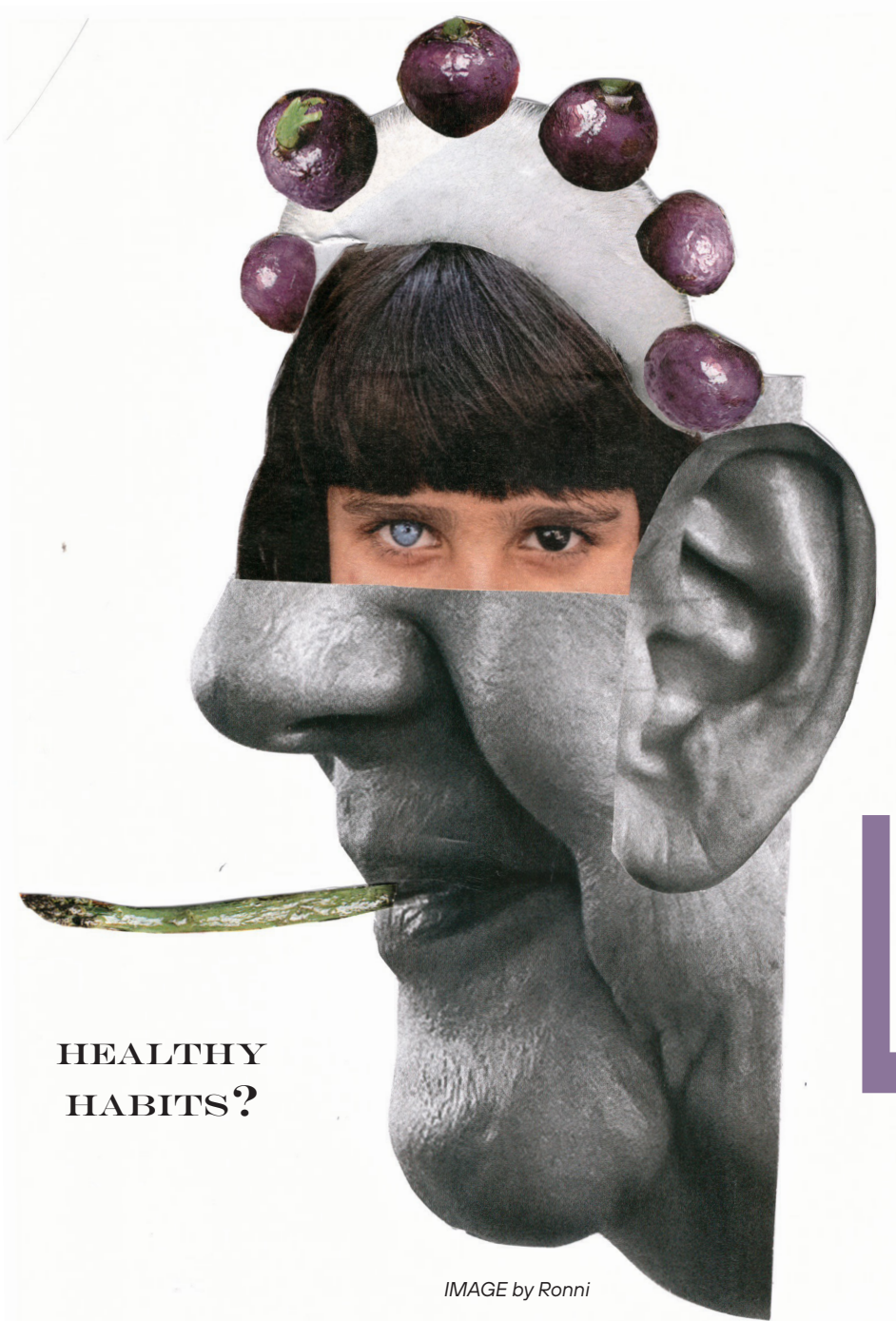
Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own* (1929) is a long essay which presents an argument on the necessity of both a metaphorical and literal "room" for women's literature within the literary tradition. In the 70s and 80s presses were founded that dedicated themselves to publishing lost or ignored works by women.



ARTICLE by Rose Sooley



IMAGE by Ronni



HEALTHY
HABITS?

IMAGE by Ronni

THE HISTORY ♀ LOBOTOMIES

What actually is a lobotomy? My assumption was that it was the removal of part of a person's brain rendering them a shell of a human. I thought they were cruel mutilations carried out by evil men (I wasn't too far from the truth on that part).



A LOBOTOMY, OR LEUKOTOMY IN ITS EARLY FORM, IS A TYPE OF PSYCHOSURGERY, A NEUROSURGICAL 'TREATMENT' OF MENTAL DISORDER THAT INVOLVED SEVERING CONNECTIONS IN THE BRAIN'S PREFRONTAL CORTEX.

The immediate effects of this treatment included *confusion, stupor (lack of responsiveness and mental function) and incontinence*. Possible long term complications include *death, severe brain damage and suicide*. Most people were left with less severe symptoms of their mental illness at the price of life long emotional and intellectual deficits.

In the early 20th century there was a large increase in the number of patients living in mental health institutions in Europe and the US. This was a result of 19th century scientific experiments which led to a population of incurable patients. Because there were no available treatments for the patients in these asylums, they were seen as disposable, so many experimental procedures were tested on them. Such procedures included *malaria therapy used to treat neurosyphilis; deep sleep therapy used to treat schizophrenia, and insulin shock treatment which induced daily comas and seizure therapy*. All of these procedures led to long term psychological and physical trauma. Although it wasn't until 1935 in Portugal that the first surgical procedure used to treat mental illness was performed.

NEUROLOGIST ANTONIO EGAS MONIZ PERFORMED THE FIRST LEUKOTOMY ON A PATIENT.

Moniz essentially deliberately damaged his patient's brain tissue in order to treat their mental illness. The logic behind Moniz's leukotomy was his impression that mental illnesses originated from abnormal neural connections in the frontal lobe. On top of this he had witnessed the behaviour of soldiers who had received injuries to the frontal lobe. They tended to have a very calm disposition despite their injuries. At this time, scientists knew that the human brain is comprised of two types of matter: white and grey. White matter carries messages through electrical impulses between grey matter. Moniz theorised that severing the white matter in the frontal lobe

would simply cure his patient's mental illness. This was an implausible and clumsy way of looking at an incredibly complex organ. It didn't fix the illness but it did make the patients more docile and easier for asylum workers to handle.

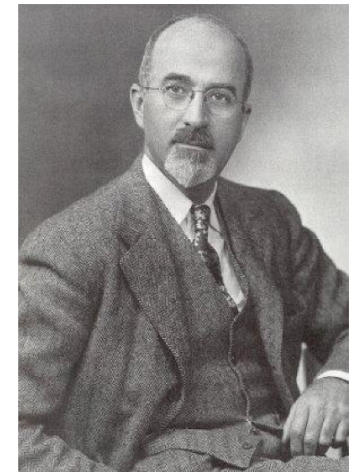
The first form of the leukotomy involved drilling holes in the skull either side of the prefrontal cortex and injecting the white matter neurones with alcohol in order to destroy them; this method did not yield very good results, as the alcohol solution damaged far more than the white matter. Moniz decided to develop a tool: **the leucotome**. This was inserted into the brain and used to sever the white matter by extending and retracting the loop. Moniz used 20 test subjects, all of whom suffered from some form of depression, anxiety or schizophrenia.

OF THE 20, MONIZ CLAIMED 7 WERE CURED, 7 IMPROVED AND 6 SAW NO CHANGE.



When Moniz presented his findings to the scientific community in 1936, they were not well received, due to the test patients suffering a degradation in personality. The 'improvement' of calmness observed in patients was due to the severe shock and brain trauma caused by the surgery. Some scientists, however, believed that Moniz's leukotomy could be used on very severe patients on an experimental basis. As a result, it spread throughout the rest of Europe, Australia and the US during the late 1930s.

The leukotomy was adopted by **American physicians Walter Freeman and James W. Watts** and in 1936 they performed their own leukotomy. Leading up to this, they had been experimenting with different methods of the surgery and had renamed their version the standard prefrontal lobotomy. Watts found that access to the brain was a major shortcoming of the Moniz method. Cutting through a patient's skull required anaesthetic, hygiene and an



operating theatre – in other words, resources and money. **Watts had heard of an Italian doctor who, in 1937, had accessed the brain through the eye socket**. This method entailed puncturing the thin layer of orbital bone at the top of the eye socket and injecting alcohol into the white matter.

Freeman took this method and modified it. Instead of injecting alcohol, he used what was essentially an ice pick to sever the white matter.

This new method was called the Freeman transorbital lobotomy and was accessible to everyone because the only tools it needed were an orbitoclast (a glorified ice pick) and a hammer. The patient was made unconscious through crude methods and the orbitoclast was placed under the eyelid and against the top of the eye socket.

Next, the hammer was used to penetrate the thin layer of bone; it would go about 5cm deep. Then, the orbitoclast was wiggled around, severing the white matter. This could be performed by psychiatrists in their offices. Watts was disgusted by this new method and left Freeman's practice.

In 1946, the first transorbital lobotomy was carried out; it took about 10 minutes.

This ease of this surgery led to around:

20,000 LOBOTOMIES HAVING BEEN CARRIED OUT BY THE END OF THE 1940s.

Because of the lobotomy's over-the-counter nature, you didn't need to have a diagnosed serious condition to get one. Reasons for getting a lobotomy included ADD, OCD, anxiety, PTSD, postnatal depression, chronic pain, Alzheimer's, criminality, hysteria and violent outbursts.

In 1951, Freeman was responsible for a patient's death. He had paused a lobotomy to pose for a photo; this caused severe brain haemorrhaging. If this isn't enough to demonstrate Freeman's disregard for his patients' welfare, he was also known to perform two lobotomies at once, one with each hand. He even performed the procedure on minors, including children as young as four.

THE TRANSORBITAL LOBOTOMY HAD A DEATH RATE OF 15%.

The survivors became a shell of the person they once were and relapse was very common. The procedure did not go uncriticised, as many medical professionals of the time thought it violated the principles of humanity. It was finally outlawed in 1967 when, upon his third lobotomy, one of Freeman's patients died of a brain haemorrhage. This barbaric procedure shows what little value people placed on the lives of those suffering from mental illness, because the leukotomy or lobotomy did not cure anyone – it simply made them more manageable. I believe that the reason Freeman got away with this for so long was because nobody valued his patients; nobody cared enough about them to put a stop to him. The aforementioned symptoms were so stigmatised that parents were taking their four year old children to this man to have him mess around with their brains. Not to help, but to subdue.

ARTICLE by Sophie Winch



WORK by Cordelia Wilson

REFLECTING ON



RICHARD III:



WAS OUR



JUDGEMENT



OF HIM



WRONG?

**“A FAIR AND UNBIASED ASSESSMENT
OF MY LIFE! MY KINGDOM FOR A
FAIR AND UNBIASED
ASSESSMENT OF MY LIFE!”**

Richard III: the anti-hero of Shakespeare's play, a scheming 'hunchback' with a withered arm, determined to usurp the throne by any means necessary. He orders the murder of his brother Clarence, kills Henry VI, marries his daughter in law, poisons said daughter in law, steals the throne from 12-year-old Edward V, chucks him in the tower along with his 9 year-old-brother, then has them killed with a pillowcase. Right?

No, not really.

After his body was discovered in a carpark, we can now safely say he had scoliosis of the spine, meaning his right shoulder was slightly higher than his left. But he was by no means a 'hunchback', and his arm was fine. Yet Shakespeare needed to signify to his audience that this King was horrendously evil, so of course had to give him an exaggerated physical disability. Yikes. The deaths of Clarence, Henry VI and his wives also had nothing to do with him. His involvement is complete fiction.

But what about the twins in the tower? No one really cares about Clarence – (I mean, who even is he?) the story isn't about him, it's about the poor murdered children. That's the sensational front page of a trashy magazine drama we want answers to. That's the mystery tied to Richard III's whole reputation. So, did he do it?

Hmmm.

*Yeah, we don't
really know*

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

9 April 1483 - Edward IV (King of England and brother of Richard III) dies and Edward V becomes King.

Edward IV also wanted Richard III to be the Protector because his eldest son, Edward V, was only 12 at the time.

On the suggestion of Buckingham (Richard III's ally), Edward V is placed in the Tower of London, later joined by his younger brother Richard of Shrewsbury (note: this was not unusual; the Tower was a typical place for Kings to await their coronation. It's weird but it is the 1400s, so hey ho.)

22 June 1483 - A sermon declares Edward V a bastard because Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville was invalid, so Richard III is the true King.

6 July 1483 - Richard III is crowned King.

The brothers are not seen in public after August and rumours circulate that they have been killed on Richard III's orders.

October 1483 - A failed uprising against the King is led by Buckingham, supported by Henry Tudor and his mother.

22 August 1485 - Richard III is defeated in the Battle of Bosworth field by Henry Tudor's army (who is then declared King).

In 1674, two small bodies are found in the tower, believed by many to be Edward V and Richard of Shrewsbury.

Okay, so it looks pretty damning for Richard III. Although he was away on a progression through the Yorkist heartlands at the time the princes disappeared, the common story is that he ordered James Tyrrell to kill them, a crime he is said to have admitted to, albeit under torture.

But he isn't the only suspect:

Buckingham

According to Historian Bennett, after Richard III's departure, Buckingham was pretty much in charge. When Richard III came back, they had a massive row, causing him to support Henry Tudor instead and lead the rebellion, resulting in his execution. Buckingham was a descendent of Edward III, so could have had some claim to the throne. In contemporary opinion, he's the only other suspect the finger was pointed to. Could he have killed the boys in the tower in an elaborate scheme to get the throne, and then have been found out by Richard III, hence the fallout?

Well, if he did kill the princes, why wouldn't Richard III say something? He had every reason to pin the blame on Buckingham and clear himself of the crime.

Next!

Henry VII

This theory suggests that the twins were not killed in 1483 but in 1485, when Henry VII seized the throne. He would definitely have had the motive to do so, as he executed other rival claimants to the throne in order to protect his crown. He also married Elizabeth of York, the sister of the mysterious princes in the tower, in order to secure his claim to the throne, suggesting that Edward IV's children were NOT bastards. But if this was the case, and Edward V was still alive, Edward was the rightful king, not Henry VII. This means that Henry VII had a pretty big motive to kill the princes, a bigger motive than Richard III, who had a more substantial claim to the throne. Historian

Markham suggests the princes were executed under Henry's orders between 16 June and 16 July 1486, claiming that it was only after this date that orders went out to circulate the story that Richard had killed the prince. He also suggests that the reason the land and possessions of the princes' mother, Elizabeth Woodville, were confiscated and why she was confined to Bermondsey Abbey during Henry VII's rule, was because she knew the truth and so had to be silenced.

Henry VII definitely had a motive, but it's difficult to understand why, if the princes were alive during Richard III's complete reign, Richard didn't just reveal them to the public to squash rumours that they were dead or murdered.

Maybe the brothers didn't suffer the same fate...

Historian David Baldwin suggests that Edward V died of natural causes such as malady, which seems to be suggested by the regular visits of the doctor, whereas Richard survived and was eventually reunited with his mother. He proposes that 'Richard Plantagenet' who died at Eastwell, in Kent, in December 1550, and, unusually for a bricklayer, could read Latin, was actually the lost prince in the tower.

Two people during the time period actually came forth and claimed to have been Richard of Shrewsbury. First was Lambert Simnel, but more convincingly was Perkin Warbeck, who was supported by both Richard III's sister, and James



IV of Scotland. He tried and failed to invade England and was imprisoned and executed. Although it's easy to see both men as imposters, and their supporters

only following them for political reasons, what's interesting is that both claim to be Richard of Shrewsbury, not Edward V. This is surprising, as Edward V was older, and so had more of a claim to the throne and so for a tactical move it would make sense to pretend to be him. The fact that neither did could suggest that people knew - or believed - that Edward V was more likely to be dead at that point.

However, in 2021, a new claim was put forward. The Missing Princes Project found evidence to suggest that Edward V had been living under the fake name 'John Evans' and lived as the Lord of the manor in a Devon village, after his mother struck a deal with Richard III. Evans' effigy has a scar on his skin, similar to the one Edward V has on a stained glass window. In 1511 Evans built a chantry at the village St Matthew's Church. One stained glass window depicts Edward V with a crown and a robe bearing pictures of 41 tiny deer. Evans was the 'parker' of a local deer park. At the date it was installed, Edward V would have been 41 years old. This was during the Tudor reign - why was a royal portrait appearing in the middle of nowhere? The Rose of York is also a frequent symbol in the church. Evans' tomb is empty and his name is misspelt as EVAS. Researchers suggest EV could stand for Edward V while AS refers to 'asa' the Latin word for 'in sanctuary'. Evans' effigy has a scar on his skin, which is similar to the one Edward V has, on a stained glass window.

Coincidences or a message?

Even if you aren't swayed by any of these alternative theories, you can agree that Richard III was not as bad of a king as he is made out to be. Yes, killing kids is definitely a no-no. BUT, it was the 1400s. And if he did kill them, it probably wasn't a planned cunning move like Shakespeare suggests. Richard III's reign was short, chaotic, and filled with opposition from the moment it began. Most likely, the murder was a frantic move to prevent rebels from trying to kill Richard III and place Edward V back on the throne. Also, Richard III's rule was more than just about the princes; he reformed the legal system in order to make it more fair. He introduced a bailing system, created a proper criteria for selecting jurors, making it a less corrupt system, and translated laws from Latin to English so everyone could read them. Sure, none of this is as interesting as murdering children... The thing is, Richard III is a propaganda play: Richard III's biggest crime really was just not being a Tudor king. Shakespeare had to slander him to appease the Tudor monarch at the time (Elizabeth I).

So what's the take away - that we shouldn't just accept commonly accepted views of events and appreciate that people, including dead Kings, are rarely just good or evil? Yes, but more importantly - the Tudors suck and they are not as interesting as they are made out to be and it's so annoying that we decided to centre our kid's British history education around them - like, there are more interesting monarchs, so let's just shut up about them and not listen to their misinformed accounts of history.

ARTICLE by Frida Bradbrook

MISTAKES WHICH SHAPED SOCIETY

When reflecting on self-errors and mistakes, as humans, we tend to feel angry and disappointed in ourselves. The mistakes we make may be seen as revealing our humanity and imperfections and are shrouded in a sense of embarrassment as we reflect on our 'flawed character'. However, it is hard to believe that every mistake caused by every human causes harm and that learning from these mistakes is less important than upholding a standard that is plainly unachievable. The world we live in is shaped by errors causing both harm and good, yet generally developing society. In this article, I am going to reveal five errors and mistakes made throughout history which have positively affected our lives today.

Alexander Flemming

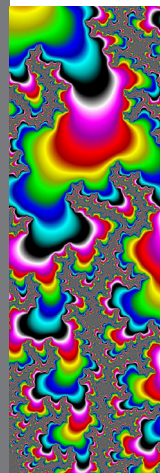
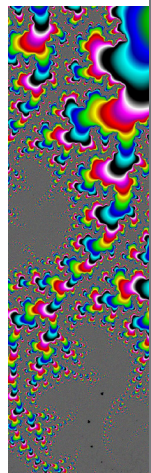
and the discovery of Penicillin

In 1928, whilst rummaging through the large pile of plates he had placed in the Lysol (disinfectant) tray, to show his work to his colleague, he pulled out several that had remained safely above the Lysol. While picking up one particular dish to show his colleague, Fleming noticed something strange about it. While he was away, a mould had grown on the dish. That in itself was not strange. However, this particular mould seemed to have killed the Staphylococcus aureus that had been growing in the dish. Fleming realised that this mould had potential - it did, changing the course of modern medicine still

Albert Hofmann

and LSD

Albert Hoffman was a Swiss chemist who accidentally discovered the psychedelic effects of LSD. He originally discovered lysergic acid, a powerful chemical that was first isolated from a fungus that grows on rye, which he first synthesised in 1938. In 1943, he accidentally ingested his creation, leaving him feeling restless and dizzy, causing him to "s[ink] into a kind of drunkenness which was not unpleasant and which was characterised by extreme activity of the imagination," according to his own notes. "As I lay in a dazed condition with my eyes closed, (I experienced daylight as disagreeably bright) there surged upon me an uninterrupted stream of fantastic images of extraordinary plasticity and vividness and accompanied by an intense, kaleidoscope-like play of colours," he continued. This then led to his intentional dose later in 1943 to discover his effects - this was the first planned experiment with LSD - but not the last. LSD is still being trialled and to be put forward for clinical use today, aiding the progress of modern medicine.



Oscar Minkowski, Josef von Mering

and insulin

In 1889, Oscar Minkowski and Josef von Mering were trying to understand how the pancreas affected digestion; them to experiment by removing the organ from a healthy dog. A few days later, they noted that flies were swarming around the dog's urine - this was abnormal, and unexpected. After testing the urine, they found sugar in it; through removing the pancreas, they had given the dog diabetes. They never figured out what the pancreas produced that regulated blood sugar. This was later discovered after a series of experiments that occurred between 1920 and 1922 - earning them a Nobel Peace Prize - and, within a year, the pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly was making and selling insulin.

Percy Spencer

and the Microwave

In 1946, Percy Spencer, who worked as an engineer for the Raytheon Corporation, was working on his radar-related project. As he was testing a new vacuum tube, he discovered that a chocolate bar he had in his pocket melted more quickly than he would have expected. This sparked his interest, which caused him to carry out other experiments, aiming the tube at other items, such as eggs and popcorn kernels. This led him to the conclusion that the heat the objects experienced was from the microwave energy. Soon after, on October 8, 1945, Raytheon filed a patent for the first microwave.

Wilson Greatbatch

and the Pacemaker

In 1956, Wilson Greatbatch was building a heart rhythm recording device. He reached into a box for a resistor to complete the circuitry, but pulled out the wrong one - it wasn't quite the right size. He installed the ill-fitting resistor and noticed that the circuit emitted electrical pulses, reminding him of the timing of the heartbeat. Greatbatch had previously thought that electrical stimulation might be able to stimulate the circuitry of the heart if there was some kind of breakdown there - this new device made him think it might be possible to create a version small enough to actually provide this stimulation. He began to make his device smaller, and on May 7, 1958, a version of his pacemaker was successfully inserted into a dog.

In conclusion, through the examples of these significant mistakes made throughout history, it is hard to ignore the positive effects of errors on our evolving world. No matter how small or large the mistake, we cannot simply label it as solely negative as it paves the way for change and progression, exemplified in these scientists and thinkers.

ARTICLE by Alice Feron



the
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