In the wake of the repression of the 1976-1983 dictatorship, Argentine women rallied physicians, scientists, and international agencies to develop new technologies to identify and be reunited with the disappeared. I compare two groups engaged in this process: one searching for their kidnapped grandchildren, the other working to identify the bodies of the 30,000 disappeared. Drawing on ethnographic research, I explore the politicization of the category of the disappeared person alongside ongoing debates about a national “right to identity.” Tracing contemporary identity-work, I offer an account of the coproduction of forensic genetics, biogenetic kinship, and post-conflict democracy in Argentina.

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