

## creativity

**Questions:** Find ways of measuring creativity.

Relevant items include definitions of creativity, descriptions of characteristics associated with creativity, and factors linked to creativity.

↓ This One

★ They're Equally Good ★

✖ They're Equally Bad ✖

This One ↓

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology Commerce.

**SUMMARY:** The inventions listed below are owned by the U.S. Government, as represented by the Department of Commerce, and are available for licensing in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 CFR Part 404 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Technical and licensing information on these inventions may be obtained by writing to: Marcia Salkeld, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Office of Technology Commercialization, Physics Building, Room B&hyph;256, Gaithersburg, MD 20899; Fax 301&hyph;869&hyph;2751. Any request for information should include the NIST Docket No. and Title for the relevant invention as indicated below.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The inventions available for licensing area: NIST Docket No. 90&hyph;030D Title: Monomers For Double Ring-Opening Polymerization With Expansion Description: NIST researchers have created a new class of monomers that undergo double ring-opening polymerization with an expansion in volume. When used in resinous compositions the result is a volume neutral curing process at ambient temperature, and a final product that exhibits high adhesive strength. NIST Docket No. 90&hyph;036 Title: Epitaxial Iron Films Exhibiting Large Polar Kerr Rotation Description: The invention is a magneto-optic iron film that greatly enhances Kerr rotation compared with conventional iron films. The material could be utilized in magneto-optic data storage media. NIST Docket No. 93&hyph;028C Title: Nanoscale Magnetic Materials For Memory Applications

her father's death when she was 8; by attempted suicide and four months of treatment in a mental hospital while she was in college; by her husband's faithlessness, both imagined and real, which caused her to end their marriage; and finally by her suicide on Feb. 11, 1963.

In trying to account for an ending one can only perceive as tragic, Stevenson has chosen to read Plath's life in conventional psychological terms, although her "diagnosis" remains murky. Repeated references to "divided being" recall R. D. Laing's work on schizophrenia, but just as often she mentions "depressed" and "manic" extremes, suggesting bipolar depression, a diagnosis apparently supported by the doctor who was treating Plath when she ended her life. Stevenson makes this bipolarity her controlling metaphor. As early as high school, "Sylvia had a rare, infectious capacity for exultation -- as great a gift for rapture as she had for misery." Indeed, in Stevenson's view, there were two Sylvia Plaths: "the outer Sylvia, characterized by Robert Lowell as 'a brilliant tense presence, embarrassed by restraint,' and the inner woman, fraught with fears and aggressions." And although at one point Stevenson claims that "the writer was beginning to identify with the woman, the woman with the writer; there could be no true distinction between them," her later evaluation is more sinister: that Plath had projected "the 'desired image' (the required image) of herself as Eve -- wife, mother, homemaker, protector of the wholesome, the good, and the holy, an identity that both her upbringing and her own instinctive physical being had fiercely aspired to. Now her submerged and subversive self, utterly true to itself, utterly detached, completely the artist, turned on the Eve scenario and