

And what about the 33 million Peruvians?

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The Chilean invasion of Peru, 1879-1883, is usually taught as a regional conflict between Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. However, some interpretations place it within a broader context, where British interests played a decisive role in securing control of strategic resources such as nitrates and key deposits like Chuquibambilla.

According to this interpretation, the story is not just a neighborly dispute, but an early chapter in the geopolitics of resources and the display of imperial power to achieve its objectives. The victims are always the people.

Dangerous Similarities

Today, some analysts see disturbing parallels. The acquisition of F-16 fighter jets through agreements with the United States implies not only a military decision, but also a political one.

It is emphasized that these contracts include clauses that limit their use against countries that Washington considers non-conflict, such as Chile.

This alone would place Peru in a position of operational dependence, limiting its capacity for sovereign defense and potentially allowing it to veto any response to aggressive threats, such as those of 1836-1839 and 1879-1883.

A Predictable Invasion

In a more extreme hypothetical scenario, it is suggested that, given global tensions, the United States could indirectly intervene in Peruvian territory to counter Chinese influence, attacking strategic infrastructure linked to Asian investments—such as ports, power grids, or mining projects—even using regional allies.

Under this assumption, Peru would be caught in the middle of a larger dispute, without full autonomy to respond. Even worse, the damage and destruction of infrastructure, plants, or facilities could be inflicted solely on Peru.

Reprehensible Secrecy

These concerns are exacerbated by the perception that key decisions are made with little transparency, “behind closed doors,” and with the support of political actors who prioritize external or personal interests over national ones.

This narrative connects with a recurring theme in Peruvian history: the existence of elites who facilitate foreign interference during critical moments. Fifth columnists, or traitors, are a frequent and shameful chapter in Peru's republican history.

A Fight on Someone Else's Stage

The backdrop to this discussion is broader: a global confrontation between two geopolitical models. On one side, the United States' military projection; on the other, China's logistical and economic expansion. One based on hard power, the other on infrastructure and trade.

In this context, decisions like arms purchases take on a strategic dimension that transcends the technical, implicating complicit elites, uninformed leaders, and the economic resources of countries like Peru, which face extremely urgent social challenges.

Old Junk

Critics of the operation compare the acquisition of the F-16s to the purchase of obsolete technology, equating it to other projects questioned for their cost-benefit analysis. They also point to possible internal political maneuvering to favor this purchase, such as attempts to delegitimize other public infrastructure projects.

The Real Deal

According to statements attributed to military sources, the agreement would include not only a significant initial acquisition, but also a second phase partially financed with US funds earmarked for “strategic allies.”

This would reinforce the hypothesis that Peru is being integrated into a defense architecture aligned with external interests.

Remotely Controlled?

Taken together, these ideas paint a critical and controversial picture: that of a country that, once again, could be entering a complex international dynamic without full control over its decisions.

For some, a story that echoes the past; for others, an exaggeration typical of times of global uncertainty. In any case, it reflects a persistent concern about sovereignty, transparency, and Peru's place in the world.

An Uncertain Destiny?

From what has been presented, it is easy to infer that one thing is certain: Peru is a stage for overseas conflicts. However, the question becomes essential: what about the fate of 33 million Peruvians who inhabit a territory with immense riches to exploit, a central geographical area in Latin America and with the essential path of guiding Brazil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific with massive and profitable use of Peruvian ports?

¿Y los 33 millones de peruanos?

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