



Photo: Esquire

Dr. Christine Blasey Ford

A Clinical Profile

Ambivalent about being present

by

Prof. Barry A. Goodfield, Ph.D., DABFM,

Dr. Christine Blasey Ford was born in November 1966 and grew up in the suburbs of Washington, DC. From 1978 through 1984, she attended the Holton-Arms School, a private, all-girls university-preparatory school in Bethesda, Maryland. While on her regional sports team for diving, she accompanied diver Greg Louganis on a trip to the White House to discuss the 1980 Summer Olympics boycott.

She earned an undergraduate degree in experimental psychology in 1988 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She received a master's degree in clinical psychology from Pepperdine University in 1991. In 1996, she received a PhD in educational psychology from the University of Southern California. Her 1995 dissertation was entitled *Measuring Young Children's Coping Responses to Interpersonal Conflict*. In 2009, she earned a master's degree in epidemiology, with a focus on the subject of biostatistics, from Stanford University School of Medicine.

Dr. Ford began teaching at Stanford University in 1988. As of September 2018, she works at Palo Alto University teaching students clinical trial design and data analysis. Additionally, she participates in educational programs with the Stanford University School of Medicine as a member of a consortium group with Palo Alto University. Through this consortium group, called the Pacific Graduate School of Psychology (PGSP), Ford teaches subjects including psychometrics, study methodologies, and statistics. She has also performed consulting work for multiple pharmaceutical companies. Ford worked as the director of biostatistics at Corcept Therapeutics, and collaborated with FDA statisticians.

According to CBS News, *The Washington Post*, and NPR, Ford is widely published within her field.

Ford "specializes in designing statistical models for research projects in order to make sure they come to accurate conclusions," as summarized by Helena Chmura Kraemer, a Stanford professor emeritus in biostatistics who co-authored a book and several articles with Ford. Ford has written or co-written several books about psychological topics, including depression. Her other research topics published in academic journal articles have included child abuse and the September 11 attacks. In 2015, she co-authored a book entitled *How Many Subjects? Statistical Power Analysis in Research*. Ford's research into the social impact of hiding one's sexual orientation was published in 2016 in the journal *Behavior Therapy*, and reviewed by psychologist William Gibson of the American Psychological Association, who found their research "demonstrates that issues of identity have relevance to mental health outcomes in ways that much of previous work misses."

Ford is a registered Democrat who has made small contributions to political organizations. In 2017, she participated in a local Women's March protesting President Trump and attended a March for Science in San Francisco to protest the Trump administration's cuts to research.

Source Wikipedia

TOOLS FOR THE GOODFIELD PERSONALITY ANALYSIS

Although forensic examiners have a vast arsenal of tools and techniques to use in investigations, all too often they overlook the clues human behaviors reveal, or, at best, they underutilize the clues. Psychological profiling cannot be empirically tested; as a result, many examiners feel such profiling is unreliable.

However, there are profiling methods that are testable, repeatable, and verifiable. With my experience working with clients, assisting law enforcement and the

intelligence community in a very specialized type of profiling, I can say without equivocation that The Goodfield Method™ has been proven consistently reliable and verifiable time and time again when used properly.

Here are the basic ideas associated with The Goodfield Method™, resulting in the observations of Dr. Ford.

To conduct this analysis, what I call the Non-Verbal Leak (NVL) must be established. It is a referential message reflecting the unconscious other-half of the person's message. The NVL is a repetitive, patterned movement from the shoulders up that reflects unresolved, perceived trauma manifesting old decisions or strategies from one's past. It is unconscious and visible to others; it is testable. It is a way of looking at the unconscious strategies that the individual presents in his or her total nonverbal behavior.

The Non-Verbal Leak (NVL), which manifest in a person's facial expressions or mannerisms comes from the unconscious, there is absolutely no way an individual can control, modify or prevent its appearance. Accordingly, these signs are consistent, repeatable, and predictable.

The next step is to establish the symbolic meaning of the NVL. This means decoding the nonverbal responses into their unconscious symbolic meaning on three levels: impact, primary emotion, and primary coping strategy. This is the sum total of an individual's interaction regarding the expression of basic emotional strategies.

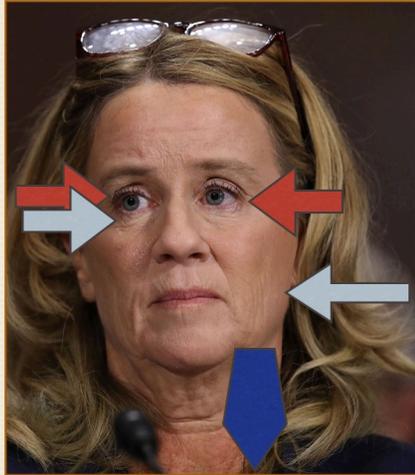
SL 1 How the person first perceives an event

SL 2 The basic emotion wanted to be expressed

SL 3 What a person actually does express, not necessarily the way (s)he wants to express based on :

- what (s)he knows
- decides what to do given circumstances and knowledge
- linked to then and there
- becomes the strategy used in similar situation

Non-Verbal Leak (NVL)



SL 1 - Pain/Disbelief

SL 2 - Anger/Sadness in

SL 3 - Control by:

CSR*

Denial

Distrust

Trance

**Calculated Seductive Response*

Unconscious Meaning of the Non-Verbal Leak (NVL)

“I am in pain (and shock) that makes me feel sad and angry. I do not authorize myself to expressing those feelings and that makes me unsure. So I deny them by swallow those feelings down in an attempt to maintain homeostasis.”

Once assessed, the Symbolic Level (SL) gives a logical and referentially based stepping-stone for deducing the subject's in one of the 12 Goodfield Personality Type.

The Goodfield Personality Type 2.1 Planner

This personality type has the following characterization:

- Goal oriented
- Determination
- Methodical
- Dependent
- Retention of feelings
- Does not live up to the perceived capacities others see
- Dependability is a strong attribute
- Potential power
- Capable of reaching long-term objectives
- Identity issues
- Non-confrontational regarding boundaries
- Capable of defending views and values when attacked

- Capable of deep commitment
- Repressed anger
- Prudent
- Retention of tension
- Goal orientated regardless of price, position or problems
- Focused and capable to deliver
- Systematic

Clinical Profile and Discussion

Dr. Ford is clearly a very intelligent person who is articulate and demonstrates excellent analytical skills as illustrated in her university work and doctoral dissertation.

Her testimony before the Senate Judicial Committee September 27, 2018, demonstrates clearly her ability cope with stressful situations in a dignified and intellectual manner.

Her willingness to do what she called, “her civic duty” reflects both her desire for justice and her willingness to confront.

Her courage and character were clear to all who watched her testimony. One can never know exactly the emotional cost to her hour after hour explaining and re-living what to her was clearly an overwhelming event.

What can be said about the nonverbal behavior that she demonstrated during her testimony? Everybody has a strategy for survival, (see picture) is Dr. Ford’s coping strategy. She appears to be in an altered state of consciousness or simply put — physically present and psychologically absent. This way of coping with stress and pressure provides an alternative to confront overwhelming stress — that simply is that. Overwhelming.



In no way is this a negative judgment, it is simply an observation about someone processing information by taking a psychological distance from the data coming in.

When this becomes a habitual pattern of response it reflects a basic strategy of dealing with stress and pressure. The individual using this strategy is often seen as

somebody who is physically present and psychologically absent. It's a coping mechanism.

It is perfectly understandable considering the circumstances in which Dr. Ford found herself when testifying before the Judicial Committee about an extremely painful event, regardless of how many years ago it allegedly took place.

The merits of the case and the allegations associated with it is well beyond the scope of this discussion. What is relevant however are the strategies associated with that behavior.

Dr. Ford clearly suffered at some time in her life and in some circumstance a major Perceived Traumatic Event (PTE). For this discussion, the normal defense mechanisms are the subject of these further comments.

There's little doubt, that Dr. Ford is a brilliant woman possessing a doctorate in psychology and an academic placement at Palo Alto University and Stanford University School of Medicine.

This academic placement works perfectly with another of Dr. Ford's obvious skills namely, her ability to intellectualize and analyze human behavior.

Intellectualization provides on some level a "buffer zone" where the individual can maintain a level of involvement and a level of distance at the same time.

In my opinion, she carries much sadness and pain that goes well beyond the current circumstance in which she finds yourself. Like all of us, there's a price tag that goes with being who you are and the price we pay for being ourselves.

Her intelligence, dedication and drive appears to have provided a lifestyle that serves her family and her needs. One can only hope that after the intense experience that the nation observed regarding her old trauma that she can find some peace and solitude and avoid the public scrutiny that she clearly does not want. This is a private person wanting to have a private life without the interruption of proving people.



Prof. Goodfield is Founding Director of The Goodfield Institute LLC in USA and The Netherlands. He holds a Ph.D. in Psychology and Human Behavior. In 1996 he became President & CEO of The Goodfield Foundation: for the Study of Conflict Communication and Peace Building. And in 2015 Founder/CEO of Operation New Outlook a non-profit corporation helping veterans who are suffering of Post Traumatic Stress.

Till recently Senior Professor at Henley-Putnam University instructing doctoral level students from the intelligence, and counterterrorism community. He is an international lecturer, author and noted radio and television personality.

He holds a US patent on his psychotherapeutic process relating to analyzing the Non-Verbal Leak (NVL).

He shared The Goodfield Method™ with senior corporate executives, attorneys, health care professionals and cabinet level official around the globe.

Various international bodies such as the United Nations (ICTY) and NATO H.Q. Brussels, as well as governments such as the former Soviet Union, The Netherlands, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, Sri Lanka, Sultanate of Oman, Ukraine and Austria have utilized the services and methodology of the Goodfield Institute and Goodfield Foundation.

He has published *Insight and Action: The Role of the Unconscious in Crisis from Personal to International Levels* (1999), *So You Want To Be My President?* (2011), *Relationships: A Survival Guide vol. 1* (2012). *Real Love: A Survival Guide vol. 2* (2015) *Are They Crazy?* A detailed psychological profile of ALL 26 presidential candidates for 2016 (2015)