



## **Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Conference 2022 Cape Town: Disruption**

### **Call for Papers**

#### **Questions on Time and Age: Advances and setbacks following the MeToo movement**

##### **Stream Chairs**

**Dr. Shlomit Lir** - Ben Gurion University of the Negev & Bar Ilan University [lirshlomit@gmail.com](mailto:lirshlomit@gmail.com)

**Prof. Liat Ayalon** - Bar Ilan University, [Liat.ayalon@bgu.ac.il](mailto:Liat.ayalon@bgu.ac.il)

Submissions to the stream can be in the form of long abstracts (up to 1500 words), developmental papers (3000-5000 words, including references) or full papers (no length restrictions) by the deadline of April 25, 2022. Please process your registration and paper submission online via the [EDI registration page](#).

##### **Stream Outline**

The MeToo movement started in the United States by activist Tarana Burke, who coined the hashtag in 2006. When Hollywood stars started to use it in 2017, it gained momentum in the United States and across the world, raising the hope that it would bring forth much needed change and depict women as agents both on and offscreen (Berger, 2020). However, the change that has taken place also raises opposition to it. One of the issues connected to the MeToo movement is the resistance to the change that it recommends.

This wave of opposition, being waged with the support of the traditional media and men's organizations in the social media, repeatedly blames feminists for the social problems (Sharoni, 2018). As Roggeband (2018) noted, these movements have become visible, amassed power, and have been actively opposing the movements and agendas that aim for gender equality in film. In essence, the backlash is a historical phenomenon that occurs every number of years, when women achieve significant achievements on the way to gender equality (Faludi, 1991).

##### **For this stream, we invite contributions that investigate the following topics:**

- The aftermath of the MeToo movement has both positive outcomes and backlashes that have manifested in cultural changes in various fields.
- Has the perspective of time and age changed following the MeToo movement?

- What are the counter movements that have become visible, amassed power, and have been actively opposing the movements and agendas that aim for gender equality?
- How does the backlash manifest in cultural changes in various fields, especially in relation to cohort, generation, age, and ageism?
- Changes in traditional and new media coverage of gender-related issues in the last decade.
- Transformations in women's place in the cinematic world in front and behind the camera.

**Keywords:** MeToo, backlash, cinema post-MeToo era, gender equality, age, ageism, gender equality

### References

Lir S. and Ayalon L. "I was born a man - I'm close to myself": Israeli film directors on gender power relations and cinema in the MeToo era. (Accepted for publication).

Berger, A. E. (2020). Subject of desire/subject of feminism: Some notes on the split subject (s) of# MeToo. In *The Routledge Handbook of the Politics of the# MeToo Movement* (pp. 55-64). Routledge.

Faludi, S. (1991). *Backlash: The undeclared war against American women*. New York: Crown Publishing Group.

Roggeband, C. (2018). The good, the bad, and the ugly: Making sense of opposition to feminisms from a social-movement perspective. In M. Verloo (ed.) *Varieties of opposition to gender equality in Europe* (pp. 19-37). New York and London: Routledge.

Sharoni, S. (2018). Speaking up in the age of #MeToo and persistent patriarchy or what can we learn from an elevator incident about anti-feminist backlash. *Feminist Review*, 120(1), 143-151.