

Guadeloupe Cases, 1970-2012

Last Updated: 8 July 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T196	GAUPELOUPE LIBERATION ARMY		1980	1983
T1036	CARIBBEAN REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE (ARC)		1983	1985
T1888	REVOLUTIONARY ARMED ORGANIZATION		1988	1988
T9038	ARMED GROUP FOR THE LIBERATION OF GUADELOUPE		1980	1980

I. GUADELOUPE LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 196

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1983

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2943. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2943>
- "Guadeloupe Liberation Army." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 174. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DAKoEzO9V8oOvn53Je8DzFmxFbTli-zNrKGAoEX8Ndw/edit>
- "The Island Where France's Colonial Legacy Lives On." The Atlantic. 2018.
<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2018/04/france-macron-guadeloupe-sla-very-colonialism/557996/>
- Frank Prial. "From Guadeloupe, Message for France." New York Times. 1981.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1981/01/06/world/from-guadeloupe-message-for-france.html>
- "Anti-French Bomb Hits House of Chanel." UPI. 1981.
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1981/01/04/Anti-French-bomb-rips-house-of-Chanel/1860347432400/>

- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Guadeloupe." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. PDF.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: GLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988), Armed Group for Liberation of Guadeloupe

Group Formation: 1980 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 1983 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

From the 1950s, black Guadeloupeans were discontent with French colonialism, capitalism and socialism and wanted to gain independence from France (The Atlantic 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988). From the 1960s to 1980s, separatist groups formed in Guadeloupe in opposition to France. One group, the Guadeloupe Liberation Army, allegedly formed in 1980 (The Atlantic 2018; MIPT 2008). It may have been the splinter of the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe or the armed wing of the movement (Schmid and Jongman 1988). In March of 1980, the group stated that all white settlers must leave the island (MIPT 2008; UPI 1981).

In 1980, the day before France's president's arrival in Guadeloupe, a bomb was set off at a government television system (Prial 1981). Later that year, a bomb was planted in an Air France Boeing 727 and in its respective airport, and while removing the bomb, a police officer died (Prial 1981). The group took ownership for fifteen bombings against the government that occurred within 9 months of 1980 in Guadeloupe (Prial 1981; MIPT 2008). There were several attacks targeted against white Guadeloupeans who account for a minority of the country's population with a population of approximately 30,000 out of 380,000 (Prial 1981). As these attacks grew more common, France enforced laws that arrested protestors who sought Guadeloupe's liberation from France (The Atlantic 2018). The Guadeloupe Liberation Army conducted several attacks in Guadeloupe, France, and Martinique, which is an overseas French base as well (GTD 2018). The group is considered the violent wing of the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe, referred to as ULPG (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Geography

The group originated from Guadeloupe because several black Guadeloupeans wanted to secede from France and become an independent nation (The Atlantic 2018; MIPT 2008). However, the group also conducted attacks in France and Martinique, which was

another overseas French base (GTD 2018). The attacks in Guadeloupe took place in Basse-Terre, Bailiff, and Pointe-a-Pitre, the attacks in France took place in Paris, and the attack in Martinique took place in Fort-de-France (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group is considered the violent wing of the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe, referred to as ULPG (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown precisely how many members the group had. The group was led by Luc Reinette who left the group for unknown reasons in 1982 to form the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties. Because of the group's violence, ULPG distanced itself from GLA claimed that the GLA was formed by the government to delegitimize ULPG (Schimid and Jongman 1988). However, there is no evidence to back up that claim.

Group Outcome

It is unknown definitely why the group stopped operating. The police launched a series of undercover surveillance operations to disrupt the group's mission and the government authorized the arrest of anyone who threatened the territorial integrity of Guadeloupe (Atlantic 2018). However, after Luc Reinette started the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, ARC, members may have moved from the GLA to the ARC (Schim and Jongman 1988). It is known that they stopped operating in the mid 1980s, and considering that their last attack was in 1983, the group probably stopped operating around that time (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). In addition, the French government was arresting individuals involved with liberation efforts, so the group may have been repressed by French authorities (Prial 1981).

Notes for Iris:

- the GLA's grievance is a little unclear. they oppose capitalism and socialism?
- Afro-Caribbean population might have unique grievances against the French minority rule
- no clear evidence about racial composition of the group, but seems likely it was Afro-Caribbean population given nature of grievance
- why violent in 1980? There is growing grievance against the Guadeloupe government over time
- the ULPG had been working on this issue for awhile and the group might have been growing frustrated

-the length of the GLA's campaign seems very long if it's just a government conspiracy.
Most of the time we see government-sponsored violence as a one-hit wonder or small attention

II. CARIBBEAN REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE (ARC)

Torg ID: 1036

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2696. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2696>
- "Guadeloupean Independents." Global Security. N.d.
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/gp-independantistes.htm>
- John Vincour. "Caribbean Bombings Pose Questions for Future of France's Possessions." New York Times. 1983.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1983/12/04/world/caribbean-bombings-pose-questions-for-future-of-france-s-possessions.html>
- John Vincour. "France Bans Group Seeking Guadeloupe's Independence." New York Times. 1984.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1984/05/04/world/france-bans-group-seeking-guadeloupe-s-independence.html>
- John Vincour. "Man Killed in Blast in British Store in Paris; 15 Hurt." New York Times. 1985.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1985/02/24/world/man-killed-in-blast-in-british-store-in-paris-15-hurt.html>

***tried searching for 1986 bombing , but couldn't find much evidence.**

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ARC (Global Security n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988)

Group Formation: 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988), 1983 (Vincour 1983; GTD 2018)

Group End: 1985 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance is a group formed in Pointe-a-Pitre Guadeloupe that sought to secede from France and become an independent nation in 1983 and was led by Luc Reinette (Vinocur 1984; Global Security n.d.). The group's leader was Luc Reinette (Schmid and Jongman 1988). He was previously the leader of GLA, but he splintered or reorganized GLA in 1982 to form the ARC (Schim and Jongman 1988).

The group's first known violent attack was in 1983 when it set off a series of bombs that wounded 23 people and conducted a strike that shut down public services on St. Pierre and Miquelon and the tourism industry in Tahiti (Vinocur 1983).

The group resented French colonialism, and in order to showcase their discontent for French colonization of Guadeloupe, they bombed government installations Vinocur 1984. The group was banned following a series of bombings that occurred in Guadeloupe, and the French government grew worried and was determined to shut down any pro-independence and anti-French groups (Vinocur 1984). The group conducted around 20 attacks, in which 7 are suspected and 13 are confirmed (GTD 2018). In one of these attacks in 1985, a bomb exploded in front of a department store called Marks & Spencer in Paris, killing one man and wounding fifteen others (Vinocur 1985).

Geography

The group formed in Guadeloupe but conducted attacks in France and Martinique as well (GTD 2018; Vinocur 1984). In Guadeloupe, it conducted attacks in Gosier and Pointe-a-Pitre, in France, it conducted attacks in Paris, and in Martinique it conducted attacks in Fort-de-France (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the group's funding and membership. The group's leader was Luc Reinette, who was previously the leader of GLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Some members of the group might have previously been members of the GLA as well (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties. The group had the same leadership as GLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Some members of the group might have previously been members of the GLA as well (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown why the group splintered off the GLA.

Group Outcome

Although it is not truly known why the group stopped operating, it is likely that they were suppressed by the French government which actively worked to eliminate anti-French and pro-independence groups at the time (Vinocur 1984). Many of ARC's members were arrested by French authorities, including the leader Luc Reinette in 1984 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). In 1989, they were granted amnesty (Global Security n.d.).

The group's last attack was on January 5th, 1985 (GTD 2018). After the bombing against the police, more French police were flown into Guadeloupe for increased security (GTD 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Notes for Iris:

-is there any major difference between the GLA and the ARC? No. they have the same leadership, same aims, same area of operations, etc.

-really unclear what happens or why there is a split between the GLA and the ARC

-interesting cult of leadership around Luc Reinette and his role in the Guadeloupe liberation movement

III. REVOLUTIONARY ARMED ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1888

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4363. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4363>
- Search Proquest
 - "Revolutionary armed organization" guadeloupe
 - Revolutionary armed organization guadeloupe
 - Revolutionary organization bombing guadeloupe 1988

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information about the group's formation. The group's first and last attacks were on January 25, 1988 and the group conducted three attacks simultaneously in unknown locations in Guadeloupe when they bombed a street (GTD 2018).

Geography

The group operated in Guadeloupe.

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is no information about the group's outcome. The attacks on January 25, 1988 were also their last attacks when they bombed several streets (GTD 2018).

IV. ARMED GROUP FOR THE LIBERATION OF GUADELOUPE

Torg ID: 1888

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3963. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3963>
- "Caribbean News Briefs." UPI. 1983.
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1983/02/14/Caribbean-News-Briefs/9791414046800/>
- Guadeloupe bomb goes off. 1981. New York Times, Feb 19, 1981.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/424056017?accountid=14026> (accessed July 8, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
- Dickey, Christopher. 1981. Once stable antilles: French isles try to shrug off bombs. Los Angeles Times (1923-1995), May 13, 1981.

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/152768967?accountid=14026> (accessed July 8, 2019). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Guadeloupe Liberation Army

This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981). The attack was similar to the attacks conducted by the Guadeloupe Liberation Army (UPI 1983). The attacks also occurred in 1980, which was the year the GLA formed, suggesting that the Armed Group for the Liberation of Guadeloupe is probably an alias (GTD 2018; NYT 1981).

Group Formation: This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).

Group End: This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).

Geography

This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).

Organizational Structure

This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).

External Ties

This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).

Group Outcome

This group is an alias for GLA. The group is referred to as both the GLA and the Armed Liberation Group of Guadeloupe (Dickey 1981).