effective tools to understand the 'new ageing'.

...the embodied and agentic experiences of people...

...dimensions of contemporary ageing, its symbolic represen...

...but also employing contemporary sociological theory can en...

...separating the sociology of ageing from social gerontology,

...life. We argue that to achieve those tasks requires not only...

...sociology of ageing which resonates with contemporary later...

...the wider sociological community and set up new tasks for a...

...the rise of critical gerontology on behalf of older people, the sociological analysis of later...

...age-preparation activities for six months. Then, participants were...

...activity). Specifically, the program started with four work...

...preparation in Hong Kong. The program aimed to come...

...preparation for old age by involving social workers and gerontologists. The narrator, age 98, ...

...conversation across generations –dialogues between two women, ...

...teaching her the value of mutual support, hard work, and community. Through several in-depth...

...pioneering work in dementia care by teaching her the value of mutual support, hard work, and community. Through several in-depth interviews, this oral history project creates a space for conversation across generations – dialogues between two women, both social workers and gerontologists. The narrator, age 98,
reflects on the people and experiences that shaped her approach to caring for people with dementia from a relational-centered approach. The interviewer (age 42) assumes a co-interpreter role with Virginia, documenting what shaped her thinking about dementia. This presentation highlights 1) how oral history can be used to document the experiences and knowledge of social service innovators and 2) Virginia Bell’s unique contribution via the Best Friends model.