

BY STACY BIAS

THE 12 "GOOD FATTY" ARCHETYPES



THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF TALK LATELY ON FAT ACCEPTANCE BLOGS ABOUT WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A "GOOD FATTY". IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THERE ARE A LOT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF 'GOOD FATTIES' AND EACH ONE SERVES ITS OWN KINDA PURPOSE.

SO WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A "GOOD FATTY?"



(AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT SOCIETY THINKS ...)

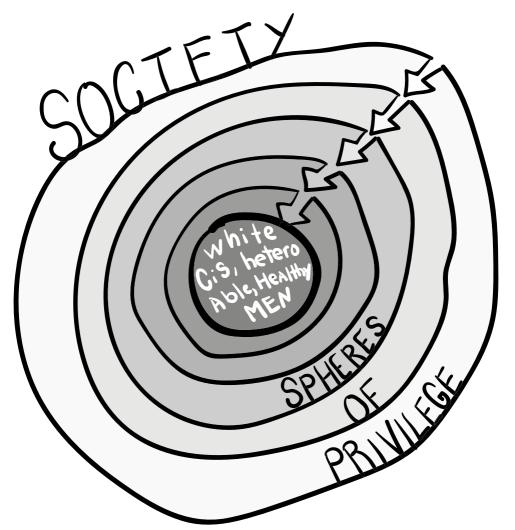
That's a reasonable definition of one kind of 'good fatty' – but before we can understand what it means to be a 'good fatty' we first have to figure out what a 'bad fatty' is and how they came to be seen as bad in the first place. Like most bad ideas, it starts with **money & morality**.



So, any given society is basically just a collection of people who agree with each other about certain things. Those beliefs are standardized but constantly shifting and those who conform to them are included and those who don't are not. The basis for these beliefs is called morality and there is a moral order to any society.

In Western societies, because we're mainly capitalist and intent on increasing wealth, morality is most concerned with maintaining productivity. For that reason, there is a mandate for self-sacrifice and for caring for our bodies in a way that maintains their productive and reproductive potential. So basically, we are meant to be strong, able-bodied, heterosexual, and sexually desirable. Folks who don't conform to any or all of the above have stigmatized identities & ARE EVEN DENIED RIGHTS.

SEGREGATION & ASPIRATION



* CORE = WHITE, CIS, HETERO, ABLE, HEALTHY, AFFLUENT MEN

You can imagine society as a large circle with several smaller circles inside of it. At the core are the most privileged, with the most power, and who benefit most from maintaining societal inequalities. **The further away you get from the core, the less power and privilege you have.**

So when I talk later on about arguing for social legitimacy, what I am referring to is the fight to be **seen as included** in one of the many spheres of acceptability in any given society.

For the most part, each 'Good Fatty' archetype that exists is basically an argument or a justification for inclusion in society's spheres of privilege. If Good Fatties exist then not all fatties are bad and therefore we can't ethically be excluded from society. The problem is, whenever you define something as good, you're automatically defining it in opposition to something else -- so the "Good Fatty" *creates* the "Bad Fatty" - who then gets thrown under the bus. This blog is basically taking a look at the 12 Good Fatty Archetypes and asking some questions about how we might use them more critically.





The Fat Unicorn is the first of two kinds of 'No Fault Fatties'. They're fat but they engage in none of the stereotypical behaviors society assigns to fat people.

They mostly only eat healthy foods, they are fitness fanatics, their blood tests are perfect, their bodies are strong and able. These are basically the poster fatties for the Health At Every Size movement because they hold up under scrutiny.



These are the folks we talk about when we say Fitness and Fatness

aren't mutually exclusive. They are moral, productive citizens, exactly what society demands. Strong, healthy, hearty fatties -- and if they



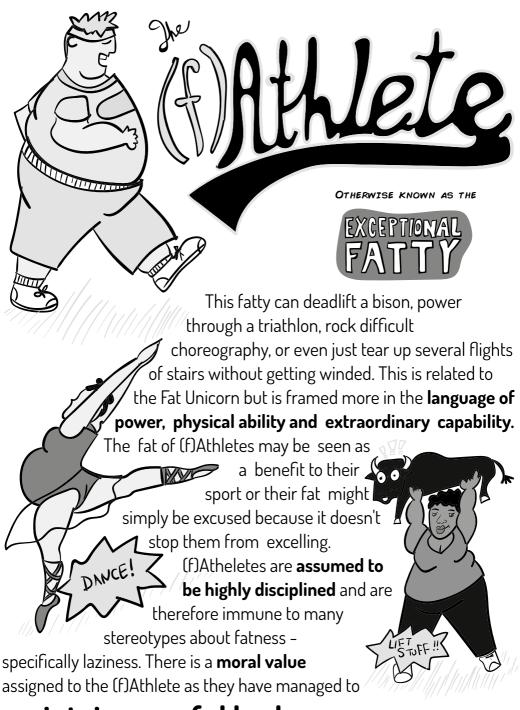
Your Thoughts.

exist then logically fatness can't be universally declared a 'bad thing'.

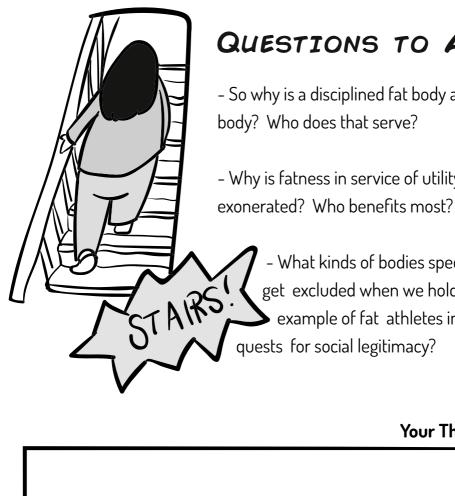
QUESTIONS TO ASK:

- What does it mean to seek legitimacy for the fat body on the basis of its capacity for health?
- Who gets excluded or silenced when we do so?
- What makes health the primary measure of social value? Who or what systems do these beliefs benefit?

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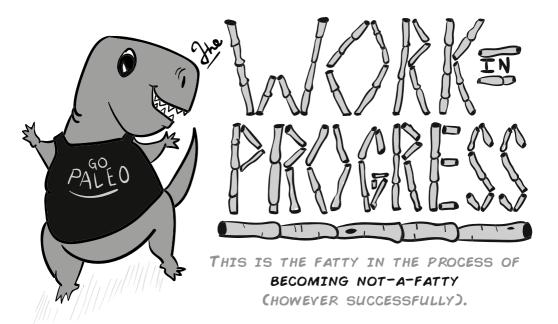
maintain a useful body.



- So why is a disciplined fat body a good fat

- Why is fatness in service of utility

- What kinds of bodies specifically get excluded when we hold up the example of fat athletes in our



The fad dieter, the "lifestyle changer", the gym-goer, the post-operative. This is Foucault's **body under vigil**: strictly disciplined, and in perfect (or

imperfect) accordance with moral ideas about moderation & labor. This fatty doesn't get the same kind of 'pass' on their fatness that the Unicorn or the (f)Athlete does but they are considered a "good fatty" by the mainstream because they are in some fashion (even if it's done with a critical political perspective)

...embodying the social mandates of aspirational thinness.

 In what way does open engagement in the practice of dieting temporarily render existing fatness more acceptable than fatness which is fixed/stationary?

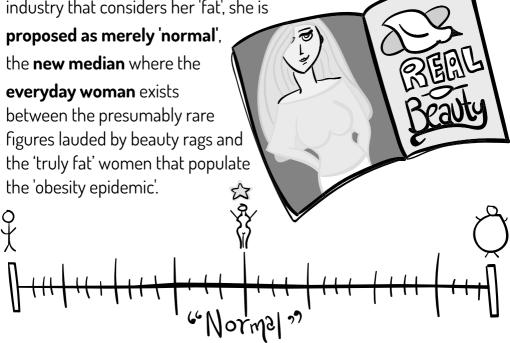
When we take on the identity
 of a work-in-progress, what kind
 of privilege comes with it?

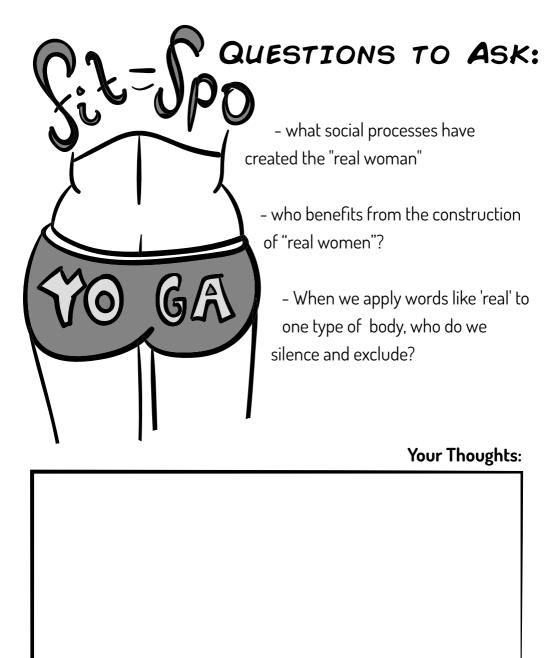


- What does it mean to be NOT in progress?

Your Thoughts:









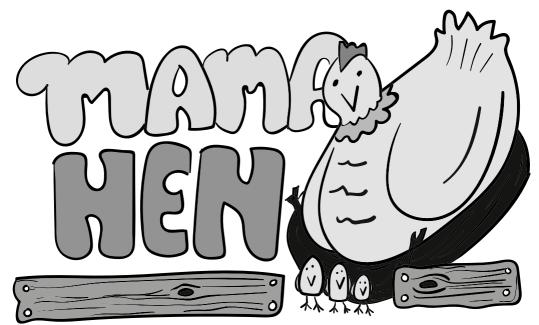
Gabourey Sidibe, Jack Black, Adele, Rebel Wilson, Beth Ditto, Melissa McCarthy. These are the ambassadors of fatness whose **extraordinary artistry** or performance skills create them as an **exception to the general rules of social exclusion**.

These folks are an example in the larger sense but these dynamics happen in everyday social circles as well. Fatlebrities are 'in service' as all performers are, to the larger social body and if their individual bodies don't distract too much from their capacity to entertain, they retain social value.





- Why are some fat celebrities hounded regarding their size (Kirstie Alley, Jessica Simpson) and others heralded as ambassadors of positive body image?
- What forces are at work to construct some fat celebrity bodies as more acceptable than others, especially around gender?
- Outside Hollywood, what does it mean to be the exceptional fatty whose talents create social capital not afforded to others? and how far does that social capital actually extend? What are its limitations?



THE MATERNAL FAT BODY.

The stereotype of maternality places women's fat bodies **outside** (or past) the process of reproduction, and outside of the male gaze.

Non-sexualized and non-threatening, the maternal fat body exists as a metaphor for compassion and comfort. Also, the maternal figure is

the one who cares for the workers — past sexual prime or robbed of sexuality altogether, she becomes another kind of laborer.

The maternal fat body needn't be an aging body at all.
This stereotype works to **dismantle the natural sexuality** of many fat women of all ages. It can be thought of as the working assumption that, in tandem with the fatlebrity' archetype, sets up the 'joke' so

often used in mainstream films wherein a **fat woman's natural sexuality is presented as comedic, shocking, or grotesque**. (Think Melissa McCarthy in Bridesmaids.)

- How does sexuality intersect with fatness?

Your Thoughts.

- What creates the non-sexualized fat female body as more acceptable than the fat female body which owns its sexual nature?



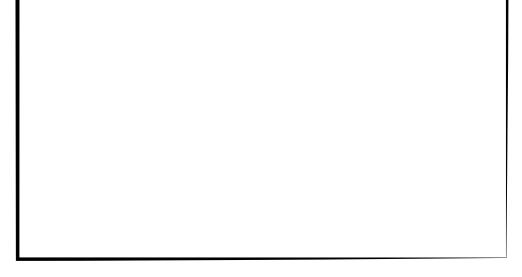
The **protector**, The bear, the beast, the strong man, the clown. Related to the (f)Athlete but more relevant to the family. The Big Man is sometimes the **unlikely hero** (Paul Blart, even Kung-Fu Panda), and sometimes the **sweet and vulnerable 'flawed-but-good guy'** (Dan Conner, Homer Simpson, Silent Bob), but is **only ever momentarily disassociated from power**.

The Big Man is often associated with class -- and has a life at both ends of the class spectrum, either as the poverty or working class 'head of the family', or as the comically indulgent figurehead of affluence.

QUESTIONS TO ASK: - What creates the differences between masculine fatness and feminine fatness as negative or positive? - How has masculine fatness come to be associated with power where feminine fatness has not? - How does the fat male body maintain its socially sanctioned sexual desirability where the fat female body is often robbed

Your Thoughts:

of it? (See the Mama Hen archetype.)





fatties are **fatties for reasons beyond their control**. Irreversible fatness rooted in other conditions (example: polycystic ovarian syndrome or Lipoedema) or necessary treatment for other ailments like steroids/anti-depressants, **fatness that can be proven to be unavoidable can somehow be excused**.

The individual will still have to deal with the same level of stigma from strangers as the underlying reasons for their fatness won't be visible on the surface, but once the reasons are explained, the individual has the benefit of moral absolution.

QUESTIONS



- What privilege is accessed through the claiming of that moral absolution?
- Who gets silenced when no fault fatness is used as a justification for social legitimacy?



I KNOW, I'M SORRY -THIS ONE'S MORBID.

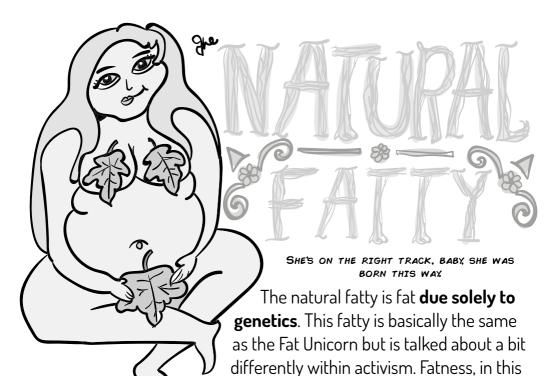
..but we're talking about all kinds of "good fatties" and we're discussing what purposes they serve. And in service of the medical and pharmaceutical industry, to put it bluntly, there is no better fatty than a dead one.

Each fat individual whose death conforms to one of their **obesity**doom prophecies can then be enveloped

into another set of statistical warnings, offering more opportunities to justify social and financial exclusions, to fund research & product development and to create oppressive legislation.

How has science been authorized in its production of knowledge regarding the fat body?
What processes are at work in the creation of scientific knowledge bout the fat body?
Who benefits from this knowledge?

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myriad possible and inevitable human forms existing along a spectrum of natural human diversity. Backed by medical studies proving long-term maintenance of weight loss is difficult if not impossible, the Natural Fatty exists in stubborn opposition to the similarly stubborn idea that fatness can never exist without 'bad' behavior. This is the polar opposite of the worst-case-scenario fatty proposed within obesity epidemic rhetoric.

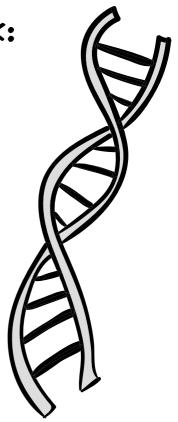
case. constitutes a 'natural kind'. one of



 What processes within Fat Activism have created this construction of the 'natural' fatty? What is its agenda?

- What larger structures does it echo?

- Who does it leave behind?





stigmatizing terms and turning them on their head, refusing conformance on every level, and often engaging in performative displays of behaviors that are discouraged in or considered stereotypical of fat people but with intention and a tone of rebellion. The Rad Fatty has a strong fat politic, has likely been involved in activism. Some have attended higher education institutions

and have an academic understanding of sizeism while others have undergone a process of self and/or community education to gain their knowledge and insight. The 'rad' in Rad Fatty means Radical as well as just 'rad' (e.g. awesome, cool, fierce, etc.) and speaks to a commitment to undoing oppression, not only in their own lives, but in the society. There is often a high value placed on political knowledge, appropriate language, and that 'fierceness' that comes

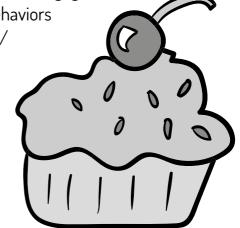
with an active rejection of stigma and having learned to love and appreciate the self.

- What identities spring to life outside the bounds of radicalness?

- If social capital within Fat Activism is based on the rejection of conformance, are those who engage willingly in some self-disciplinary behaviors therefore presented as less resilient/

resistant?

- If fierceness is presented as the pinnacle of self-actualized fatness, who gets left behind? What kinds of hierarchies does this create?





Those within a specific size range (and I'd argue body shape), with financial resources, sewing skills, and/or on-trend clothing available in their size, are able to adopt practices and identities along the fringe of

mainstream fashion, even gaining mainstream acceptability in certain

cases.

Defying the stereotype of the 'dumpy' fatty, fatshionistas celebrate their bodies with form-fitting and rule-breaking clothing and function within both Fat Activism and the mainstream as an embodied argument

against ideas of poor hygiene, slovenliness, and lack of desirability.

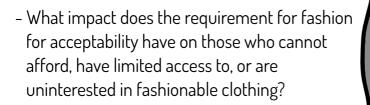
In queer fat activist circles there is often (though certainly not always) a

Femme visibility component, though fatshion crosses gender

boundaries and binaries and there is a growing platform for fat

masculine and genderqueer/genderfluid fashion blogging.

- How does the acceptability of fatness clad in fashionable clothing contribute to the mainstream beauty politic? If we say 'We, too, can be beautiful and therefore we are good' - what are we saying about those who defy or reject normative beauty standards?



- Are problematic social hierarchies and exclusions outside activism mirrored here within it?

CONCLUSION:

The Good Fatty is a complex subject and each seeks legitimacy in its own way and from its own target audience. But **where** we create one inclusion, we often create or reinforce other exclusions. It's important to be aware of where and how we seek social capital and who we leave behind when we do so.

That said, I'll take a moment to reinforce what I said at the beginning: There is **NOTHING WRONG** with falling into any (or even many) of these archetypes. Sometimes I use fashion to make myself feel safer as I walk through the world, sometimes I get overwhelmed and fall back into old dieting behaviors, sometimes I strive to embody that fierceness I admire so much in other rad fatties. Again: Where the 'Good Fatty' becomes problematic is when it's used as a justification for social legitimacy — when it says "I deserve to be seen as valuable because (insert 'Good Fatty' qualifier here)." We *ALL* deserve to be seen as valuable, wherever we're at in our individual journeys with our bodies, our self esteem, or our politics.

LEAVE NO FATTY BEHIND!

Further Reading, Should You Wish It

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