

# Argentina's Javier Milei sells out his country for Israel

The Grayzone's Oscar Leon interviews Argentine journalist Sebastian Salgado about the significance of the bizarre visit this month by President Javier Milei to Israel. Salgado details the emergence of a project to erode Argentina's national sovereignty by handing over control of the country's water to an Israeli company and provide benefits to Israeli expats while selling off the country's public assets to wealthy investors and multinationals. Salgado addresses disturbing rumors of a plan allowing for the resettlement of as many as 300,000 Israelis in Argentina, and the growing appeal of the Patagonia region to these outsiders. He argues that Milei's ultimate legacy will be the balkanization of the country by an economic hit man more loyal to a sectarian ultra-Orthodox religious cult than to his own nation's interests. ||| The Grayzone ||| Find more reporting at <https://thegrayzone.com> Support our original journalism at Patreon: <https://patreon.com/grayzone> Facebook: <https://facebook.com/thegrayzone> Twitter: <https://twitter.com/thegrayzonenews> Instagram: <https://instagram.com/thegrayzonenews> Minds: <https://minds.com/thegrayzone> Mastodon: <https://mastodon.social/@thegrayzone> #TheGrayzone

## #Oscar Leon

In a move that signals a deepening geopolitical realignment, Argentine President Javier Milei, accompanied by his ministers of foreign affairs, finance, and trade, traveled to Israel to support Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. But first, he stopped at the Wall.

## #Oscar Leon

On April 19, they launched a new initiative aimed at expanding Israel's influence into the Americas. The so-called Isaac Accords were signed in the presence of U.S. Ambassador Mike Huckabee, with a stated focus on combating terrorism, anti-Semitism, and drug trafficking. At the same time, concerns are growing over strategic resources and national sovereignty. Large parts of Argentina's water infrastructure are owned by the Israeli company Mekorot, while vast stretches of Patagonia continue to be privatized.

Right before Milei's visit, a rumor about an extraordinary emergency measure allegedly drafted by Milei circulated widely. To unpack these developments and their broader implications, we spoke with Data Urgente's Sebastián Salgado. Greetings, Sebastián. It's a pleasure to be with you here. It's been a minute since we last spoke, and it seems the plan we discussed last time has advanced by leaps and bounds. Tell me a little bit about this whole initiative regarding the 300,000 immigrants that Javier Milei proposes to accept?

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

How are you, Oscar? Good to speak with you again. Well, this is a declassified document that has been circulating over the past few days, one that could, in fact, represent one of the options President Milei is considering to allow Israeli citizens to come and live in the Argentine Republic on a massive scale.

## **#Speaker 1**

so that, in a massive way, citizens of Israel come to live in the Republic of Argentina. Here we have two very different situations. On the one hand,

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

We are dealing with two very different situations here. On one hand, there is a measure published in the Official Gazette of the Argentine Republic for 2025, in which the Argentine government, incredible as it may seem, offers Israeli citizens not only the broad and open opportunity to come and reside in Argentina, but also provides them with economic benefits, including salaries, health insurance, and a range of additional incentives depending on the specific circumstances.

## **#Speaker 1**

salary, health insurance, and a series of additional benefits depending on the context.

## **#Oscar Leon**

Milei's visit comes at a time of mounting economic turmoil at home. Despite receiving substantial financial backing from U.S. taxpayers, the country is facing an economic catastrophe that has deeply eroded its productive base and devastated its middle class. Once globally renowned for its beef and culinary traditions, the country is now confronting stark realities. Reports have emerged of donkey meat entering the market as a cheaper alternative for those who can no longer afford what was once a national staple.

## **#Speaker 1**

I want to tell you that these basic things, Oscar, are not something...

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

I must tell you, Oscar, that these basic necessities are not even guaranteed as fundamental rights for the Argentine people themselves. Here you can see images of the weekly Wednesday marches held by retirees, marches that are met with repression by Javier Milei's security forces, because

these seniors are living in such destitution that they are forced to choose between buying medication and buying food. And that is the reality of life in the Argentine Republic right now. It is from that pool of money, the ANSES fund, the pension and retirement reserves, that Milei is proposing to draw in order to offer these economic benefits to Israeli citizens, thereby enabling them to come and live in the country without restrictions. All of this is taking place against the backdrop of what has now come to be described as a war, following unilateral actions taken by the United States and Israel against the Islamic Republic.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Let us recall once again the events of February 28th, the reported martyrdom of the Republic's principal leader, Rahola Khomeini, and the subsequent act of infanticide — the killing of nearly 180 young girls at a primary school in the southern part of the country, in the city of Manayar.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Well, Milei apparently intends to accept Israeli settlers as political refugees, using this as a pretext for their mass entry into the Argentine Republic. And obviously, there is no other country on the planet that would simply say, here, take some money, solely on the basis of nationality. Against this backdrop, a declassified document has surfaced, one that singles out a specific location. It refers to this site as Barrio Josué, a biblical name, and describes an area spanning approximately 100,000 hectares, an enormous tract of land. This revelation, however, remains unconfirmed, or more precisely unacknowledged, by the Milei administration, since it originates from a declassified document. What it does do, however, is lend a certain degree of internal coherence to the various developments we have been observing since last year.

## **#Speaker 1**

Thank you.

## **#Speaker 1**

Wow, where do I even begin?

## **#Oscar Leon**

There are so many things that really stand out, aren't there? Just to provide some context for people, let's look at the settlers who arrived in Israel in the first place. They received subsidies from the U.S. government, subsidies that we, the taxpayers here in the United States, effectively cover. We foot the bill, so to speak, for a great many expenses, and not just military ones.

## **#Speaker 1**

And these settlers are people who came from elsewhere.

## **#Oscar Leon**

Many from right here in the United States, others from Europe, and so on. Now, it's striking, to say the very least, that a government would offer them the exact same deal to entice them to move there. Huh. This brings up the fiscal aspect, the issue of fiscal responsibility, which was supposed to be President Milei's banner issue. Curbing state spending.

## **#Speaker 1**

Yeah, no.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

I would just like to offer a correction, for the moment at least. There is talk of the possibility that 300,000 Israeli citizens could enter the country without restriction, each of whom would be granted specific benefits. These benefits, it must be noted, have already been enshrined in the official gazette, and an exclusive land area of 100,000 hectares has been specifically allocated to this project in pursuit of autonomy. It is important, Oscar, to recall this, given the historical context of the very construction of the Jewish state, as outlined in the book *\*The Jewish State\** by Theodor Herzl, which gained prominence following the First Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897. Argentina and Palestine were the two locations that Zionism identified as potential sites for establishing its autonomous Jewish space.

When we view the current situation through this lens, observing how, evidently, they failed to properly assess the military capabilities and missile program of the Islamic Republic, and considering that after they launched a unilateral attack, the consequences are now being felt in Tel Aviv, well, no one is entirely certain anymore about the historical viability or continuity of the project that has been underway or is nearing its 80th anniversary in occupied Palestine. Just imagine, they certainly aren't going to sit idly by. Their plan B, or perhaps it was their plan A all along, which simply hadn't worked out until now, has always been the Argentine Republic.

That is precisely why they have established their company, Mekorot, here, a quasi-military enterprise that effectively controls Argentina's water resources. It is truly incredible, isn't it? They enjoy a host of benefits—benefits regarding which, well, the president feels absolutely no shame. He stated it himself just last week: "I am the most Zionist president in the world." Not even Netanyahu dared to go that far. And this evidently demonstrates with crystal clarity that Milei's political project was always a Zionist construct. It is not something he merely embraced after coming to power.

## **#Oscar Leon**

We've been working on a documentary which hasn't been released yet, but in which, with your participation, we discussed how Milei was essentially groomed and promoted by Chabad Lubavitch, right from the start. Yet that aspect wasn't exactly advertised, let's put it that way, to the people who voted for him. And that ties back to what I was saying, that the people who cast their votes for him did so under the impression that he was pursuing, let's say, fiscal responsibility, which in this particular case turned out to be completely non-existent.

They don't even give it a second thought. The other point I wanted to highlight regarding this is the concept of nationalism, or rather, the absence thereof. Trump's claim to be a nationalist—in fact, his MAGA movement, Make America Great Again—is now being jokingly dubbed MEGA, Make Israel Great Again. So while the nationalist concept is there, as for the actual execution with Trump, who knows? As far as Netanyahu, well, he couldn't possibly be more of a nationalist. And that stands in stark contrast to Milei, whose political project is entirely devoid of nationalism.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Well, just to give you an idea, they already have their media operatives here, and one of them, perhaps the most diehard of the bunch, who goes around making the rounds on every television channel funded by Zionism, which is practically all of them, is a man named Rick Halde. He's currently pushing the idea that Israel, the United States, and Argentina ought to be a single unified country.

## **#Speaker 2**

Let's merge with the United States, with Israel. Let's forge an iron triangle. Just imagine—what if, down the road, how should I put it, we were to become a strategic partner of the United States? After all, that is a country with so much to teach us, so very much, not only culturally but economically as well. The great inventions that we all enjoy here—this, that, and the other thing—they are the ones who created them.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

That is the level of rhetorical narrative currently unfolding in the Argentine Republic, a situation in which Zionist organizations such as the DAIA, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, and the OSA, the Argentine Zionist Organization, control the judiciary. They target and persecute media figures like us, as well as grassroots political leaders who dare to criticize Israel. Indeed, we are currently witnessing a level of censorship that is truly shocking. It is important to note, in order to fully grasp the genocidal nature of these three figures—Trump and, it must be said, the two Milikovskys—for Milikovsky is, in fact, Netanyahu's true surname.

And Milei's true surname is also Milikovsky. Yes, they share a common lineage. We have researched this extensively. They are the only three heads of state in the world who, just last week at the

United Nations, voted against a resolution proposed by African nations. That resolution sought to finally, once and for all, officially recognize and acknowledge the greatest genocide in human history—the enslavement of African peoples across the globe. And there were only three countries on the entire planet that voted against that resolution, a resolution intended to uphold human rights. Those three countries, Oscar, are precisely the ones you just mentioned to me, the nations led by Trump and the two Milikovskys.

## **#Speaker 1**

Only three countries in the whole world voted against that project in defense of human rights, which are, Oscar, the three you just told me—Trump and the two Milikovskys.

## **#Oscar Leon**

And it's quite crazy that within this new axis—let's call it that—I'm not sure if it's the axis of evil, but certainly the axis you've described, there are certain interesting factors at play. Take the United States and Israel, for instance. Both share a certain sense of believing themselves to be superior to all other nations. Consider the Monroe Doctrine, for example, or the "Don't Row Doctrine," as they call it now. It is as if the United States were somehow special, like we have a destiny, or perhaps we're anointed in some sense to dominate this entire continent and more.

There's a specific term for it—Manifest Destiny. Well, as for Israel, there's a sense of Jewish superiority, again, stemming from the belief that they are the chosen people. But what is truly remarkable is that right now, what is taking place in Argentina appears to be—well, it looks like a project that runs completely counter to that mindset. This is to say, by getting rid of that sense of nationalism that cleared the elimination of borders, they are effectively inviting another very powerful group right into their very core. No, absolutely. What we are witnessing is...

## **#Speaker 1**

Yes, absolutely.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

What we are witnessing is the beginning of the balkanization of the Argentine Republic, a process that actually began some time ago, but which, above all else, has been set in motion since the start of Milei's presidency in a way we have never seen before. There are projects funded from abroad involving provinces that seek to secede from the Argentine Republic. The most well-known example is the province of Mendoza, with its famous campaign for secession, which is funded by Israel. And let me tell you, it is being actively promoted by the very governors of Mendoza province.

## **#Oscar Leon**

It is worth noting that Patagonia is often described by strategists and environmental analysts as one of the few regions on Earth with the conditions to sustain life in the aftermath of a large-scale nuclear war—a perception that has gained renewed attention amid current geopolitical tensions, which makes Patagonia the most strategic piece of real estate on the planet. Before Javier Milei took office, Argentina was not viewed as a threat to major superpowers, but rather as a trading partner. While that perception might have shifted under his administration, the country remains out of range for most missile systems, though not all of them. Patagonia's vast freshwater reserves, low population density, and expanses of potentially arable land have led some to see it as a likely refuge in extreme scenarios, particularly nuclear conflict.

This helps explain the growing geopolitical and corporate interest in the region. As land continues to be privatized and critical resources come under external control, questions are intensifying over who ultimately holds access to and authority over one of the planet's most strategically valuable territories. One example is Joe Lewis, who not only owns vast areas of land, including a private lake, but local press has reported that the British magnate built a 4,000-square-meter military-grade bunker with at least three levels underground, equipped with luxury amenities and advanced communication systems, despite seven years of objections from Congresswoman Magdalena Odarda.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

These are precisely the provinces where Israel already controls the water supply through the company Mekorot. They are the very provinces in the Andean region where Israeli citizens are purchasing land—vast tracts of it—through real estate firms, or bienes raíces as we call them here, that market these properties directly in Israel, offering them at prices far more favorable than any Argentine could hope to pay locally. It is the very same region where thousands of Israeli soldiers pass through every year, disguised as backpackers, disguised as tourists, and the very same place where these intentional wildfires are breaking out.

Yes, fires that cause the land value to plummet drastically yet are set quite deliberately in close proximity to water sources. That is why Milei spoke about this during his campaign. We must now learn how to decode what is truly happening here. Though, admittedly, that is no easy task for the general public. He used to say we could divide Argentina into two parts and keep only the most barren section, presumably Patagonia. And even then, he claimed we would be more economically efficient than the rest of the Argentine Republic.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Furthermore, a former Minister of the Environment under President Mauricio Macri, a Jewish rabbi named Rabbi Bergman, once stated that Argentina ought to be shared and parceled out because it is one of those nations that has come to be identified as a sort of promised land—a promised land for, well, who knows what exactly.

## **#Speaker 3**

One cannot simply stop at asking God. Rather, we must also help Him make His presence felt in our blessed land so that Argentina, as a promised land, may truly fulfill its promise. We must understand that the promised land is sacred and is meant to be both partitioned and shared, just as was the case with the creation of the State of Israel through the 1947 partition by the United Nations, where the guiding principle was to share.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

So this is by no means a new project. It is simply that within the current context, with a president who was created by Zionism—and I emphasize, not merely a president who happens to be a Zionist, but a president who was manufactured by the Zionist movement—this agenda is now being pushed forward with unprecedented force. Things are accelerating in such a way that I wouldn't be surprised if, in the near future, we start seeing pockets of resistance that rise to the occasion.

## **#Oscar Leon**

And to that we must add the fact that President Milei has repeatedly and explicitly stated that he suffers from a savior complex, a messianic complex—specifically, a complex of being the Messiah of the Jewish people. He has declared that he intends to save Israel, and he will do so from Argentina. "I'm a Jew, and I will save the Jewish people. I'll do it from here." And that would seem to be the case. We are already observing several indications of just such a project, one that is not merely in its initial stages but is, in fact, already quite far advanced. To this, I would like to point out what you raised earlier—the idea that those three countries, the United States, Israel, and Argentina, should be merged into a single nation.

That remark is striking when viewed alongside the concept of Greater Israel, which, one could argue, is already in motion. If such a project were to evolve beyond its regional scope, Argentina—already heavily aligned and also originally mentioned as a possible site for the nation of Israel—is a natural candidate. And on a similar note, U.S. Secretary of War Pete Hegseth described a U.S. strategic vision framed as Greater North America. In this conception, the American security perimeter extends from Greenland through Canada, the United States, and Mexico, down across Central America, including Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Within that framework, countries like Ecuador already appear fully integrated into that role, functioning in practice as a managed colony, a mere node within a broader system of geopolitical and corporate power. Argentina then finds itself at a decisive historical crossroads. Will it become the next Ecuador, or will it assert its sovereignty? This is particularly significant given Argentina's strong national identity, *La Argentinidad*, a cultural force that remains deeply rooted and resistant to external absorption. All of this suggests a breaking point that might be closer than it appears.

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Yes, the key point, and something we must keep in mind, is that since the 1990s, after the AMIA attacks, a specific tactic has been used to suppress freedom of expression when it comes to criticizing Israel. As a result, even today's opposition avoids highlighting what can be seen as Milei's capitulation, a man who openly waves the Israeli flag. The broader aim appears to be normalization. In Argentina, for example, there is a congresswoman, Sabrina Ajmechet, who, despite presenting herself as a national representative, has said she hates the Argentine flag, particularly its sun emblem. Implicitly, she suggests replacing it with the Star of David. After all, both flags share blue tones and horizontal stripes.

Through this narrative, she signals alignment with Israel to an extreme degree. And yet, the spirit of resistance you mention, so central to Argentina's identity, remains alive. In 1806 and 1807, the people of Buenos Aires repelled the British invasions, forcing a withdrawal in what was, at the time, a rare defeat for England. Later, in 1833, Britain occupied the Malvinas Islands, establishing a foothold it maintains to this day. Still, Argentina has a long tradition of resistance. The Battle of Vuelta de Obligado in 1845 saw Argentine forces confront a combined Anglo-French fleet. Even the Malvinas War, whose 44th anniversary we now mark, retains significance.

Despite occurring under a military regime, it revealed the courage of Argentine soldiers and pilots in confronting a global power. Since then, however, there has been a sustained effort to erase that tradition of political resistance, as if it no longer belonged to the present. To some extent, that effort has been effective. Younger generations, naturally inclined toward rebellion, have been steered toward individual forms of resistance rather than collective struggles tied to national and popular sovereignty. As a result, Argentina finds itself in a position of deep vulnerability, with no political force strong enough to confront the current moment.

## **#Speaker 1**

Criticism of Israel appears increasingly shut down by limiting certain forms of protest or speech related to Israel in ways that don't apply to other countries.

## **#Oscar Leon**

So the question is, are similar shifts happening in Argentina? And are there legal or political efforts there that aim to contain or suppress this kind of emerging sentiment?

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Yes, Argentina is, in fact, the only country in Latin America to have adopted the IHRA definition regarding the Holocaust. This framework is often used to argue that criticism of Israel can be labeled as anti-Semitism. As a result, many journalists fear addressing the issue openly. In practice, even

mild criticism can trigger backlash. When figures in corporate media step out of line, they are often pressured to issue public apologies the very next day. Otherwise, they risk being professionally sidelined, effectively disappearing from the industry, with no major outlet willing to hire them again.

A recent case involved a well-known broadcaster who criticized Israel and returned on air the following day holding a sign apologizing to the Jewish community. This climate of intimidation extends beyond Argentina. Israel has been widely accused of targeting journalists in conflict zones, particularly in Gaza, where a significant number of media workers have been killed in recent years. Incidents have also been reported in southern Lebanon. These realities contribute to a broader perception of risk among journalists who speak out. At the same time, such pressure can produce the opposite effect.

In Argentina, one of the most persistent media narratives has been directed against Iran, reflecting long-standing geopolitical alignments. However, among certain grassroots sectors, there appears to be growing sympathy for Iran, though many hesitate to express it publicly, even on social media. These dynamics suggest a shifting landscape. Campaigns of pressure may be effective in the short term, but not indefinitely. In recent years, particularly following the release of independent productions such as *\*Mochileros de Sion\**, a noticeable change has emerged. More people have begun speaking openly about issues that were previously considered off-limits, including the presence of Israeli nationals in Patagonia.

Today, this shift is increasingly visible. Journalists tied to pro-Israel outlets may face unpredictable public responses, including accusations that Milei is aligned with Zionism, or claims regarding Israeli involvement in regional issues. Whether accurate or not, these perceptions reflect a broader transformation in public discourse. More broadly, as people reassess ongoing conflicts and historical narratives, many are forming clearer views about responsibility and victimhood. This evolving perception is shaping how different actors, including Iran, are understood within the current geopolitical context.

## **#Oscar Leon**

We have very little time left for the interview, but I have one more question for you. Last time we touched upon the fires in Patagonia, and I've heard that there are already efforts underway to hand over the scorched land to settlers or to people coming from Israel. How much truth is there to that?

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

Yes, there is clearly a surge in land acquisitions underway. In many cases, the buyers are corporations, following Milei's changes to land laws that reduced prior oversight. Previously, regulations limited foreign ownership in ways tied to national security, protections common in many countries. But those safeguards have been weakened. From the outset, Milei also targeted regulations governing national parks. These areas were traditionally managed by trained park

rangers, professionals with specialized education who live and work within the parks, overseeing conservation and tourism resources. That system has now been altered.

Private tourism companies are being allowed to operate inside national parks, opening the door to foreign corporate interests and reducing state control over protected lands. As a result, territories that were long preserved are becoming more vulnerable to outside actors. In Patagonia in particular, concerns have grown around the presence of foreign groups, including Israeli nationals. More broadly, tensions have emerged at the social level. Some Argentines report confrontational behavior by foreign visitors, leading to disputes in public spaces, restaurants, and tourist areas. There is also a perception that certain individuals act with impunity, reinforced by a belief that legal consequences are inconsistently applied.

While such claims vary and are often contested, they have contributed to a growing sense of frustration. At the same time, public response appears to be shifting. Incidents that previously went unreported are now generating formal complaints. For example, at an artisan fair in Buenos Aires, a dispute arose when a vendor displaying a Palestinian flag was challenged. Other vendors intervened and removed the individual who initiated the confrontation. Media coverage later framed the episode as an anti-Semitic incident, a characterization that some participants disputed. This tension highlights a broader pattern. Narratives that once discouraged dissent are, in some cases, producing the opposite effect, fueling resentment rather than compliance.

## **#Oscar Leon**

And one defining characteristic, in the few minutes we have remaining, is that they are masters not only of the media but also of politics. This brings to mind one final question for you. Here in the United States, people have a certain sense of hopelessness because they see no way out. That is to say, even if Trump were to lose, that would not mean that Zionism would depart. For Zionism has also infiltrated and tightly controlled the Democratic Party. Thus, they own Democrats and they own Republicans. And here, everyone knows that there is no other option, or rather, there might be marginal options, but none of real substance. Consequently, the people lack a political option to escape this yoke that is being imposed upon them. What is the situation like in Argentina? We know that Milei's party and Macri's party have been heavily infiltrated, but what is the situation on the other side of the political spectrum?

## **#Sebastian Salgado**

There are political options for this, though they are not majority options either. Peronism, too, is in every sense of the word, thoroughly penetrated by Zionism. In fact, the person who brought the company Mekorot to the Argentine Republic was Wado de Pedro, an individual who served as a member of the government led by Alberto and Cristina Fernández. Indeed. And there is a series of events that serve as evidence of this level of interference within Peronism, a phenomenon that dates back a long time. One might assume that the Argentine left, which, it must be noted, never manages

to secure more than 5% of the vote in presidential elections, would be the group holding the firmest stance, at least when it comes to defending the Palestinian cause.

However, that does not imply they hold an equally firm stance regarding the national defense of the Argentine Republic against Israel, for those are two entirely different matters. There are many left-wing political activists who denounce the actions that Netanyahu and Israel inflict upon the Palestinian people, yet they remain silent or even actively avoid discussing the actions of Zionism within the Argentine Republic, such as those we have witnessed thus far. Consequently, there is a growing segment of the population asserting that the time has come for Argentine nationalism to re-emerge as a political force, for it may, in reality, be the only viable option capable of halting the project of balkanization that Zionism is currently advancing within our territory.