

an institution. When he died in 2012, I had to start over again as a single woman. Fortunately, people were very kind to me, which made adjusting much easier. Other residents were equally supportive when I had breast cancer, which involved chemo and radiation. I realized recently that co-residents have taught me to make supportive comments when people tell me that they can't remember names. Acknowledging that we all have declines to deal with makes it easier for us all to accept aging's inevitable changes while using our housing community for support.

THE FLUID COMPLEXITY OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICES IN LATER LIFE

Jaber F. Gubrium¹, *1. University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, United States*

Serious attention to the fluid complexity of lived experience throws intriguing light on residential choices in later life. Fluidity comes in the form of time, which shifts in both novel and patterned ways as one ages. Decisions in time not only follow well-documented patterns, but interpersonal and intersectional considerations, both retrospectively and prospectively, can alter the essential meaning and consequences of ostensible patterns in the matter. Complexity emerges when the interconnected meanings of individual variables are taken into account. Working together, fluidity and complexity turn what is otherwise well-documented into what might be called forms of "assemblage" of accountability and decision-making in residential choices.

DO WHAT I SAY, NOT WHAT I DO? CHALLENGING CONTEMPORARY WISDOM ABOUT RESIDENCE IN OLD AGE

Graham D. Rowles¹, *1. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, United States*

An environmental gerontologist teaching about "aging and environment" for 30 years, I had it all figured out. Downsize and divest, stair free environment, universal design, environmental centralization, location close to services. At 60, I was consulting with an architect to design an age friendly home and searching for a level plot. But then, serendipitously, we found our current home, a residence defying all of these principles. An irresponsible denial of aging and pending frailty? Thirteen years later, I'm not so sure. In this presentation, I explain why, focusing on processes of "making and remaking home" and "being in place" that have been central themes in my research career. I explore ways in which as my wife and I grow older, harnessing modern technologies, newly emergent living arrangements and contemporary communication, we anticipate being able to age in place far longer than has been possible for previous generations.

SESSION 1190 (SYMPOSIUM)

HOW TO PUBLISH: FROM START TO FINISH AND BEYOND

Chair: Laura P. Sands, *Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, United States*

This symposium, organized by the Gerontological Society of America's (GSA) Publications Committee, will *GSA 2019 Annual Scientific Meeting*

provide information on the publication process from the perspective of several editors of GSA's scientific journals that publish diverse types of gerontological research, basic to applied across multiple disciplines. This session is comprised of three parts including: 1) Podium presentations from editors-in-chief from GSA's *The Gerontologist*, *Innovation in Aging* (GSA's new open access journal), and *Journal of Gerontology-Series B, Social Sciences*. Editors will describe how to prepare your manuscript for submission, choose the right journal, and revise the manuscript for resubmission; 2) A presentation about how to assess and maximize the impact of published work given by a representative from Oxford University Press (OUP); and 3) Round table discussions with editors from the *Journals of Gerontology-Series A (Medical Sciences)* and *B (Psychological and Social Sciences)*, *The Gerontologist*, and *Innovation in Aging* and OUP representatives. Editors will answer questions related to the podium presentations and other questions specific to each journal. Intended audiences include emerging and international scholars, and authors interested in learning more about best practices and tips for getting their scholarly work published. Current and future published authors will also gain information about how to leverage already published work.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT JOURNAL FOR YOUR MANUSCRIPT

Laura P. Sands¹, *1. Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, United States*

Article submissions to *The Gerontological Society of America's* high impact scientific journals continue to increase each year which has led to editors becoming more selective about which articles are accepted for publication. The purpose of this session is to describe how to efficiently and successfully navigate the process of determining which journal is the best fit for your manuscript. The specific objectives are to: (1) increase understanding the differences in scope and features of each journal; (2) inform how to determine which journal is most appropriate for the topic and methods of your manuscript; and (3) describe how to convey the scientific contribution of your article to the journal.

GETTING OVER THE FIRST HURDLE: PREPARING YOUR MANUSCRIPT FOR A POSITIVE REVIEW

Suzanne Meeks¹, *1. University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, United States*

In this section of the symposium, I will talk about manuscript preparation for maximizing the likelihood that your work will be sent for review. I will talk about common author errors that usually guarantee an immediate reject decision such as not reading and following the Instructions to Authors. I will emphasize the importance of plain, good writing. Editors of high impact journals receive 10 or more new manuscripts per week, and due to limited page space, have to reject 80-90% of them. Regardless of scholarly quality, if the point and contribution are not clear in a quick scan of the paper, it likely will not be reviewed favorably. I will provide tips for strong scientific writing that are commonly violated in manuscript submissions, and provide references for additional writing support.