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Beyond the Pregnant Man: Representing Trans Pregnancy in *A Deal With The Universe*

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Every achievement of the past is cancelled out by the need to label the next achievement the 'first', making the framing of trans the framing of something exotic, different, a symptom of the modern age, rather than as just another aspect of human nature.

- CN Lester (2017: 146)

26th March 2018: A powerful atmosphere of anticipation suffuses the sumptuous BFI Southbank auditorium as people slowly gather for the sold-out premiere and centrepiece screening of Jason Barker's documentary *A Deal With The Universe* (2018). It feels, as the BFI Flare LGBTQ+ film festival often does, like a family gathering. In the case of this film, that seems particularly apt.

A Deal With The Universe is described on the Tigerlily Productions website as 'Jason's incredible story of how he came to give birth to his child' (Parrott, 2018). A key promotional image for the film, especially for its wider UK cinema release in 2019, prominently features the heavily pregnant Barker in a swimming pool, bare chest and bump equally prominent above his swimming shorts. Like much of the written and visual language employed to signify trans pregnancy within mainstream media, such imagery relies on the 'extraordinary' juxtaposition of bodily features normatively associated with men and women. What is truly unusual about Barker's film, however, is how it *deviates* from a now-standard narrative of the 'pregnant man'.

In 2008, a wave of international interest in the story of Thomas Beatie established the template for mainstream media representations of trans pregnancy. American father Beatie was widely described as *the* pregnant man, with the definite article serving to highlight the supposed novelty of

his choice to bear children. While Beatie's story did serve to raise awareness of the fact that trans people can retain their reproductive capacity even after undergoing forms of medical transition, it also paradoxically worked to erase, or smooth out the messier realities of trans reproduction and parenthood. In being portrayed as 'the' pregnant man, Beatie was also wrongly represented as the *first* and the *only*.¹ Consequently, the story focused more on the sensation of Beatie's appearance and the supposed paradox of male pregnancy, than on his actual experiences, motivations, hopes, dreams, fears and anxieties. In becoming an icon, Beatie lost something of his humanity.

Subsequent media reporting on trans pregnancy has continued to rely on the trope of novelty, even with Beatie's story already in the public consciousness. Other countries, including Germany, Finland and Israel followed the US with home-grown 'first pregnant men' stories. The UK has had not one, but two 'first' pregnant men, announced in both 2012 and 2017 (Toze, 2018). This reporting represents a phenomenon CN Lester (2017: 146) has described as 'the shock of the new', which reflects a wider tendency towards sensationalism and narrow, predictable narratives in media reporting on trans issues. Lester draws on the examples of Lily Elbe (subject of heavily-fictionalised 2015 biopic *The Danish Girl*) and Caitlyn Jenner to show how cultural amnesia around trans issues relies on the *active* production of ignorance. Consequently 'it is not that trans people are ignored entirely, but that [stories] taught as fact can often obscure and distort the truth in a way that even silence could not' (Lester, 2017: 5).

The production of ignorance through the 'shock of a new' can also reflect an intentional prioritisation of sensation over truth. This was illustrated in a research interview undertaken by the lead author as part of the ongoing *Trans Pregnancy* project.² The interviewee was one of several expectant trans parents approached by a British tabloid immediately prior to the publication of the country's second 'first pregnant man' story in 2017.³ He explained: 'I'd warned them, like, "If you publicize it like that, you're going to look like idiots. Because that is not true" [...] and they were like, "Oh no one'll know, it'll be fine. I don't care"'.

While the marketing material surrounding *A Deal With The Universe* nods somewhat to these trends, the film itself proudly transcends them. At the premiere, Barker himself wryly commented that people expecting to see a film about a 'pregnant man' were bound to be disappointed, given they were presented with a film actually about a 'not-pregnant, not-man'. Rather than revelling in the spectacle of the pregnant trans body, Barker's film draws on years of home video diaries that tell a story of the beauty, love, mirth and sorrow of everyday life. It locates the extraordinary in the mundane: cleaning a caravan, dealing with dead pigeons and misbehaving cats – and dozens of failed attempts to conceive. In this context, Barker's reflections on sex, gender and trans experience

(what are the limitations of medical transition? what does it mean to transcend binary norms?) are contextualised within the far broader scope of his desires, pursuits and deep relationship with his partner Tracey. Indeed, Tracey's story is central to the film's neat de-exceptionalisation of trans pregnancy and particularly the intense association of trans people with hormones and surgery. Tracey's experiences of both hormone treatment and surgery in the course of breast cancer treatment serve as a counterpoint to assumption that these are issues only relevant to trans practices of reproduction.

For the queer and trans people attending the screening, there was a rare opportunity to see our lives reflected in three dimensions, while also offering a new perspective and thoughtful commentary on matters of desire, loss and parenthood. The audience reacted with clear delight, laughing loudly during the many moments of levity, and offering a standing ovation at the end.

Importantly, though, *A Deal With The Universe* is not unique in this regard. There has been an enormous growth in trans art and media-making in recent years; this extends to the topics of pregnancy and parenthood, where Barker's film exists alongside works such as the *Masculine Birth Ritual* podcast,⁴ and Trevor MacDonald's (2016) book on childbirth and chestfeeding, *Where's The Mother? Stories from a Transgender Dad*. Cis audiences, too, seem increasingly interested in trans stories that humanise their subjects while also touching on universal themes of partnership and parenthood; while Barker's film tells what is perhaps a uniquely complex story, it exists within an emerging genre of trans pregnancy documentaries that also includes works such as *A Womb of Their Own* (2017), *Sununú: The Revolution of Love* (2017), and *Seahorse* (2019). This lineage can be traced back to *Transparent* (2005), a US documentary about trans birth parents that ironically pre-dates the origins of the 'first pregnant man' narrative by several years.

Notes

¹ Trans birth parents have, of course, always existed. They have also long been present in the media (Califia, 2000) and in academic literatures (More, 1998; Lothstein, 1988).

² <http://transpregnancy.leeds.ac.uk/>

³ This was a semi-structured qualitative interview, one of approximately 50 being undertaken with parents who gave birth after coming out and/or beginning a transition by members of the *Trans Pregnancy Project* in Australia, Canada, the US and European Union countries (including the UK). Participants are recruited through trans community events, online groups for trans birth parents, and snowballing.

⁴ <https://www.masculinebirthritual.com/>

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