
Occupational Therapy & Occupational Science Interdisciplinary Interest Group: A Proposal to the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology¹

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I. BACKGROUND

A longstanding crisis in jobs for anthropologists means that interdisciplinary and inter-professional initiatives will define some of the most important opportunities for anthropologists in the years to come. In 2006, Society for Medical Anthropology President Marcia Inhorn focused attention on medical anthropology's interaction in productive ways across disciplinary boundaries. In her address, Inhorn went on to name medical anthropology's intersection with Occupational Science and Disability Studies as one of her top ten "picks" for the future (Appendix B, <http://medanthro.net/history/address06.html>). Concerning linkages with the academic discipline of occupational science and the related practice profession of occupational therapy, future employment opportunities for anthropologists inside and outside academia are very closely intertwined.

Occupational therapy is a profession founded in 1917 that traditionally has used everyday activities ("occupations") to help people with physical, developmental and psychiatric disabilities, as well as people with chronic illnesses, to improve or regain functional capacity to engage in a meaningful and satisfying life. The profession has a dynamic edge that has insisted on professional autonomy from medicine, although working in partnership with medicine. It has needed distance from a biomedical model in order to treat people and their needs in a holistic fashion—that is, taking into account

¹ The National Association for the Practice of Anthropology is a Section of the American Anthropological Association. The missions and purposes of NAPA Interest Groups are diverse. Primarily, an interest group is composed of concerned individuals who create and maintain an identity for a specific area of practice or employment sector. Among their many purposes are to promote dialogue and networking, facilitate community engagement, advance the contribution of practitioners, support career development and professional opportunities, collaborate with other professional organizations, organize sessions at the AAA annual meeting, work with local practitioner organizations (LPOs), organize training workshops, help devise curricula that can be disseminated through academic degree programs, and to explore innovative ways to facilitate the contribution of practicing anthropology to the development of theory and methods. See the NAPA website at www.practicinganthropology.org. Note that AAA interest groups have an informal and temporary character. After three years are disbanded or reviewed for development into a more formal structure within the AAA (www.aaanet.org).

² See attached list of proposal sponsors in anthropology and occupational therapy (Appendix A).

everyday lived experiences and meanings. The American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA) Committee on Practice states:

Occupational therapy is based on the belief that the need to engage in occupation is innate and is related to survival, health, well-being, and life satisfaction. Occupational therapy, therefore, is a profession whose focus is on enabling a person (i.e., individual client) or a group of persons (i.e., group, community, or an organization client) to access and participate in activities that are meaningful, purposeful, and relevant to their lives, roles, and sense of well-being. (AOTA, 2000, p. 3).

A. Employment Opportunities for Anthropologists Entering the Occupational Therapy Profession in the United States

There is untapped potential for anthropologists to become active in the professional practice of occupational therapy with proper credentials. A parallel exists with the trend for anthropology PhDs to enhance their marketability by gaining a two-year masters degree in Public Health (<http://www.whatispublichealth.org/careers/index.html>). Like the MPH degree, a two-year entry-level masters in Occupational Therapy can potentially provide a broad range of options for anthropologists. In fact, the possibilities at this dynamic moment in the profession of occupational therapy may be even greater.

Relative to the size of the anthropology profession, the occupational therapy profession is vast. There are currently 10,000 anthropologists who are members of the largest professional organization, the American Anthropological Association (www.aaanet.org), and about 2,000 members of the independent organization, the Society for Applied Anthropology (www.sfaa.org). These anthropologists, if employed, work mainly in the academic sector. These numbers are dwarfed by the number of occupational therapists in the United States. There are 36,000 occupational therapists who are members of the American Occupational Therapy Association (www.aota.org), with only a fraction in academic positions. The U.S. Department of Labor reports that occupational therapists held about 92,000 jobs in 2004 (Appendix C, <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos078.htm>).³

Yet there is a critical shortage of occupational therapists to address problems of people of all ages living with chronic illnesses and disabilities. The U.S. Department of Labor predicts a 27% surge in jobs for occupational therapists in the United States in the current decade (through 2014), a trend driven in part by biomedical, functional and social structural challenges of aging (Appendix C, <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos078.htm>). At the same time, the U.S. Department of Labor notes that opportunities for social scientists remain flat, as has been noted in our professional literature for quite some time. Because of the shortage of occupational therapists, jobs are readily available throughout the United States in hospitals, clinics, schools, funded programs in a range of agencies and in home health. These jobs tend to pay at least as well or better than in anthropology.⁴ They can serve as a base for research activities, within proper Human

³ Only 1 in 10 occupational therapists worked more than one job

⁴ Median annual earnings of occupational therapists were \$54,660 in May 2004. The middle 50 percent earned between \$45,690 and \$67,010. The highest 10 percent earned more than \$81,600. In general, anthropologists with doctoral degrees entering the profession of occupational therapy can expect to rise quickly to positions of authority and higher earning power. Entry to the profession requires a two-year masters degree in occupational therapy, which includes supervised clinical or community fieldwork, a certification exam, and state licensure.

Subjects guidelines. More innovative practitioners will be drawn to the challenge of creating new kinds of programming within both the public and private sectors within the broad scope of occupational therapy's mission.⁵

B. Opportunities for Anthropologists to Practice in Occupational Therapy Internationally

There is pressing need particularly in the South for trained professionals to provide interventions to improve opportunities for people with chronic illnesses, disabilities, and otherwise disrupted lives. The World Health Organization (2004) has redefined its approach to disability in terms of the right of all people to social participation with dignity. This broad scope will benefit from practitioners already highly trained as anthropologists in language, culture, social processes and critical theories. Internationally, a new breed of occupational therapist is emerging that is taking a radical edge in applying the use of "occupations" (i.e. culturally meaningful activities) to community based problems in situations caused or exacerbated by neoliberalism and globalization, structural violence, and other issues related to inequities in development policies (Kronenberg, Simó Algado, and Pollard. 2005; Watson and Swartz, 2004).

Many occupational therapy practitioners have come together under the rubric and organization known as Occupational Therapy without Borders (OTwB) to address and offer interventions in the area of social transformation. An explicit political perspective is in evidence in the OTwB approach (Kronenberg and Pollard 2006). Simó Algado and Burgman (2005), for example, describe a project that mobilized and trained former teachers and families in Kosovo to facilitate expressive and increasingly joyful play activities for children emotionally traumatized or physically injured by war. In 2004, activist leaders of the Occupational Therapy without Borders Movement were able to gain support from the World Federation of Occupational Therapists for a broad view of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR).

Meeting in Cape Town, the WFOT Council adopted a position paper linking CBR to a social justice model. The theme of social justice is more characteristic of current thinking and practice in Europe, Canada, and Australia than in United States, as suggested by recent papers at the 2006 European Network of Occupational Therapy in Higher Education (ENOTHE) Conference in Ankara, Turkey and the 2006 WFOT Conference in Sydney, Australia. These groups increasingly infuse the mission of occupational therapy worldwide with the environmental model of disability introduced by the consumer-based Disability Rights Movements beginning in the 1960s and 1970s (Lang 2006; Whiteford 2006).

Additional training and certification can be gained in specialty areas such as hand therapy and Sensory Integrative Therapy. Advanced degree programs allow advancement leading academically to the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Occupational Therapy or in Occupational Science or clinically to the Doctor of Occupational Therapy (OTD).

⁵ Private sector innovations in occupational therapy practice include, for example, the Lifestyle Redesign™ program for weight loss at the University of Southern California developed by Florence Clark and colleagues. Also see Clark's prior research on improving outcomes among well elderly (Clark et al. 2001). Another innovation addresses tribal sovereignty through engaging tribal elders and their families on a reservation to develop a collective history legacy. Outcomes research on this project, which was developed and self-funded by a Native Sovereign Nation, in part using profits from its gaming operations, suggest that a program that brings tribal members together in history-making occupations can support positive tribal identity and increase coherence of intergenerational relationships and relationships among diverse families (Frank 2007).

WFOT acknowledges the world wide existence of an estimated 600 million people with disabilities, predominantly in (but not limited to) 'developing countries', who with their families and communities are restricted in or denied access to dignified and meaningful participation in daily life. Occupational Therapists are developing a critical awareness and understanding about these realities, guided and informed by new notions, such as occupational apartheid, occupational deprivation and occupational justice. Occupational Therapists are committed to advance certain core principles, one of which is the right of all people-including people with disabilities-to develop their capacity and power to construct their own destiny through occupation, which seems congruent with the basic tenets of CBR (WFOT 2005).

In summary, this is an ideal moment to develop stronger institutional relationships between anthropology and occupational therapy/occupational science. The arguments are being heard very positively in occupational therapy (see Appendix D), and it is time for anthropology to also take initiative in fostering linkages.

C. The Interface between Nursing and Anthropology: A Comparative Perspective

An interface established in the 1950s and 1960s between nursing and anthropology presents lessons to emulate and also some to avoid for the contemporary linkages between anthropology and occupational therapy. As in the nursing example, cross-disciplinary and cross-professional training will build on the congruence of their holistic approach (Dougherty and Tripp-Reimer, 1985).⁶ The mission of occupational therapy is to provide culturally-relevant treatments and opportunities to enhance health and well-being for individuals, families, and communities. Further, like both anthropology and nursing, occupational therapy seeks to bridge the biophysical and socio-cultural dimensions of human experience.

It has been argued that contributions of nursing to anthropology have not been sufficiently recognized and cultivated (Dougherty and Tripp-Reimer, 1985). Dougherty and Tripp-Reimer (1985) argue that nursing helped to bring its core concept, "care" or "caring," into the sphere of anthropological discourse and research, and that it has also contributed a more physiological basis in some areas of anthropological study. A more self-conscious and sophisticated model of interdisciplinary exchange should help us to avoid the pitfall of viewing anthropology as solely the exporter or donor of information in an exchange with occupational therapy. The core concept of occupational therapy,

⁶ According to Dougherty and Tripp Reimer (1985:221), The National Nursing Council commissioned anthropologist Esther Lucille Brown to conduct a study of nursing education, published in 1948, that spearheaded mid-century educational reforms in nursing. As early as 1937, the National League of Nursing (NLN) had recommended that nursing students take at least 10 semester hours in the social sciences. In 1954-1957, The Russell Sage Foundation sponsored a project at the Cornell University School of Nursing that featured lecturers from anthropology and sociology such as Margaret Mead, Rhoda Metraux, and Renee Fox. Under the federally funded Nurse Scientists Program in the 1960s, nurses obtained doctoral degrees in greater numbers, with several obtaining PhDs in anthropology. In 1968, the Council on Nursing and Anthropology (CONAA) was formed in relationship with the Society for Medical Anthropology. In 1977 the NLN mandated the inclusion of cultural content in nursing curricula, which, according to Dougherty and Tripp-Reimer "triggered an explosion of interest" in the interface of nursing with anthropology.

”engagement in occupation,” is elaborated through research on daily activity, patterns or orchestration of routines, and the relationship of these to health and well-being.

Occupational therapy research and practice similarly offer possibilities for anthropology to revisit the human development, physiology and ethology within an overall cultural framework. Research methods and practices in occupational therapy are emerging that measure the levels of biomarkers of stress (e.g. fluctuations of cortisol hormone levels in blood and saliva) across everyday situations and activities. Cutting edge developments in neuroscience are affecting occupational therapy research and treatment through methods of studying brain function through Electro-Encephalographic Imaging (EEG), functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), and experiments and treatments using Virtual Reality images and experiences for rehabilitation.

Since the late 1970s, there has been a growing alignment between occupational therapy and anthropology in the academic sector, where anthropologists have been hired to teach ethnographic research methods and socio-cultural theory in masters and doctoral programs.⁷ The influx of anthropologists into the academic sector of occupational therapy has been driven the demand by universities for credible—and, increasingly, federally funded--research by faculty who hold doctoral degrees.⁸

The window of opportunity remains open for academic jobs, with an estimated 70 or more faculty positions open at this time in occupational therapy departments. However, it is increasingly important that anthropologists also gain credentials in occupational therapy to take leading roles that will advance both occupational therapy and anthropology research and practice agendas. Research-capable anthropologists with doctorates should increasingly plan to take an entry level masters degree in occupational therapy. Not only will a two-year degree add to their professional marketability, but to their capacity to bring state-of-the-art physical anthropology and cultural anthropology knowledge and perspectives to a relevant and growing field. Anthropologists in faculty roles in occupational therapy departments can help to influence the shape of the occupational therapy profession for decades.

D. Rationale for Linking Occupational Therapy (Practice Profession) and Occupational Science (Academic Discipline) in the Proposed NAPA Interest Group

The University of Southern California Division of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy at the School of Dentistry has been the consistently top-rated occupational therapy department in the United States according to U.S. News and World Report’s ranking of graduate programs since 2000. The USC program is acknowledged as a world leader in research and education, especially in recognition of its role in

⁷ Scholars with doctorates in anthropology who have contributed to occupational therapy programs as core faculty and who, in some cases are also occupational therapists, include: Reba Anderson (Southwest Nova U), Pamela Block (SUNY Stony Brook), Virginia Dickie (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Gelya Frank (U Southern California), Laura Krefting (U Manitoba), Cathy Lysack (Wayne State U), Cheryl Mattingly (U Southern California), René Padilla (Creighton U), Amy Paul-Ward (Florida International U), Margaret A. Perkinson (Saint Louis University), Jessica Scheer (George Washington U), Jean Cole Spencer (Texas Women’s U), and others.

⁸ To highlight one of the most notable contributions: Anthropologist Cheryl Mattingly was commissioned by the American Occupational Therapy Association to conduct a collaborative study with leading occupational therapy practitioners. Her study of clinical reasoning and clinical practice has had a profound impact in the profession of occupational therapy (Mattingly and Gillette, 1991). Mattingly’s (1998) award-winning full-length ethnography based on this project, Healing Dramas and Clinical Plots, has been recognized more broadly in anthropology and other disciplines as a path-breaking contribution to the development of narrative theory.

founding of the discipline of occupational science. It defines occupational therapy as follows:

Occupational Therapy is a health care profession aimed at improving performance, preventing illness and disability, and promoting adaptation to life changes. In this interdisciplinary field, occupational therapists help people, including those with disabilities, live healthier, happier, and more productive lives. http://www.usc.edu/schools/ihp/ot/what_is_ot/

As a profession, occupational therapy was founded in 1917 as a Progressive Era innovation nurtured by Pragmatist philosophy in Chicago and in other urban centers, within the interdisciplinary and inter-professional context of the Settlement Movement . Training in occupational took place in practical training courses sponsored by the United States Surgeon General in World War I, restricted to women only. Education for the profession, whose practitioners were female, had its strongest base in the mid-20th century in state colleges whose purpose was to provide practical training. Infiltration into private, elite research universities came slowly. The first master's-level program in occupational therapy was instituted in 1947 at the University of Southern California, providing a new platform for the academic development of this mainly female profession (Frank 1993).

The development of elite scholarly textual practices in occupational therapy was needed to challenge long-standing prejudices in Western culture and the academy that devalued the knowledge and practices associated with manual activity and female-gendered work. The profession drew from anthropology and other mainstream disciplines in the 1980s and 1990s to establish greater academic credibility and autonomy. In 1989, a new, cutting-edge academic discipline known as occupational science was introduced at the University of Southern California (Yerxa et al. 1990; Clark et al. 1991; Zemke and Clark 1996).

If the academic infrastructure of occupational therapy is presently understaffed, the new discipline of occupational science, while growing impressively, represents a tiny fraction of the profession. It must be nurtured very carefully if it is to provide a platform for a more autonomous and dynamic occupational therapy practice that will tend to attract anthropologists seeking new career opportunities. Anthropologist practitioner-researchers will be able to make a real difference, by bringing their conceptual, theoretical, methodological and critical expertise to occupational therapy's rich heritage of practice and theory. Anthropologists now working in occupational therapy, many of whom are also occupational therapy practitioners, are developing concepts and methods that, conversely, can potentially help to revitalize anthropology by infusing its textual emphasis with performative approaches—that is, approaches based on “doing.”⁹

In short, the growing linkages between the profession of anthropology and the practice profession of occupational therapy promises to create career opportunities in

⁹ An argument appears in Frank (2007) for anthropology's revitalization through “doing.” The roots of this argument are in the Pragmatist philosophy of John Dewey, William James, Adolph Meyer, Jane Addams and others whose ideas were important to the founding of occupational therapy in the United States (Breines 1986). A study of the influence of Dewey in anthropology, and especially on the Action Anthropology of Sol Tax, has not yet been undertaken but may reveal interesting areas of convergence and alignment between anthropology and occupational therapy.

the academic and non-academic employment sectors, and also new ways to inform theory and methods in anthropology . We propose that the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA) formally create an Occupational Therapy and Occupational Science Interdisciplinary Interest Group to provide a needed institutional framework in which information can be exchanged between the professions and new initiatives can begin to take hold.

E. Support for Creating an Occupational Therapy and Occupational Science Interdisciplinary Interest Group

A number of collaborations have taken place in the past two years leading to the current proposal to establish an interest group within NAPA. These interdisciplinary and inter-professional activities have included joint panels, public events, publications, and planning for future initiatives. Some key examples include:

- 1) *Special session at the Biennial Meetings of the Society for Psychological Anthropology, March 2007 & Interdisciplinary Issue of ETHOS: Journal of the Society for Psychological Anthropology*

At its meeting at the American Anthropological Association Meetings in 2005, the Board of the SPA authorized a special session at the Biennial meetings of the Society for Psychological Anthropology (SPA) to be organized by an occupational science/occupational therapy scholar and a psychological anthropologist on the topic of autism.

A special issue of the journal ETHOS, which will appear in 2008, will explore interdisciplinary perspectives on autism and includes papers by a number of leading scholars in psychological and medical anthropology, including Elinor Ochs (UCLA), Sharon Kaufman (UC San Francisco), Richard Grinker (George Washington U), and leading occupational science scholars approaching autism from perspectives of neuroscience and occupation (i.e. meaningful activity).

- 2) *Society for Applied Anthropology Meetings (Vancouver, B.C., March-April 2006), "Occupation On The Edge, I and II: The New Discipline Of Occupational Science In Dialogue With Anthropology"*

University of Southern California professors who were among the founders of the discipline of occupational science, Ruth Zemke (an occupational therapist) and Gelya Frank (an anthropologist), organized a double panel with major national and international figures at the emerging nexus of occupational therapy, occupational science and anthropology. The session had Invited Status from the Society for Applied Anthropology and the Society for Medical Anthropology. SfAA and SMA Current and former presidents of both societies served as co-organizers and discussants (see Session Abstracts, Appendix E). A poster presented by occupational therapy practitioner / doctoral students Heather Kitching and Jeanine Blanchard emphasized community-based practice in the area of developing post-colonial histories with tribal elders to meet the goals of a Native Sovereign Nation.

- 3) *Society for the Study of Occupation (SSO:USA), 5th Annual Meeting (St. Louis, October 2006)*
 Zemke and Frank organized an expanded three-part panel with papers from the 2006 SfAA session, along with new presenters from departments around the country. Anthropologist Margaret A. Perkinson (Department of Occupational Therapy, Saint Louis U), Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology, was the discussant.
- 4) *Employer Expo Events Sponsored by NAPA, American Anthropological Association Meetings (San Jose, November-December 2006)*
 Professors Amy Paul-Ward (Florida International U) and Sherilyn Briller (Wayne State U) and Heidi Pendleton (California State U, San Jose) participated in an all-day Employer Expo event sponsored by NAPA. Professor Paul-Ward is an anthropologist with a masters degree in occupational therapy and teaches in a Department of Occupational Therapy; Briller an anthropologist in a Department of Anthropology who specializes in gerontology and is interested in occupational therapy perspectives; and Pendleton an occupational scientist and occupational therapist on the faculty of a Department of Occupational Therapy whose doctoral research drew on anthropological perspectives.

In addition, a NAPA sponsored event for employers was attended by Professor Mary Lawlor an occupational therapy researcher who, with anthropologist Professor Cheryl Mattingly, is a Principal Investigator the long-running NIH-funded “Boundary Crossing” study that applies ethnographic and narrative methods to understanding the experience of African American families who have children with chronic illnesses and disabilities. The lunch was also attended by occupational scientist Melissa Park, representing the Society for the Study of Occupation (SSO:USA).

- 5) *Presentations by Occupational Science/Occupational Therapy/Anthropology Scholars at Society for Psychological Anthropology Meetings (Manhattan Beach, March 8-11, 2007)*
 Presentations in numerous sessions were made by faculty and post-doctoral scholars at the University of Southern California working on projects in the Division of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy, including Drs. Cheryl Mattingly, Mary Lawlor, Gelya Frank, Jason Throop, Kevin Groark, Olga Solomon, Nancy Bagatell, Alice Kibele, Melissa Park and others.
- 6) *Three-Part Session on “Global Solutions from Occupational Therapy, Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology: Community-Based Research and Practice-- I, II and III”, Society for Applied Anthropology Meetings (Tampa, March 27-31, 2007)*
 This panel with 12 papers and 6 discussants explores the multiple ways that Occupational Science, Occupational Therapy, Disability Studies, and Anthropology have intersected both inside and outside of academia through dynamic community-based research and practice. These professions and disciplines engage in complex interactions with a variety of communities on multiple levels: local, global, activist and clinical.

Emphasis will be placed on participatory and action strategies in these arenas (see Session Abstracts, Appendix F).

7) *Practicing Anthropology, Proposed Special Theme Issue on Occupational Therapy/Occupational Science/ Disability Studies/Anthropology.*

Co-organizers Pamela Block (SUNY Stony Brook) and Gelya Frank (U Southern California) have been invited by Bill Roberts, Editor, Practicing Anthropology, the journal of the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA), to discuss submitting papers for one of the journal's two annual special theme issues. Block and Frank will edit the proposed special issue, selecting key papers from the three-part session at the 2007 SfAA Meetings.

8) *SPA Panel on Autism, American Anthropological Association Meetings, (Washington, D.C., November 28 -December 2, 2007)*

A session accepted by the Society for Psychological Anthropology will focus on occupational science/occupational therapy and anthropology approaches to understanding the socio-cultural and biological dimensions of autism. The panel has been organized by co-editors of the forthcoming special issue of ETHOS on autism: Occupational science/occupational therapy scholar Dr. Nancy Bagatell (U Southern California) and psychological and linguistic anthropologist Dr. Olga Solomon (UCLA / U Southern California). The panel will include papers by organizers and contributors to the special issue of ETHOS, with the addition of other leading scholars in medical and psychological anthropology as presenters and discussants.

9) *Proposed AAA Panel, "Aging and Activity: Patterns and Meaning of Daily Occupation," American Anthropological Association Meetings, (Washington, D.C., November 28-December 2, 2007)*

The Association for the Anthropology and Gerontology (AAGE) has given its support to an interdisciplinary panel organized by Margaret A. Perkinson and Sherilyn Briller on the relationship between occupation and health and well-being in late life. The panel will include scholars in anthropology and occupational therapy/occupational science, including presentations by researchers on the Well Elderly Study, a long-running National Institute of Aging (NIA)-funded interdisciplinary study housed in the Division of Occupational Therapy at the University of Southern California; Malcolm Cutchin, a social geographer in the Department of Occupational Therapy at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and anthropologists Diane Palowski (Wayne State U); Enid Schatz (U Missouri, Columbia), and Margaret A. Perkinson (Saint Louis U). Discussants will include senior scholars from anthropology (Mark Luborksy, Wayne State U) and occupational therapy/occupational science (Charlotte Royeen, Saint Louis U).

II. MISSION AND GOALS OF THE PROPOSED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY & OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEREST GROUP

The mission of the Occupational Therapy and Occupational Science Interdisciplinary Interest Group is to develop awareness and provide institutional supports within the American Anthropological Association, based in the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology, with links to the Society for Medical Anthropology, Society for Applied Anthropology, and other sections and organizations. The purpose is to allow for professional opportunities to emerge at the intersection of anthropology with occupational therapy and occupational science. The goals of the Interest Group follow:

- A. To promote dialogue and networking among anthropologists interested in occupational therapy and occupational science;
- B. To build linkages with the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA); American Occupational Therapy Foundation (AOTF); Society for the Study of Occupation (SSO:USA); World Federation of Occupational Therapists (WFOT); European Network of Occupational Therapists in Higher Education (ENOTHE); Occupational Therapy without Borders (OTwB); and other professional organizations of occupational therapists and occupational scientists nationally and internationally;
- C. To provide information and opportunities for anthropologists to gain professional education and credentials in occupational therapy at annual meetings in both constituencies (anthropology) ;
- D. To advance the mutual contributions and enhance the development of the professions and disciplines through collaborative research, practice models, publications and curriculum development;
- E. To support the career development and professional opportunities for anthropologists working in occupational therapy departments;
- F. To support the career development and professional opportunities for occupational therapists working in or with anthropology departments.

III. EXPECTED ACTIVITIES OF THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEREST GROUP

The Occupational Therapy and Occupational Science Interdisciplinary Interest Group plans to accept and make use of the usual benefits available to a NAPA Interest Group. These include:

- A. Building visibility as a recognized entity within NAPA and the AAA and recruiting members;
- B. Organizing sessions, workshops, and special events at AAA meetings and at bi-annual NAPA meetings;
- C. Conducting regular business meetings with time and space scheduled by the program committee at AAA annual meetings and bi-annual NAPA meetings;

- D. Developing materials for NAPA publishing formats, such as the NAPA Bulletin;
- E. Contributing features on an occasional basis in the NAPA news column of the Anthropology Newsletter, which is circulated to the 10,000 members of the AAA;
- F. Setting up an Occupational Therapy and Occupational Science Interdisciplinary Interest Group webpage on the NAPA website at www.practicinganthropology.org;
- G. Exploring the use of an online discussion forum on the NAPA website;
- H. Using NAPA's infrastructure for conference support, which includes the following opportunities and conditions:
 - 1) NAPA facilitates the creation of new regional and specialized conferences;
 - 2) Use of the AAA on-line registration system and financial accounting system;
 - 3) Publication of conference proceedings in AnthroSource, an online, indexed, full-text archive available to faculty and students at most universities;
 - 4) Conferences must be self-supporting through registration fees and sponsorships;
- I. Use of NAPA's fiscal system to support conferences, events and other activities:
 - 1) Contributions accepted as tax deductible;
 - 2) Accounting system to manage monies;
- J. Nomination of candidates to NAPA Governing Council and AAA Committees;
- K. Activities to be discussed and recommended by the membership such as devising an undergraduate or graduate-level curriculum to prepare anthropology students for occupational therapy careers, collaborative fieldwork experiences, joint MA/PhD programs, development of post-doctoral training programs, and other initiatives.

IV. ORGANIZATION, STRUCTURE, FINANCING AND OPERATIONS

The membership anticipates operating as a conventional volunteer committee, including elected officers who will perform various coordinating functions. There will be an initial organizing meeting upon approval of this proposal. It is anticipated that officers will include: President, Vice President, Occupational Science Outreach Coordinator, Occupational Therapy Outreach Coordinator, Society for Applied Anthropology Liaison; Secretary, and Treasurer. The President will act as the primary liaison with NAPA and represent the Interest Group at the NAPA Governing Council. A Charter and By-Laws will be developed.

The officers will act as a team or network with each person performing functions to implement the work of the Interest Group. The preferred leadership style will be to facilitate the full membership to participate in all policy and program-related activities. Officers serve for a term of two years and may not hold more than two consecutive terms. On occasion the membership may create special projects and a sub-committee would be created to plan and/or execute these activities.

In our first full year of operation we expect a membership of 15-20 individuals. We do not anticipate a need to charge dues for the foreseeable future. All current activities are organized and provided on a volunteer, collaborative basis using the resources of members' various institutions. Thus, at this time we do not anticipate a financial impact to NAPA for the Interest Group's activities.

V. CONCLUSION

The profession of occupational therapy focuses on providing culturally relevant treatments and opportunities to improve health and well-being for all categories of people, in the United States and around the world. There will be a tremendous rise in employment opportunities for occupational therapists in clinical and community practice for years to come. Correspondingly, the demand is acute for doctoral-level faculty who are capable of meeting tenure standards in Departments of Occupational Therapy at major research universities and other institutions of higher education. Scores of academic positions in occupational therapy departments are presently open. Medical anthropologists and applied anthropologists could ideally fill these positions, especially after gaining a two-year clinical entry-level masters degree in occupational therapy. This is an ideal moment to make a positive difference for both anthropology and occupational therapy/occupational science based on a convergence of needs, interests and demonstrated readiness among members of both fields.

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Appendix A
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Appendix B

EXCERPT

“Medical Anthropology at the Intersections”

Marcia C. Inhorn
President

Society for Medical Anthropology
Address to the Society for Medical Anthropology
105th American Anthropological Association
November 17, 2006

<http://medanthro.net/history/address06.html>

Ten Intersecting Disciplines:

- Global Public Health
- Genetics/Genomics
- Public Policy
- Social Work.
- **“Occupational Science/Disability Studies.** The same can be said for the field of occupational therapy and its relatively new academic form known as occupational science. One of the best panels I attended at the joint meetings this year in Vancouver was a double session organized by Gelya Frank, devoted explicitly to the intersection of anthropology and occupational science. Fascinating papers focused on the life-worlds of adults with autism and Aspergers’ syndrome, or “Aspie worlds,” the ways in which disability was lived by African-American, spinal-cord-injured victims of gunshot wounds, and many other issues surrounding disability, work, and the organization of physical and social space. I emerged from that panel thinking that the focus on disability may be one of the most important areas of medical anthropology research, not only in the U.S., but in societies around the globe. SMA has long had a disability studies special interest group, led by Devva Kasnitz. Many award-winning anthropologists, including Gelya Frank and one of my own dear UCSF mentors, Joan Ablon, have devoted their life’s work to disability studies. Clearly, they were among the founders of the now blossoming discipline of disability studies, reflected in the second edition of Susan Reynold Whyte’s and Benedicte Ingstad’s, *Culture and Disability*, which will be published by University of California Press in 2007.”
- Medical History
- Gender Studies/New Masculinity Studies
- Area Studies

Appendix C

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupational Outlook Handbook

Occupational Therapists

<http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos078.htm>

Appendix D

OT Practice
Weekly Magazine
American Occupational Therapy Association
Circulation: AOTA Membership -- 36,000 Members
Text to Appear March 19, 2007

52 MARCH 19, 2007 • OT PRACTICE • WWW.AOTA.ORG

Molly Asks

A monthly column in which Associate Editor Molly Strzelecki profiles your peers.



What are the links between occupational therapy and other disciplines? How are they connected?

These are questions that **Gelya Frank, PhD**, professor of Occupational Science & Occupational Therapy at the School of Dentistry and professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Southern California (USC), has spent time pondering and researching. She explores the links most specifically between occupational therapy, occupational science, and anthropology, and the benefits to each discipline of working with the others. Here, she discusses her findings and what they hold for the future of the profession.

Why explore a link between occupational therapy and anthropology?

One thing that has become very clear is that the new discipline, occupational science, frames itself very much, although not exclusively, within an anthropological perspective. Of course, occupational science is rooted in occupational therapy's values and interests related to practice. Occupational science is also interested, more generally, in the form, function, and meaning of daily occupation over the life span for individuals and in groups. Occupations have been defined as "culturally meaningful activities." This definition firmly places the study of occupation and the practice of occupational therapy with an anthropological framework.

Initially, occupational therapy began importing anthropologists to teach and do research because it needed qualitative as well as quantitative approaches to understand the situations experienced by patients and clients. But today, interaction between the disciplines can go both ways. Anthropologists will benefit from occupational therapy's "doing" approach. For this, we need dual training and collaboration so that anthropologists can teach and work in occupational therapy, and vice versa. There is still a real scarcity of PhD level faculty in occupational therapy, while there is an oversupply in anthropology. Occupational therapists are educated, prepared, and licensed to intervene and engage communities and individuals in culturally meaningful contexts. Closer linkages between occupational therapy and anthropology will offer much more scope for both professions to do meaningful work and help to improve lives.

What inspired you to research these links?

It seemed that we should have dual degree programs for occupational science and anthropology, but for various institutional reasons, it hasn't been possible to develop that yet at USC. I realized, however, that this collaboration could be done on a national level, and began to call scholars who were colleagues in my program and other occupational therapy programs around the country, graduate students from our program who were doing excellent research, and anthropologists who were working in similar areas, to begin making conference presentations together. Often our graduate students and scholars don't have as sufficient a forum to present

their research as they would if they were in another field, like anthropology, that is primarily a research discipline. One issue I've noticed consistently over the years is occupational therapy's struggle for recognition in the larger society—by other disciplines, by consumers, by the public—and the need to have its excellence known in a broader context. It is important to create venues where occupational therapy and occupational science scholars can present in an interdisciplinary context and have their work known and appreciated by those who are most likely to have a similar world view and understand what we're trying to develop.

Where can these links take the profession?

We're starting to identify where these collaborations might lead. What I would like to see in the next 3 to 5 years is joint degree programs, to fast-track anthropologists with PhDs in relevant areas for entry into occupational therapy master's programs where they can get a clinical background, and then move into faculty positions. I've been discussing this idea with [AOTA president] Carolyn Baum and Society for Medical Anthropology President Marcia Inhorn. In her recent presidential address, Inhorn cited occupational science as "one of the top 10 most promising areas of intersection of other disciplines with anthropology." Anyone who would like a better idea of how the professions can overlap should take a look at the full address at <http://medanthro.net/history/address06.html>. We have wonderful people who are supporting the linkages between occupational therapy and anthropology from the occupational therapy side and we have people on the anthropology side who are very excited about it, too. The time has come, and it's really the right moment for these linkages to take shape. The groundwork has been there, and it's only been growing. I think we're just at the right time in terms of the constellation of circumstances: university settings, the labor market, the positioning of medical anthropology and applied anthropology in the academic sectors, the availability of appropriately qualified people who can carry these agendas forward, the need for occupational therapy to develop more credible and funded research.

For more information, contact **Gelya Frank** at gfrank@usc.edu.

Appendix E

Society for Applied Anthropology and Society for Medical Anthropology
Joint Meeting
Vancouver, British Columbia
March 28-April 2, 2006

OCCUPATION ON THE EDGE, I: THE NEW DISCIPLINE OF OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE IN DIALOGUE WITH ANTHROPOLOGY

Session Organizers: Gelya Frank (U Southern California), Ruth Zemke (U Southern California) & Linda Whiteford (U South Florida)¹¹

Session Abstract:

The discipline of Occupational Science, founded at the University of Southern California in 1989, represents the leading edge for new curricula in graduate programs in Occupational Therapy in the U.S., Australia, Scandinavia, East Asia and Southern Africa. With strong roots in anthropology, occupational science is ready for wider recognition by anthropologists and dialogue with other practice professions concerning its distinctive conceptualization and research on "meaningful occupation," a previously neglected but necessary component of individual and community health and well-being. Perspectives from practicing anthropologists, in turn, can be productive in addressing issues concerning the circulation of Western knowledge and practices in international settings.

Presenters:

Gelya Frank (U Southern California) & Ruth Zemke (U Southern California)
WHAT IS OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE AND WHAT WILL IT BECOME? ACADEMIC AND POLITICAL ISSUES IN FOUNDING A DISCIPLINE

Wendy Wood (U New Mexico)
DYING OF BOREDOM: WHY OCCUPATION IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA

Virginia Dickie (U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
GIVING COMFORT, RECEIVING COMFORT: AN OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE FRAMING OF WOMEN'S QUILT MAKING PRACTICES IN TROUBLED TIMES.

Frank Kronenberg (SPIRIT of SURVIVORS -- Occupational Therapy without Borders, Netherlands/South Africa)
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY WITHOUT BORDERS: A PROFESSION'S RESPONSE TO OCCUPATIONAL APARTHEID AND DEPRIVATION

Erna Imperatore Blanche (University of Southern California)
IMPORTING OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE INTO LATIN AMERICA: BEYOND DISCOURSES OF CULTURAL COMPETENCY AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

Discussants:

1. Linda Whiteford (U of South Florida)
2. Craig Janes (Simon Fraser U)¹²

¹¹ Linda Whiteford is Immediate Past President, Society for Applied Anthropology.

¹² Craig Janes is Current President, Society for Medical Anthropology

OCCUPATION ON THE EDGE, II: OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, THE CONTINUING CONVERSATION

Session Organizers:

Gelya Frank (U Southern California), Ruth Zemke ((U Southern California), Cheryl Mattingly (U Southern California) & Marcia Inhorn (U Michigan)¹³

Abstract:

For 25 years, the profession of occupational therapy has been in close conversation with anthropology in developing its research and curriculum. Occupational therapy leaders initially sought support in anthropology's traditional holistic approach, especially its focus on the relationship between culture and evolutionary biology. Increasingly recruited to teach "qualitative methods," anthropologists face institutional pressures that sometimes favor the dissemination of methods over theory. This panel brings together researchers and educators from occupational therapy and anthropology whose cross-disciplinary work creates a bridge for theories, methods and new conceptualizations of health and well-being.

Papers

Pamela Block (SUNY Stony Brook)
DISABILITY, INDEPENDENT LIVING & CAPACITY BUILDING

Mary Lawlor (U Southern California)
THE PARTICULARITIES OF ENGAGEMENT: INTERSUBJECTIVITY IN THERAPEUTIC PRACTICE

Cathy Lysack (Wayne State University, Detroit)
THE HOLY GRAIL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATON: CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVES ON EXCLUSION FOR MARGINALIZED PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Nancy Bagatell (U Southern California)
POINTS OF INTERSECTION BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND ANTHROPOLOGY: WHAT AN OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE STUDY OF ADULTS WITH HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM BRINGS TO THE CONVERSATION

Sally Schultz (Texas Women's University)
A TRIBUTE TO JEAN COLE SPENCER: BRINGING ANTHROPOLOGY AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY TOGETHER.

Discussants:

1. Marcia Inhorn (U Michigan)
2. Noel Chrisman (U Washington)¹⁴

¹³ Marcia Inhorn is Incoming President, Society for Medical Anthropology

¹⁴ Noel Chrisman is Past President, Society for Applied Anthropology.

Appendix F

Three-Part Panel on Intersections between Occupational Therapy,
Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology
Principal Organizers: Pamela Block and Gelya Frank
SfAA, March 27-31, 2007

	<p>SfAA 2007 Tampa, FL March 27-31</p> <p><i>Rev. 10/16/06</i></p>	<p>Global Solutions from Occupational Therapy, Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology: Community-Based Research and Practice-- I, II and III</p> <p>Presenters on this panel will explore multiple ways that Occupational Science, Disability Studies, and Anthropology have intersected both inside and outside of academia through dynamic community-based research and practice. Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology engage in complex interactions with a variety of communities on multiple levels. Local & global, activist & clinical, academic & service providing are just some of the community and organizational contexts where we strive to see our disciplines practiced and promoted. In our research efforts, sometimes we collaborate, sometimes we negotiate, and many times we struggle to get permission, funding and recognition to initiate innovative approaches. Presenters will provide examples of successful collaborations in which these three disciplines have intersected to form new research strategies to address global challenges. Presenters will also show how community-based, participatory-action, and other interdisciplinary research strategies have influenced community policy and practice.</p>	
	<p>Principal Organizers</p>	<p>Pamela Block Pamela.Block@stonybrook.edu Pamela Block, Ph.D. Clinical Associate Professor Occupational Therapy Program SUNY Stony Brook HSC - SHTM (ECC) Stony Brook, NY 11794-8206</p>	<p>Gelya Frank gfrank@usc.edu Gelya Frank, Ph.D. Professor, Occupational Science & Occupational Therapy and Anthropology University of Southern California</p>
	<p>PANEL I</p>	<p>Global Solutions from Occupational Therapy, Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology: Community-Based Research and Practice, I</p> <p>Organizers: Pamela Block, Erna Blanche, Rachel Thibeault and Gelya Frank</p>	
<p>1</p>	<p>Erna Blanche Impe@aol.com blanche@usc.edu</p> <p>Erna Blanche, Ph.D, OTR/L, FAOTA Assistant Professor of Clinical Occupational Therapy University of Southern California</p>	<p>BLANCHE, Erna Imperatore (U Southern California) and VALDEZ, Maria Alicia (U Chile). The Latest from an Ongoing Dialogue about Importing Occupational Science into Latin America: Beyond Discourses Of Cultural Competency and Cultural Sensitivity. Recent trends have accelerated relationships between academic departments in Latin America and the United States to import/export theories and research. Such exchanges are often characterized by unequal power and resources, putting Latin Americans on the receiving end. This presentation focuses on efforts to create an egalitarian</p>	

		collaboration between colleagues in the US and Chile, while developing a new Masters program in occupational science at the University of Chile in Santiago to guide occupational therapy practice in the region. Despite difficulties, over time, an authentic collaboration was established, highlighting the importance of anthropological perspectives on the globalization of systems of knowledge.
2	<p>Karen Barney barneykf@slu.edu Karen F. Barney, PhD, OTR/L, FAOTA Chairperson, Department of Occupational Science & Occupational Therapy Saint Louis University Doisy College of Health Sciences</p> <p>Matin Royeen, PhD, OTR matinroyeen@hotmail.com</p>	<p>BARNEY, Karen F. & ROYEEN, Matin (St. Louis U) Occupational Justice: A Three-Tiered Empowerment Model for Disability Policy in Post-War Afghanistan. Twenty-five years of civil war and political upheaval in Afghanistan have produced hundreds of thousands of people with physical disabilities and related psychological symptoms. The overall aim of this U.S. State Department cultural exchange project has been to address these needs by empowering Afghan advocates for persons with disabilities to establish broad-based capacity and to build systems and policy foundations to promote occupational justice and provide services for persons with disabilities. This project has involved occupational scientists, disability advocates who teach disability studies, and numerous other professionals, including grass roots leaders of NGOs in Afghanistan and the U.S.</p>
3	<p>Yda Smith & Susan Munro Yda.Smith@health.utah.edu</p> <p>Yda J. Smith, MOT, OTR/L Clinical Instructor Div. of Occupational Therapy 520 Wakara Way Salt Lake City, UT 84108</p> <p>Sarah Munro, PhD, s.munro@partners.utah.edu University Neighborhood Partners</p>	<p>SMITH, Yda (U Utah) & MUNRO, Sarah (University Neighborhood Partners) Investigation and Action with Somali and Other Refugees in Salt Lake City: Challenges of Community-based Research Drawing on Occupational Therapy and Anthropology. This presentation will describe a university-community partnership based within a large, urban apartment complex where a majority of residents are newly arrived refugees and immigrants. Work being done to promote research in this environment has raised challenging questions and issues related to combining different forms of knowledge, situated unequally with respect to power, to create research that is truly community-based, reciprocal learning and social action. Other problematic considerations include reciprocity and benefit to community</p>
4	<p>Denise Nepveux dnepveux@yorku.ca</p> <p>Denise M. Nepveux Assistant Professor of Critical Disability Studies York University Toronto, ON, Canada</p>	<p>NEPVEUX, Denise M. (York U) “In the Same Truth”: Reflections from Feminist Cross-Cultural Field Research in Disability. Feminist researchers have long concluded that “gender is not enough” to ensure perceptive research across cultural difference and inequality. Engaging group members in the research process is a strategy to “democratize” research, and improve veracity and depth of representation. In research collaborations across difference, however, co-researcher knowledges may be shared or obscured; inequalities reinforced or confronted. This paper follows the intellectual and emotional journey of two women--a non-disabled Euro-American occupational therapist/PhD student and a Ghanaian beautician/disability advocate--as they collaborate to document the life stories and perspectives of women with disabilities in a West African city.</p>

	<p>René Padilla rpadilla@creighton.edu René Padilla, PhD, OTR/L, FAOTA Associate Dean for Academic & Student Affairs School of Pharmacy and Health Professions Creighton University</p>	Discussant (10 min.)
	<p>Heather Dell dell.heather@uis.edu Associate Professor Women's Studies University of Illinois at Springfield</p>	Discussant (10 min.)
	<p>PANEL II</p>	<p>Global Solutions from Occupational Therapy, Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology: Community-Based Research and Practice, II</p> <p>Organizers: Pamela Block, Karen F. Barney, Margaret A. Perkinson and Gelya Frank</p>
1	<p>Pam Block Pamela.Block@stonybrook.edu Pamela Block, Ph.D. Clinical Associate Professor Occupational Therapy Program SUNY Stony Brook HSC - SHTM (ECC) Stony Brook, NY 11794-8206</p>	<p>BLOCK, Pamela. (SUNY-Stony Brook), MACALLISTER, Bill (SUNY-Stony Brook), MILAZZO, Maria (SUNY-Stony Brook), RODRIGUEZ, EVA (SUNY-Stony Brook), KOCH, Kimberly (National Multiple Sclerosis Society), KRUPP, Lauren (SUNY-Stony Brook), ACCESS2ADVENTURE. Community Building with Children with Pediatric Multiple Sclerosis: Perspectives from Anthropology, Disability Studies and Occupational Therapy.</p> <p>This presentation will discuss a collaborative effort by researchers, clinicians, community organizations, children with pediatric multiple sclerosis and their families to develop and implement a community-based recreational retreat. All stakeholders believe that community is a basic human right which has, until recently, been denied these children. As the first generation to be diagnosed and treated during childhood, community-formation is particularly vital, as these children will be future leaders and peer-mentors, setting an activist agenda for decades to come. Cultural anthropology, disability studies, and occupational therapy frameworks are used to analyze the collaborative process of the stakeholders learning to work together.</p>
2	<p>Susan Magasi smagasi@ric.org Susan Magasi PhD, OTR Post-Doctoral Fellow Northwestern University Institute for Healthcare Studies and the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago Chicago, IL</p>	<p>MAGASI, Susan (Northwestern U) Bridging the Divide: Using Ethnography to Integrate Disability Studies and Occupational Therapy Perspectives in Disability Research.</p> <p>Disability studies raises a critical voice against contemporary health care and rehabilitation practices by challenging their medicalized focus on fixing the individual and calls for an emphasis on how sociopolitical factors shape the disability experience. The science and practice of occupational therapy with its specialized knowledge and commitment pragmatism and social change can, however, enhance the lives of disabled people. An ethnographic study of disabled women's processes</p>

		of community reintegration after nursing home discharge will illustrate how community-based research can bridge the disciplines to produce knowledge that informs clinical practice, policy change, and disability theory and ultimately strengthen both disciplines.
3	<p>Lori Breeden York breedenl@sbcglobal.net</p> <p>Lori Breeden York, M.A., LMFT Doctoral Candidate Program in Occupational Science University of Southern California</p>	<p>BREEDEN YORK, Lori (U Southern California) Community Building Among Professional Actors with Disabilities in Film and Television: Tensions Between Identity Politics and Commercial Success. Performers with disabilities employed in the film and television industry have developed a network to cooperate as a cohesive force for change. They aim to challenge the deeply embedded cultural ideals of beauty and bodily perfection perpetuated by the Hollywood hierarchy. Outspoken activist performers with disabilities face the dilemma of acquiring a reputation as troublemakers if they refuse roles that portray people with disabilities in a stereotyped manner or request accommodations at auditions or on set. This paper combines occupational science and anthropological approaches to explore strategies and tensions characterizing the community of actors with disabilities in this highly competitive industry.</p>
4	<p>Elaine Gerber gerbere@mail.montclair.edu</p>	<p>GERBER, Elaine. (Montclair U). Problematics of Community-Based Research With Blind People in the U.S.: A Perspective from Anthropology and Disability Studies. How does one do "community-based" research when the "community" doesn't identify as such? It is often difficult to reach people with vision loss (for research or service provision), in part because blindness in the U.S. is seen as a natural part of aging, and because the "specialized services" designed to assist them differ from mainstream health care and rehabilitation service systems. Would more people be receiving services if the "blind biz" were integrated with OT? What could this do for blind people? What might these partnerships look like? This paper examines the scholarly, activist, and service delivery implications.</p>
	<p>Devva Kasnitz devva@earthlink.net</p> <p>Devva Kasnitz, PhD New Focus Partnerships Association of Programs for Rural Independent Living Disability Studies at Cal (DiSC) Institute of Urban and Regional Development Ed Roberts Postdoctoral Fellowship in Disability Studies Academic Coordinator University of California, Berkeley</p>	<p>Discussant (20 min)</p>

	PANEL 3	<p>Global Solutions from Occupational Therapy, Occupational Science, Disability Studies and Anthropology: Community-Based Research and Practice, III</p> <p>Organizers: Pamela Block, René Padilla, Amy Paul-Ward and Gelya Frank</p>
1	<p>Amy Paul-Ward paulward@fiu.edu</p> <p>Assistant Professor Occupational Therapy College of Health and Urban Affairs Florida International University Miami, FL.</p>	<p>PAUL-WARD, Amy (Florida International University) Finding Their Voices: Intersecting Medical Anthropology, Occupational Science, and Disability Studies Frameworks to Identify the Perspectives of Foster Care Youth.</p> <p>Providing meaningful independent living services to foster care youth is critical for lifelong success. Foster care youth must recognize these programs as relevant and worthwhile to willingly participate. Such services therefore must be client-centered and based on the perceived needs of this population. Photovoice, an innovative and emerging participatory action research method, is being used to help address the critical piece of assuring these programs are meaningful and valuable to these youth. As a medical anthropologist based in an occupational therapy program, I will discuss strengths of Medical Anthropology, Occupational Science, and Disability Studies Frameworks for this research.</p>
2	<p>René Padilla rpadilla@creighton.edu</p> <p>René Padilla, PhD, OTR/L, FAOTA Associate Dean for Academic & Student Affairs School of Pharmacy and Health Professions Creighton University 2500 California Plaza Omaha, NE 68178 Criss III Building, Room 154F</p>	<p>PADILLA, René (Creighton U) Occupational Therapy and Human Rights in Quito, Ecuador: Renewal of Lives of Dissenters Who Have Acquired Disability after Torture. This presentation will describe the collaboration of anthropology, occupational science and occupational therapy In a UN High Commission project on the lived experience of Andean political dissenters who acquired a disability after being tortured. The presentation will focus on how these individuals restored their life patterns after forced or chosen migration. An action-research process unfolded in which these people renewed their commitment to community organizing while adapting their daily routines to their disability and their new environments. The outcome of the project was a program designed and facilitated by these individuals that supports the development of advocacy skills of people with disabilities.</p>
3	<p>Peggy Perkinson maperkin@artsci.wustl.edu</p> <p>Margaret A. Perkinson, Ph.D. Department of Anthropology and Program in Social Thought and Analysis Washington University in St. Louis Campus Box 1114 One Brookings Drive St. Louis, MO 63130-4899</p>	<p>PERKINSON, Margaret A. (Washington U) Negotiating Disciplines: Thoughts of a Medical Anthropologist on Collaborating with Occupational Therapists and Other Health Professionals to Improve Quality of Life for People with Dementia.</p> <p>Collaborative efforts among applied anthropologists, occupational therapists/ occupational science scholars, and those in other practice disciplines hold great promise for understanding and promoting meaningful activities/occupations among even the most frail. An example of one such collaboration, the Exercise and Dementia Project, will illustrate the benefits and hurdles encountered by a medical anthropologist, occupational therapist, and physical therapist as they developed a family-supervised, home-based physical activity program for persons with mild dementia. (Funded by the Alzheimer's Association)</p>

4	<p>Rachel Thibeault rthibeau@uottawa.ca</p> <p>Rachel Thibeault, Ph.D. Associate Professor- Professeure agrégée School of Rehabilitation Sciences – École des sciences de la réadaptation Faculty of Health Sciences – Faculté des sciences de la santé University of Ottawa – Université d’Ottawa 451 Smyth Road - 451 Chemin Smyth Ottawa, ON Canada K1H 8M5</p>	<p>THIBEAULT, Rachel (U Ottawa). Occupational Therapy at the Radical Edge of Development Policies: The ELZÉARD Model of Community Consultation and Participation with Vulnerable Populations. In the context of community-based rehabilitation programmes, a simple yet thorough method of community consultation and participation has been devised to ensure that vulnerable target groups always direct the development processes that concern them. The ELZÉARD method draws from nominal group techniques, theories on power differentials and cultural relevance, Social Role Valorization, Model Coherency, works by David Werner, and real-life experience in Nicaragua, Zambia, Lebanon, and Sierra Leone. The ELZÉARD approach aims to promote social inclusion, service integration and sustainable livelihoods through interdisciplinary approaches while remaining focused on the greater goal of strengthening civil society.</p>
	<p>Michael Angrosino angrosin@cas.usf.edu</p> <p>Michael V. Angrosino, Ph.D. 2007 SfAA Program Co-Chair Professor Department of Anthropology University of South Florida Tampa, FL 33620</p>	<p>Discussant (10 min.)</p>
	<p>Gelya Frank gfrank@usc.edu</p>	<p>Discussant (10 min.)</p>