

**Estonia Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 22 July 2019**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2044	KAJTSELITE		1918	0
T444	RUSSKOE NATSIONALNOE EDINSTVO (RNE)		1990	0
T1773	KAITSELIIT PARAMILITARY GROUP		1992	1992
T861	RUSSIAN NATIONAL BOLSHEVIST PARTY		1993	0
T926	FATHERLAND		1999	1999

I. KAJTSELITE

Torg ID: 2044

Min. Group Date: 1918

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Estonian Defense League." Global Security. N.d.  
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/et-defense-league.htm>

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for Kaitseliit Paramilitary Group (Global Security n.d.). Estonia Defense League (Global Security N.d.)

Group Formation: 1918 (first formation) (Global Security N.d.)

Group End: 1992 (last attack) (GTD 2018)

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

Kajtselite is an alias for the Estonian Defense League (Global Security N.d). The Estonian Defense League was created in 1918 and was reestablished in 1990 (Global Security N.d). The group was created in the idea of total defense (Global Security N.d). Total defense guarantees a country's preparedness in every category when encountering violence towards the nation (Global Security N.d). The country does have military conscription to support total defense (Global Security N.d). The Estonian Defense League is apart of the Defense Forces and Ministry of Defense (Global Security N.d). They have military exercises and are armed by the government (Global Security N.d). They do not have any ideology but the responsibility of preparing the people of Estonia to threats to national security (Global Security N.d). The main goal of the EDL is to encourage the Estonian people to defend its country and national security using military activities and movements (Global Security N.d). They are not political (Global Security N.d). The Estonian Defense League Act dictate the internal structure, organization, codes of conduct, and protocols (Global Security N.d). In 1918, several defense units were created out of the Estonian Defense League (Global Security N.d). The Estonian Defense League was almost ended during the Bolshevik Revolution (Global Security N.d). It was actually ended in 1940 during the Russian occupation (Global Security N.d). In 1990, they began recruiting members to help defend Kuwait (Global Security N.d). This was supposedly done to recover the image of the EDL after a risky border guard (Global Security N.d). In 1992, the EDL was officially incorporated into the Defense Forces (Global Security N.d). The EDL works with the local police, governments, border guard, rescue board, and firefighters (Global Security N.d). The EDL has provided people with paramedic skills and leadership training (Global Security N.d).

## **Geography**

They mostly operate on borders and have 15 district units (Global Security N.d).

## **Organizational Structure**

Any citizen of Estonia 18 years and older is allowed to join the Estonian Defense League and non-citizens are able to become honorary members (Global Security N.d). Since 2012, there have been 13,000 members but the goal is to reach 30,000 members by 2020 (Global Security N.d).

The units in the EDL are organized to protect the territory of Estonia (Global Security N.d). They received stealthy funding from the military defense budget (Global Security N.d). The EDL has trained units that are mobile and trained to be apart of the Defense Forces (Global Security N.d).

The Estonian Long Term Defense Development Plan that lasted from 2009 to 2018 promised the funding and equipment for the EDL would increase (Global Security N.d).

This was an attempt to increase participation in the EDL and create more mobilized units (Global Security N.d).

### **External Ties**

The EDL has sister organizations in Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and the Maryland National Guard (Global Security N.d).

They have ties to the Women's Home Defense, Young Eagles, and Home Daughters (Global Security N.d). The Defense League is private and voluntary (Global Security N.d). There is a cross between members in the Estonian Army that are still apart of the Defense League (Global Security N.d).

### **Group Outcome**

People are now trained at the Estonian Defense League school that was created in 2012 (Global Security N.d). The group is still active (Global Security N.d.).

## II. RUSSKOE NATSIONALNOE EDINSTVO (RNE)

Torg ID: 444

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Russian National Unity, Russian National Unity (Rnu), Russkoe Natsionalnoe Edinstvo (Rne)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "RNU." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3674, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i\\_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit)
- "The Reemergence of Political Anti-Semitism in Russia." Anti-Defamation League. 1999. [https://web.archive.org/web/20060615205338/https://www.adl.org/international/russian\\_political\\_antisemitism.asp](https://web.archive.org/web/20060615205338/https://www.adl.org/international/russian_political_antisemitism.asp)
- Stephen Atkins. "Aleksandr Petrovich Barakashov." Encyclopedia of Modern Worldwide Extremists and Extremist Groups. Greenwood Publishing. 2004. P. 43-44. [https://books.google.com/books?id=b8k4rEPvq\\_8C&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43&dq=Russian+National+Unity&source=bl&ots=2M1hdme0VG&sig=QxucG5AgSyUdBWfiMX\\_IUG09t3s&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje\\_ZWk9Z7XAhVG5IMKHRDxAYw4ChDoAQhUMAs#v=onepage&q=Russian%20National%20Unity&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=b8k4rEPvq_8C&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43&dq=Russian+National+Unity&source=bl&ots=2M1hdme0VG&sig=QxucG5AgSyUdBWfiMX_IUG09t3s&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje_ZWk9Z7XAhVG5IMKHRDxAYw4ChDoAQhUMAs#v=onepage&q=Russian%20National%20Unity&f=false)

- Mikhail Sokolov. Russian National Unity and the 'Nation of Slaves'. Russian Politics & Law. May/Jun2001, Vol. 39 Issue 3, p66.
- Romon Rolo. Russian National Unity An Analysis of the Political Style of a Radical-Nationalist Organization. RUSSIAN POLITICS AND LAW; JUL-AUG 2008, 46 4, p66-p79.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Russian National Unity (RNU), Russkoe Natsionalnoe Edinstvo (RNE), National Bolshevik Party

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 2000 (MIPT 2008)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Alexandr Barkashov founded the Russkoe Natsionalnoe Edinstvo (RNE) on October 16, 1990 as a splinter of the Pamyat group (Atkins, 2004, 43; Romov 2001, 66; Sokolov 2001, 68). The group's aim was to "cleanse" Russia of religious minorities, endorse the Russian Orthodox Church. (MIPT 2008). Their political aim was to also participate in Russian politics (Atkins 2004, 43; Sokolov 2001, 68). The group first gained acknowledgement as a violent group during the cessation of the Soviet Union in 1990, in a time of socioeconomic instability within Russia (MIPT 2008). Their first known violent incident was in 1993 when it seized the Russian House of Parliament (Romov 2001, 66; Atkins 2004, 43; MIPT 2008) The RNE is extremely anti-semitic, and they are also right-wing (Atkins 2004, 43; Sokolov 2001, 68).

### **Geography**

The RNE primarily operates within Russia, but also conducts activities in Ukraine, and the Baltics (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred at the Russian House of Parliament located in Moscow, Russia (Romov 2001, 66; MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

The RNE was formed by Aleksandr Barkashov, a former commander in the Russian army, who blamed Russia's socioeconomic instability on Jews (Atkins 2004, 43). The group had 6,000 active members in 1999, but have also been known to have had approximately 100,000 members in the late nineties (ADL 1999; MIPT 2008). Members of the RNE were originally members of the anti-Semitic political party Pamyat (Sokolov

2001, 68). The RNE is a nationalist political party as well as an extremist parliamentary organization (MIPT 2008). The group has an armed wing known as the Russian National Assembly, and the organizational structure of the armed group consisted of divisions and battalions (Atkins 2004, 43; Sokolov 2001). Members of the group are willing to use violence to achieve their goals, and are trained in parliamentary tactics regarding the use of weaponry and explosives (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The RNE has not had any external ties, but has endorsed the Russian military's efforts to intervene in Chechnya (MIPT 2008; ADL 1999; Atkins 2004, 43). Barkashov's reason for support of the military tied into his ideologies, as he did so in order to protect Russian citizens from control by the Russian-minority Chechnya population (MIPT 2008; ADL 1999; Atkins 2004, 43). After Barkashov's expulsion from Russia in 2000, the RNE split up into many factions without any central leadership (MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

Though the RNE has proclaimed support for the Russian military, they do not receive any support from the Russian Military (MIPT 2008). However, the Russian government's arrest of Barkashov after the 1993 Parliament attack was short lived, since he was subsequently released in 1994 (Atkins 2004, 43). The Russian government arrested Igor Semyon in 1998 (ADL 1999). The group's last violent attack was in 1998 (MIPT 2008). The group splintered in 2000 after the Russian government expelled Barkashov (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-did the government oppose the group?

### III. KAITSELIIT PARAMILITARY GROUP

Torg ID: 1773

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1893. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.  
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1893>
- "Estonian Defense League." Global Security. N.d.  
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/et-defense-league.htm>

- “Estonian Defence League - The Kaitseliit.” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. 2019. <https://shape.nato.int/news-archive/2019/estonian-defence-league-the-kaitseliit-strong-in-defence->
- Tovo Miljan. “Defense League (Kaitseliit).” Historical Dictionary of Estonia. Rowman and Littlefield. 2015. [https://books.google.com/books?id=pUawCQAAQBAJ&pg=PA109&lpg=PA109&dq=history+kaitseliit&source=bl&ots=Kq1OVIupO0&sig=ACfU3U3pMChI3JNCQd-\\_SZ4LcL1-8AgrA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjMlrThncnjAhUfJzQIHUCyB3wQ6AEwGXoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=history%20kaitseliit&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=pUawCQAAQBAJ&pg=PA109&lpg=PA109&dq=history+kaitseliit&source=bl&ots=Kq1OVIupO0&sig=ACfU3U3pMChI3JNCQd-_SZ4LcL1-8AgrA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjMlrThncnjAhUfJzQIHUCyB3wQ6AEwGXoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=history%20kaitseliit&f=false)
- Leo-Paul Jacob. “How Can the Estonian Defence League Ensure Estonia’s Security?” NATO Association of Canada. 2017. <http://natoassociation.ca/how-can-the-estonian-defence-league-ensure-estonias-security/>
- “Estonian Defence Forces.” Estonian Government. N.d. <http://www.mil.ee/en/defence-forces>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Estonia Defense League (Global Security N.d.), EDL

Group Formation: 1918 (first formation) (Global Security N.d.)

Group End: Still Active - 1992 (last attack) (GTD 2018)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Estonian Defense League was created in 1918 and was reestablished in 1990 (Global Security N.d). The group was created as a substitute para-military force for the nation -- and later country -- of Estonia (Global Security N.d).

The Estonian Defense League is a part of the Defense Forces and Ministry of Defense (Global Security N.d). They have military exercises and are armed by the government (Global Security N.d). They do not have any ideology but the responsibility of preparing the people of Estonia to threats to national security (Global Security N.d). The main goal of the EDL is to encourage the Estonian people to defend its country and national security using military activities and movements (Global Security N.d). They are not political (Global Security N.d). The Estonian Defense League Act dictate the internal structure, organization, codes of conduct, and protocols (Global Security N.d).

In 1918, several defense units were created out of the Estonian Defense League (Global Security N.d). The Estonian Defense League almost ended during the Bolshevik Revolution (Global Security N.d). In 1940, the group disbanded during the Russian occupation of Estonia. This was to continue until the fall of the Soviet Union and the creation of Estonia an independent state.

In 1990, they began recruiting members to help defend Kuwait (Global Security N.d). This was supposedly done to recover the image of the EDL after a risky border guard (Global Security N.d). In 1992, the EDL was officially incorporated into the Defense Forces (Global Security N.d). The EDL works with the local police, governments, border guard, rescue board, and firefighters (Global Security N.d). The EDL has provided people with paramedic skills and leadership training (Global Security N.d). On July 14, 1992, in Vihterpalu, there was an armed assault on a Russian military vehicle (GTD 2018). They used an automatic firearm and one person was injured (GTD 2018).

## **Geography**

They mostly operate along the Estonia border and have 15 district units (Global Security N.d). The group's only known violent attack was in 1992 when they attacked a Russian military vehicle in Vihterpalu (GTD 2018).

## **Organizational Structure**

The EDL in 1918 was under the leadership of Johan Pitka and Ernst Podder (Miljan 2015). It's hierarchy within each city and county included parish, townships, villages, and armed units (Miljan 2015). Membership was mandatory in 1919 for 18-60 year old males who could not serve in the army (Miljan 2015). The EDL operate as police, fought Bolshevik groups, border guard, and protected against communication infiltration (Miljan 2015). At its peak, the EDL had 102,000 members until the organization became voluntary (Miljan 2015). Following an communist coup attempt in 1924, the group reorganized to be more effective with 15 large platoons (Miljan 2015). They started promoting membership in the EDL has a citizen's duty, organized rallies, and inspiring youth (Miljan 2015). The group was reestablished even when it was illegal to do so in 1990 during Russian occupation (Miljan 2015).

In 1992, Johannes Kert became the head of the EDL (Miljan 2015). Since 1999, the EDL has been integrated more into the Defense Forces and modernized in tactics (Miljan 2015). The name for these basic 15 units is the malev (Miljan 2015). The group has a woman's wing, Naisakaitallit, a boys wing, Noorkotkad, and a girls wing known as Kodutured (Miljan 2015).

In Tallinn, Johan Pitka organized military forces during the February Revolution (Miljan 2015). He financed the group and supplied them with arms and also paid for the recruitment offices (Miljan 2015). His forces provided the government with support when declaring independence (Miljan 2015). He continued organizing the Home Guard and other military forces during German Occupation (Miljan 2015). This forces laid the foundation for the EDL which was created November 11, 1918 (Miljan 2015). When the Soviet occupation occurred, he fled to Finland (Miljan 2015).

Any citizen of Estonia 18 years and older is allowed to join the Estonian Defense League and non-citizens are able to become honorary members (Global Security N.d). Since 2012, there have been 13,000 members but the goal is to reach 30,000 members by 2020 (Global Security N.d).

The units in the EDL are organized to protect the territory of Estonia (Global Security N.d). They received stealthy funding from the military defense budget (Global Security N.d). The EDL has trained units that are mobile and trained to be apart of the Defense Forces (Global Security N.d).

The Estonian Long Term Defense Development Plan that lasted from 2009 to 2018 promised the funding and equipment for the EDL would increase (Global Security N.d). This was an attempt to increase participation in the EDL and create more mobilized units (Global Security N.d).

### **External Ties**

In 1940, the EDL was forcibly disbanded during the Russian occupation during World War II (Miljan 2015). Some members joined the Forest Brothers movement after it was disbanded to fight against the Russian occupation (Miljan 2015).

The EDL has sister organizations in Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and the Maryland National Guard (Global Security N.d).

They have ties to the Women's Home Defense, Young Eagles, and Home Daughters (Global Security N.d). The Defense League is private and voluntary (Global Security N.d). There is a cross between members in the Estonian Army that are still apart of the Defense League (Global Security N.d).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1940, the EDL was forcibly disbanded during the Russian occupation during World War II (Miljan 2015). Some members joined the Forest Brothers movement after it was disbanded to fight against the Russian occupation (Miljan 2015). People are now trained at the Estonian Defense League school that was created in 2012 (Global Security N.d).



Following the annexation of Crimea in Ukraine, the membership in the EDL has increased (NATO 2019). Using equipment from 15 Nato and the ally nations, EDL conducted Exercise Spring Storm on May 17 NATO 2019). It is a military exercise where all military forces are trained and tested NATO 2019). The Defense League is able to make 25,000 member available for defense (NATO 2019).

The EDL is believed to currently have 15,500 voluntary members (Leo-Paul 2017). During training, these members learn how to fight, id vehicles, insurgency tactics, and how to create explosives (Leo-Paul 2017). They are able to mobilize in less than 24 hours and prepare for invasion (Leo-Paul 2017). They also have a cyber defense unit (Leo-Paul 2017). They also aspire to be a deterrent for hybrid warfare (Leo-Paul 2017). Combined with the army, the EDL would have 40,000 members to resist an attack (Leo-Paul 2017).

In 1992, the EDL was officially incorporated into the Defense Forces (Global Security N.d).

Notes for Iris:

- when the govt gained independence in the 1920s it didn't have any established military so the group formed as its own volunteer militia
- during the Russian occupation, the group served as a militia to defend against Russian forces
- the one attack in 1992 is part of the military's role and doesn't fit non-state or traditional view of terrorist/guerrilla activity

#### IV. RUSSIAN NATIONAL BOLSHEVIST PARTY

Torg ID: 861

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Russian National Bolshevik Party." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4556, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i\\_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit)

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

#### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

#### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

## V. FATHERLAND

Torg ID: 926

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20163. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.  
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20163>
- "Estonia (1920-1940)." DADM Project. University of Central Arkansas. N.d.  
<https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/europerussiacentral-asia-region/estonia-1920-1940/>

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<https://www.riigikogu.ee/en/parliament-of-estonia/factions/isamaa-faction/>
- Tarmo Virki. “Three Estonian Parties, including far-right EKRE, agree on coalition plan.” Reuters. 2019.  
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- “Estonia: Far Right set to enter government for first time.” DW. 2019.  
<https://www.dw.com/en/estonia-far-right-set-to-enter-government-for-first-time/a-48240943-0>
- “Estonia Country Profile.” BBC. 2019.  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17220810>
- “Estonia Profile - timeline.” BBC. 2019.  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17220814>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Pro Patria Union (Estonian Parliament 2019), Isamaa (Estonian Parliament 2019), Isamaaliit (Estonian Parliament 2019), ISAMAA Erakond (Estonian Parliament 2019), Fatherland Union (GTD 2018)

Group Formation: 1988 (formation), 1999 (GTD 2018)

Group End: Active as a Party -- 1999 (last attack) (GTD 2018)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

On February 2, 1920, Estonia became independent from Russia (UCA N.d.). That same year, elections for the Riigikogu, the State Assembly, were held (UCA N.d.). The Labor Party and Farmer’s Party each won 20 seats in the Riigikogu (UCA N.d.). In 1922, the majority of Estonia’s population was ethnically Estonian (UCA N.d.). In 1923, the Social Democratic Party started gaining traction in the Riigikogu (UCA N.d.). By 1932, The United Agrarian Party had 42 sets with the remaining half divided by the Farmer’s Party and National Center Party (UCA N.d.). In 1933, Konstantin Paets became prime minister (UCA N.d.). The following year, he appointed his own commander in chief and had the army arrest 425 members of the Association of Freedom Fighters (UCA N.d.). He disbanded the Riigkogu and banned all political parties, except for the Fatherland Union (UCA N.d.). In 1937, the National Assembly reconvened and Paets’ party, National Front won a majority of seats in Riigikogu (UCA N.d.). The State Assembly elected him as President the next year (UCA N.d.). The Soviet Union and Estonia entered into an agreement that allowed Soviet troops to be stationed in Estonia (UCA N.d.). Soviet troops went into Estonia in 1940 and remove the Prime Minister and President and

placed them in prison camps (UCA N.d.). They place a pro Soviet prime minister who disbanded Riigikogu and created the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic (UCA N.d.). Estonia was annexed from the Soviet Union in 1940 (UCA N.d.). In 1988, there was a popular campaign for democracy and a national desire for independence (BBC 2019). Consequently the Pro Patria coalition formed in 1989 (Estonian Parliament 2019). In 1991, upon Soviet collapse, Estonia gained its independence from the Soviet Union (BBC 2019). In 2004, Estonia joined NATO and the European Union (BBC 2019).

The Fatherland Party is one of many far right parties that merged in 1989 and created the Estonian National Independence Party (Estonian Parliament 2019). The parties formed the Pro Patria coalition (Estonian Parliament 2019). Pro Patria Union and Res Publica merged to form a political party in 2006 (Estonian Parliament 2019).

The Isamaa Faction is a right wing party that follows the ideology of conservatism (Estonian Parliament 2019). They have 12 members in the Riigikogu and have major influence over daily life and culture of the people in Estonia (Estonian Parliament 2019). The goals of Isamaa are nationalism, birth of more children, and higher living standard for families (Estonian Parliament 2019).

On the morning of June 10, 1999, in Tallinn, a car bomb led to the explosion of Pear Vali's car (GTD 2018). Pear Vali is the CEO of Armiks Advertising Agency (GTD 2018). Fatherland has claimed responsibility for the attack (GTD 2018). They claim they were provoked by threatening western influences and a desire to preserve the traditional culture of Estonia (GTD 2018). This was the first and last known attack of the Fatherland Party (GTD 2018).

## **Geography**

The Fatherland Party operated in Estonia (GTD 2018). It is unclear if or where bases would exist. The group has conducted one attack in Tallinn (GTD 2018).

## **Organizational Structure**

The Fatherland Party is one of many far right political parties that emerged in 1988 and created the Estonian National Independence Party (Estonian Parliament 2019). From that party, the coalition Pro Patria formed and led to the Pro Patria Union in 1995 (Estonian Parliament 2019). When the Res Publica association merged with Pro Patria Union became a party in 2006 (Estonian Parliament 2019). In 2018, the party changed their name to Isamaa and had Mart Laar, a previous Estonian prime minister, as their Honorary Chairman (Estonian Parliament 2019). It is unclear what the source of funding is. They have 12 members in the 101 member Riigikogu and have major influence over daily life and culture of the people in Estonia (Estonian Parliament 2019).

## **External Ties**

The Isaama party was created in 1988 when many rightist political parties combined (Estonian Parliament 2019). The parties formed the Pro Patria coalition (Estonian Parliament 2019). Pro Patria Union and Res Publica merged to form a political party in 2006 (Estonian Parliament 2019). The Isaama faction includes the Fatherland political party (Estonian Parliament 2019). The Fatherland Party has recently joined a coalition with the Centre Party and Estonian Conservative People's Party (Virki 2019, DW 2019).

## **Group Outcome**

After his party not winning in the recent election, Prime Minister Ratas has disclosed a coalition agreement with the Fatherland Party and the Estonian Conservative People's Party (Virki 2019 , DW 2019). The coalition includes more referendums regarding gay marriage and immigration policies (Virki 2019 , DW 2019). The group has a combined 56 seats in the 101 seat assembly which means the deal is likely to pass (DW 2019). The coalition makes it unlikely for the Reform leader, Kaja Kallas, to become Prime Minister (DW 2019). Forming a coalition with the Social Democrats, would still be a minority in the State Assembly (DW 2019). The Prime Minister belongs to the Center Party. On the morning of June 10, 1999, in Tallinn, a car bomb led to the explosion of Pear Vali's car (GTD 2018). Pear Vali is the CEO of Armiks Advertising Agency (GTD 2018). Fatherland has claimed responsibility for the attack (GTD 2018). They claim they were provoked by threatening western influences and a desire to preserve the traditional culture of Estonia (GTD 2018). This was the first and last known attack of the Fatherland Party (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- violent political party
- one hit wonder
- unclear if the violence was sanctioned by leadership or conducted by party members
- target of the attack was against a business
- no evidence of politicized opposition against the state government