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How Are Babies Made?

Discourses of foetal "persons" and pregnant "mothers" in news media and health education texts

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Adopting a social constructionist perspective this research asks *how are babies made?* This question destabilises the local reproductive context asking how foetuses and their mothers have come to matter. I have analysed "everyday" texts broadly circulated in this context addressing matters related to pregnancy. These include health education posters intended to communicate health information to pregnant women, and news media articles from daily newspapers throughout Aotearoa New Zealand. Using a discourse analytic method, I have identified a strong discursive practice of subjectifying foetuses as entities separate from pregnant women with distinct identities: foetal persons. While foetal subjects take various forms, the dominant construction is the "unborn baby," a vulnerable infant who must be protected from harm and emerges as the central subject of pregnancy.

The construction of pregnant subjects in these texts relates to the construction of foetal subjects. Pregnant women (and potentially pregnant women) are reduced to their bodies' reproductive role as "maternal environments," ones which pose risks to the foetus. However, they are also constructed as maternal subjects. As "mothers," pregnant women are individually responsible for ensuring the health and wellbeing of foetuses. The "good mother" will of course do anything she can for her "child" by self-regulating her potentially harmful behaviour. The "acquiescent mother" acquiesces to biomedical interventions on behalf of the foetus. Pregnant subjects who do not self-regulate their behaviour and acquiesce to biomedical interventions are "bad" maternal subjects who harm their "children."

The discourses of biomedicine (and biomedical sciences) and public health, particularly those of risk, emerge as dominant in constructing and naturalising of these reproductive subjects. I consider the implications of these subjects for social practices around reproduction, and for midwifery practice.

The ideas presented in this thesis have been accumulated in my years both studying and practicing midwifery and were inspired by the women, whose journeys through this perhaps most complex and profound of human experiences, I have been lucky enough to share. However they are ideas which have been refined, developed and in many ways transformed through the process of undertaking this research. My thesis supervisors Dr Lesley Patterson and Dr Avril Bell have helped me enormously with this process and I have greatly appreciated their time, encouragement, feedback, and advice. I would also like to acknowledge Dr Jenny Coleman for her advice and encouragement at various points during this thesis. I would like to acknowledge the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Massey University Wellington for the provision of a wonderful postgraduate workspace and resources, and the support of the administrative staff in both the college and the School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Fred and Jasmine. I have also greatly appreciated the financial support for this thesis provided in the form of a Massey Masterate Scholarship.

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List of Intertexts

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Bodies, then, are not born: they are made

(Haraway, 1989: 10)