

The Osculum Infame in the Balkans: Albania's Alliance with the Globalist World Order and its Catastrophic Repercussions

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Albania never made sense. Created by the Austrian Empire as a means of blocking Serbian access to the sea, Albania was and is nothing more than a plaything for the great powers. Her “national awakening” was as a means to preserve Turkish suzerainty over the Balkans. The country in 1848 was a collection of Islamic tribal oligarchs who used their promise to fight for the maintenance of the Ottoman empire to catch the attention of the Austrians. Nothing has changed today. Albania, rather than the creation of Austria, is the creation of the US. Rather than Islamic tribal oligarchs, it is a collection of petty crime lords. It is a bizarre, artificial country created and maintained exclusively to frustrate the aims of Serbs, Montenegrins and Russians. This paper deals with Albania's pathetic existence since the fall of her Maoist Government in 1991. It continues to show that inventing make-believe countries while attacking natural ethnic aspirations leads to disaster.

Albania is one of the world's most non-strategic countries. The creation of the Austrian Empire to block Serbia's outlet to the Adriatic, Albania has forced itself on the world stage by two means: first, by being a vehement supporter of the new World Order and American foreign policy and second, through the distinction of being the world's only government based entirely on drug dealing and prostitution.

Privatization was a disaster in most of Eastern Europe, as nationalists the world over predicted. However, only in Albania did it take the form of large, state-sponsored pyramid schemes. The pyramid schemes were the result of privatization starting in 1991. This was the origin of the domination of criminal gangs. The communist regime, holding them in check, collapsed. Many pyramid schemes defrauded the population out of their shares in state property (largely worthless anyway). The banking law in 1994, one forced on the country by the IMF, had no provision for supervision over regional banks. In the hands of local strongmen, banks were little more than covers for gangs.

The government participating in these schemes, proving that there was no one to work with for reform. Two-thirds of Albanians were involved in these schemes. This caused major unrest and the victory of the Socialist Party in the elections. But since the schemes were from the private sector, how the change in government would affect it is unclear. Pyramid schemes depend on recruitment, so the fault lies in the new social norms, not the state. It was not until early 1997 that finally, the money ran out and the government stepped in and stopped the scheme: only

when no more profit could be had.¹

Continually covering for the criminals, the public was redirected to the political realm. Elections were said to be able to solve the problem, one that was not public-sector based. Long used to the state controlling everything, rioters attacked government buildings, not the mansions of those who created and profited from the schemes. The IMF continued to feed the idea that the state is both the cause and solution to the problem, and all public outrage was focused on the state, permitting the actual perpetrators to act unharmed. These were not government agencies, and terms like “government” did not apply to Albania at the time. Jarvis writes on the structure of these schemes:

The administrators appointed under the new law were required to report regularly to the government but otherwise had complete independence. They were given broad powers to carry on the companies' businesses, pay their debts, sell their assets, fire staff and managers, seize the assets of individuals connected with the schemes, and hire experts to trace assets abroad.

Then why was outrage directed at the government? Was it that Albania had long been a totalitarian state where everything was state run? Was the population that ignorant of its surroundings? Or could the CIA have been directing the rage of the population was from those it was financing? Criminal gangs were mobilized and well armed. They overwhelmed local police services. Police were outgunned at each and every point. All military magazines were looted, giving the gangs a massive store of weaponry. The Gaxhai gang was in control of large parts of the country. To this day, this is what “democracy” means to Albanians. The economy collapsed entirely and again, the west insisted that elections and governments were the solution (ibid).

Albania was hailed by the Regime as the example of how shock therapy can work. Inflation was low and economic growth was steady. It seemed that Albania was a model transition state. Unfortunately, it was all a fake. None of the growth was real and money was being wasted in these schemes. Organized crime was controlling the rise of small business, long touted by neocons in the west. The loss from the Ponzi schemes is now estimated to be over a billion dollars, about half the GDP of the day.²

The Lek lost 25% of its value in a few weeks of 1997. 10% of the country's GDP was gone and the monthly level of income for Albanians averaged about \$18. Gangs continued to rule different parts of the state and were even granted a level of sympathy when compared with the state. Human trafficking and drugs became the centerpiece of the economy (ibid).

Jarvis, writing for the IMF, writes with a straight face: “There were also governance problems, both in the financial sector and more generally. The regulatory framework was inadequate, and it was not clear who had responsibility for supervising the informal market.” Of course, Jarvis was chuckling as he wrote this. This is said to put a positive spin on this article. Informal sectors are not “supervised” by anyone. That's part of what makes them “informal.” More seriously, the US government and NATO financed these schemes, encouraged them domestically and defended them internationally. This was done with full knowledge that the “regulatory framework was inadequate.”

“Albania’s banking sector weathered the financial crisis better than many of its neighbors,

1 Jarvis, C. (2000) The Rise and Fall of Albania's Pyramid Schemes. Finance and Development, A Quarterly Magazine of the IMF. March 2000, Volume 37, Number 1

2 Bezemer, D (2001) Post-Socialist Financial Fragility: The Case of Albania. Cambridge Journal of Economics 25(1): 1-23

largely due to a lack of exposure to international capital markets and domestic housing bubbles.” This is from the US State Department's *Investment Climate Statement: Albania, June 2015*. It means that since Albania's banking sector is so irrelevant to the international economy, it was unaffected by recent chaos. This kind of overly-diplomatic description is common in western treatments of Albania due to her alliance with the west against Serbia and Russia. The most corrupt state in the world – almost a parody – is given a free pass because they side with the USA against Russia.

Explaining how the government has promised to crack down on corruption, the State Department admits all reforms have been a failure. Obviously, if there are no pristine institutions to work with, those enforcing “anti-corruption” laws are its targets. All with power in Albania are corrupt, and profoundly so. This is how power is taken and maintained. The report says “despite these amendments, no high-level officials have been successfully prosecuted for corruption.” Even more:

Although the number of corruption cases investigated is rising, conviction rates remain low. Furthermore, high-level corruption cases of politicians or well-connected business leaders very rarely end in conviction. Perception of corruption continues to be high and Albania ranked 110th (last in Europe) out of 174 countries in the 2014 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.

This is well known. So not only is Albania immensely debased, its citizens are aware of this and see little way out. Then, in the same document, we read: “Albania is a source of stability in the region and maintains friendly relations with all neighboring countries.” Albania is a major promoter and sponsor of terrorism in the area.³ These kinds of comic statements are common in the literature. It is extremely dubious if the authors believed them.

Albania has no economy in the normal sense of the term. Most economic development as we know it takes place in Tirana, but generally, it is the black market and criminal activity that maintains their society. Corruption exists at all levels and thus, there is no institution for outsiders to work with. There is no confidence in the society or of reform. The country, even in the capital, is permanently short of all necessities of life, especially energy.

Albania's development is claimed to be mostly in agriculture, yet, the country imports almost all its food. There is no FDI except a handful of projects from Italy. Its roads are non-functional and its high accident rate makes travel very difficult. The nature of the economy might be best summarized in the fact that 96% of all Albanian cars are Mercedes-Benz. The local mafia bosses have been confirmed in power by the west so long as they maintain a strong line against Serbia and hence, Russia.

There is no contract enforcement and no faith in private property. About 7% of Albanians have telephones of any kind. Tax collection is arbitrary and rare, as most institutions are financed through crime. From 1999-2007 there was no prosecution for corruption at all, given the above facts. Banks are not a significant factor in Albania's development and are slightly glorified safety deposit boxes for major crime lords. Outside of heroin, gins and girls, there would be no reason for the country to be monetized.

Over half the world's human trafficking comes from Albania (or passes through it) while

3 See especially John Fulton, NATO and the KLA: How the West Encouraged Terrorism. *Global Security Studies*, Fall 2010, Volume 1, Issue 3

about 80% of Central Asian heroin goes through Albania. In 2016, 76% of the population said it was “impossible” for corruption to be fought. This is because this trade is the main source of income for the state as well as the private sector. Until another sector can be located that can compete with the short-term profits of this trade, no change will be made save from foreign invasion.⁴

While receiving millions from the US, Albanians in Kosovo openly brag of their crime connections. The KLA⁵ and ANA, both financed by the USA, are not shy about expressing their devotion to the cause of heroin profits. Hashim Thaci, fully supported by the US, specializes in drugs and human trafficking. Ramish Haradinaj is into illegal drugs, weapons and cars. “Remi” Mustafa Rrustem focus on drugs, fuel imports and weapons.⁶

The United Nations says there is no real difference between criminal and political groups in Kosovo or Albania. In March of 1998, Ibrahim Ragova was elected “president” of “Kosovo” in a one-party election where he received 99.8% of the vote. He was termed by the BBC the “Father of the Nation” and won the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought right after his victory.

Thaci was also granted similar honors even after the BND, German intelligence, showed his involvement in terrorism and drugs. The Council of Europe reported that they were involved in harvesting and selling organs from Serbian prisoners.⁷ Paul Lewis of the *Guardian* states that after the author of the report was threatened, he retracted his paper. No one seemed to notice the odd coincidence. The US nominated Thaci for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.⁸

Because of all of this, there is no hope in Albania.

According to survey results, in 2016 the groups that are perceived as the most corrupted are judges, customs officers, prosecutors, administration officials in the justice system, political parties and leaders of the ruling coalition. The results show that during the past two years, there has been no improvement for reducing abuse of power by these groups. As reported by the public, their level of involvement in corrupted practices remains very high.⁹

This is humorous. Unfortunately, it is also real. The quote above includes anyone in

4 Albania has Failed to Protect Children from Exploitation. CRCA: Albania, June 2013; World Politics Review. (August 2016) EU Pressure Clouds Process for Albania’s Judicial Reforms; and Corruption Assessment Report. 2016, Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER), South-East Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI) are three places to start for solid data on Albanian society and its foundation in drugs and human trafficking.

5 The KLA is the Kosovo Liberation Army. This group, financed by the US, carried out attacks of all kinds on Serbs in Kosovo. Since they targeted civilian persons and infrastructure, they are a terrorist organization. They became part of the “independent” Kosovo armed forces in 2000. They carried out seven attested massacres of civilians in 1998. They also operated the Lapusnik and Jablanica prison camp where, according to both guards and victims, Serbs were tortured. All of this was done with the blessing of the US and the EU. The ANA is the KLA in Macedonia. Once part of the UN and EU’s list of terror groups, they were forced off this list due to American pressure in 2010 (Global index of Terrorism Report, 2015. The Institute for Economics and Peace).

6 Seper, Jerry. (May 4 1999) KLA Rebels Train in Terrorist Camps.” The Washington Times

7 Paul Lewis (14 December 2010). "Kosovo PM is head of human organ and arms ring, Council of Europe reports" (The Guardian)

8 Seper, J, “KLA finances fight with heroin sales - Terror group is linked to crime network” Washington Times, Washington, D.C.: May 3, 1999. pg. A.1 and also see “Kosovo gripped by racketeers”. BBC News. 5 April 2000.

9 Corruption Assessment Report. 2016, Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER), South-East Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI)

government with any power. This list is comprehensive. Everyone is viewed as corrupt. Making a “list” of corrupt entities – then listing everyone – makes no sense unless the author is struggling to give the impression there are some groups that are trustworthy. The report, the same cited above, laments, admitting failure in the noble task to find anyone that is not on the take:

Even using the most diplomatic language, Albania remains almost entirely corrupt. All results presented above do not indicate a positive situation about the aspects of corruption occurrence and the extent of involvement of public officials in corrupted practices. According to the perception of the Albanian citizens, the future does not seem very bright. 4/5 of Albanians (78%) consider corruption pressure as “highly possible” and “possible”, while only 22 percent of them consider corruption pressure as “not at all possible”. In addition, the same amount of respondents believes that the Albanian government will not take any measures to reduce the level of corruption in the country. This means that citizens believe that in any interaction that they might have with public officials, they would be subject of corruption pressure.

In *The Balkanization of Politics: Crime and Corruption in Albania*, Danielle Irrera states that “over 50%” of the country's GDP comes from “illegal activities.” Since this is likely a low estimate, one can say that Albania's economy is primarily corruption. It is a criminal state. Yet, the EU just agreed to a 40 million Euro loan package to the country, aware they will never see it again. About \$2-3 billion is plowed into that criminal nation year after year from institutions and banks, all without the hope of seeing it again. It is there to buttress an anti-Russian state.

Albania is a key US ally in the area against all things Russian and Serbian and hence, the world realizes that nothing will stop the corruption. Ukraine, almost at Albania's level of degeneracy, and Albania sided with the US because they realized the diplomatic nihilism that is practiced once a nation declares its hostility to Moscow. Destruction of Russia is the sole purpose of US foreign policy in Europe.

Ukraine, with no functional economy, just received approval from the IMF for a \$16 billion loan due to a “promise” that reforms will be instituted. The bankers at the IMF know that corruption is endemic, so this is empty rhetoric. However, Ukraine plans a massive military buildup against Russia, so the money will have no relation to the economy. It is, in effect, military aid.

The failure of all reform efforts in Albania is admitted here:

In the last years a series of public scandals involving senior government officials and former ministers have surfaced. Some of these persons have been dismissed for corruption, but according to the Ministry of Justice, the number of senior government officials actually sentenced each year has been in single digits and sentencing has been ridiculously low. After a while the scandals die away, and the only effect is that the insiders feel the need to be more covert and professional in their corrupt behaviour. Interview material indicates that when judges, police officers, customs officers and the like are fired, the trend is that these persons were without political backing or that they were a part of the power-structure of the former minister or director. There have also been instances where dismissed officials resurface in other state structures, free to continue their activities.

Disciplinary measures are thus taken, and paraded in front of the IC, but those losing their positions are most often officials at lower levels. In fact, anti-corruption efforts are often merely a ploy to get rid of political opponents and install a new set of loyalists. Thus, the dominant strategy of the Albanian government is to attack persons and not the systemic weakness. This is not to suggest that those that are accused have not been involved in corruption.¹⁰

It is rare to find a country so afflicted. It is even rarer when its allies openly admit it. One important consultant for the EU in Albania, Agron Alibali, said this about the court system:

The current situation began in the early 1990s, after the country emerged from more than four decades of communist rule. One of the most controversial measures undertaken by the post-communist government was to select judges from among graduates of crash law courses, which led to a legal system infected with incompetence, partisanship and corruption. This misstep was later corrected by establishing the magistrate school, a graduate-level law school initially funded by the Council of Europe. While this improved the quality of future judges and prosecutors, it fed a sense of entitlement for many, leading to the creation of a virtual caste system. Moreover, in the name of judicial independence, the internal, self-governing structures within the judiciary have proved totally ineffective at stopping corruption and addressing incompetence. Many judges cited by administrative bodies for misconduct or hiding their assets have been cleared by the Supreme Council of Justice. District attorney's offices have been shirking their duty to combat corruption in the judiciary to the full extent of the law. Recently some judges have been investigated and arrested, but few cases have led to convictions. To add insult to injury, the internal judicial structures, in most cases, have been reluctant to suspend or expel from their ranks judges accused of misconduct or corruption. Similarly, the Albanian Bar Association has had very few disbarment cases for corrupt and incompetent private attorneys.¹¹

Again, this is not something that we hear every day. There were no competent lawyers when Albania was privatized and the criminal gangs granted western sanction. So the system, then an openly criminal state, created "law schools" for its henchmen. The "crash course" churned out "lawyers" who had no interest in the law or had the intent of keeping it even if it were taken seriously. The Council of Europe then built law schools for the country, but this only led to the newly graduated to use this status as yet another means to lord it over others. Thus, even the most legitimate and basic of social functions will be turned to corruption no matter what.

Few are fooled by promises to end corruption. Such promises imply several things: first, that the state is stronger than the corrupt entities and can impose the "rule of law" on them; second, that the state is not institutionally corrupt, that is, corruption is an anomaly in a generally healthy system and finally, that those taking the money are not themselves corrupt. No one believes any of this relative to Albania. Outside of a full, violent revolution and military rule, no

10 Mathisen, HW Donor Roles in Face of Endemic Corruption: Albania in the Policy Debate. Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Center

11 World Politics Review. (August 2016) EU Pressure Clouds Process for Albania's Judicial Reforms

reforms make sense when carried out by the entities that require reforming.

Albanian crime lords are some of the most powerful in the world. Policymakers fear them and therefore, without military rule, they are untouchable. Their control over heroin coming into Europe from Afghanistan has been well verified and researched. Due to this, it is reasonable to conclude that the USA is involved in the heroin trade. Albania is a failed state in all respects, but their cooperation is required for drugs and anti-Serbian violence.¹²

The heroin lords have made sure that the Albanian army is kept weak. The riots in the 1990s showed both the army and local police as totally incompetent and overwhelmed. The gangs were far better armed than the army, and it was ensured to stay that way. The “army” is just large enough to support crime operations and silence whistle-blowers, but not large enough to take over the government or to develop any independent ideas. It has no tanks, self-propelled guns or missile launching systems. Its “air force” has no actual military planes in it, but, unsurprisingly, seems to specialize in “transport” of bulk goods.¹³ There are no helicopters in service, since this is a mainstay of the crime lords. There is no functional Albanian army.

This can be nicely summarized by Dr. D. Illic:

Arms smuggling from Albania into Kosovo and Macedonia started at the beginning of 1992, when the Democratic Party came to power, headed by President Sali Berisha. An expansive underground economy and cross border trade had unfolded. A triangular trade in oil, arms and narcotics had developed largely as a result of the embargo imposed by the international community on Serbia and Montenegro and the blockade enforced by Greece against Macedonia. Industry and agriculture in Kosovo were spearheaded into bankruptcy following the IMF’s lethal “economic medicine” imposed on Belgrade in 1990. The embargo was imposed on Yugoslavia. Ethnic Albanians and Serbs were driven into abysmal poverty. Economic collapse created an environment which fostered the progress of illicit trade. In Kosovo, the rate of unemployment increased to a staggering 70 percent. Poverty and economic collapse served to exacerbate simmering ethnic tensions. A wire service report noted that thousands of unemployed youths “barely out of their teens” and from an impoverished population were drafted into the ranks of the KLA. In neighboring Albania, the free market reforms adopted since 1992 created conditions which favored the criminalization of State institutions. Drug money was also laundered in the Albanian pyramids (Ponzi schemes) which mushroomed during the government of former President Sali Berisha (1992-1997). These shady investment funds were an integral part of the economic reforms inflicted by Western creditors on Albania.¹⁴

In 2010, the EU's “rule of law” mission in Kosovo, EULEX, investigated local leaders’ “ties with organized crime.” All participants knew at the outset that “local leaders” *were* organized crime. There is no question as to these connections. Fatmir Limaj was Kosovo's

12 Whitaker, Raymond. (May 2 2000) In Serbia, Albanian Gunmen go Silently to Work. The Independent

13 Statistics are available here: http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=albania Keep in mind that Albanian statistics are very unreliable. It is always worse than what is reported.

14 Illic, D (December 2011) Kosovo “Freedom Fighters” Financed by Drug Money, CIA. TMJ Online <https://theremustbejustice.wordpress.com/2011/12/28/kosovo-freedom-fighters-financed-by-drug-money-cia/>

“minister of transportation” and also a KLA commander. The KLA was financed through human trafficking, the USA and drugs. Yet, this mission has almost no support among international elites because of Albania's (and Kosovo's) strategic role in keeping Serbia weak. The investigation, confirming all this, disappeared into the mist.¹⁵

German intelligence, five years earlier, had reported all of this. Strangely, they wanted the results kept secret. Christopher Fringelli wrote:

In 2005 the BND [German intelligence] prepared a “top secret” report that was duly leaked to the media. There, as well as in papers from the UN and KFOR (the occupation troops), three of the most powerful men in today's Kosovo are heavily implicated in organized crime. Besides Thaci these are Ramush Haradinaj (former prime minister) and Xhavit Haliti (president of parliament). Haradinaj was even prosecuted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague, but was declared “not guilty” in 2008. He must have been sure of this outcome as he voluntarily traveled to The Hague immediately after his indictment. He certainly had powerful mentors, such as US senator Joe Biden, now vice president.¹⁶

No one explained why the BND wanted its report to be secret. The entire purpose of intelligence is to discover and then promulgate this vital information. Albanians make up a large number of guest workers in the country.

In the 1990s, the KLA's link to the drug trade had been detailed and proven by the EU, the UN and numerous private think-tanks the world over. Nothing has changed and the US continues to support Islamic terror organizations in the area.¹⁷ The US government has been waging a war, using Islamic armies, against the Orthodox Church in the Balkans. This is seen as a strike against Moscow. There are no limits to this war. In late August 2016, the State Department announced its alliance with Al-Qaeda, the group ostensibly behind the 9-11 attacks. Eric Zuesse writes:

Central to America's war against terrorism was al-Qaeda as being the specific target, but, on August 16th, a US Defense Department spokesperson said that al-Qaeda is no longer an enemy of the United States at all, and that only ISIS is America's enemy in the war against terrorism. However, Congress never authorized anything but al-Qaeda to be the enemy in the war against terrorism. Consequently, President Obama is now violating the law by his no longer targeting al-Qaeda at all, and he is also ignoring the law by his targeting ISIS (as he has long been doing) without requesting a new authorization from Congress to do so – an authorization that both Democrats and Republicans in Congress would be virtually certain to grant immediately.¹⁸

This is significant for several reasons. First, it is tacitly agreeing that this group had

15 The Kosovo Liberation Army: Does Clinton Policy Support Group with Terror, Drug Ties? From “Terrorists” to “Partners” – Presentation of the Republican Policy Committee to the U.S. Senate, 31 March 1999

16 Fringelli, C. (2005) 10 Years After the Kosovo War – The Making of a Failed State. Datacide

17 Look at the farce the ICTY has become. This is a time line of the indictment of Ramush Haradinaj. <http://www.icty.org/case/haradinaj/4#ind>

18 Zuesse, E. (August 2016) US Government Says It's No Longer Against al-Qaeda. Strategic Culture Foundation

nothing to do with 9-11 and the official “Report” on the matter is nonsense; second, that anything goes so long as Russia is the target, no immoral act is too awful; finally, it is an admission that the war on terrorism is a fraud, since this war was launched after 9-11 specifically against this group. The American foreign policy establishment is radically nihilistic and Machiavellian.

So just what are they defending in Albania? In 2013, CRCA: Albania wrote:

The National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in Albania estimates that 57,000 children or 8.2% of 5-17 year-olds, are economically active. The employment rate among children is estimated to be 7.7%, where boys tend to have higher employment rates than girls, working with an average of 18.7 hours per week. The survey showed that a sizable proportion, 40.9%, of children engage in unpaid household services. This proportion increases with age, reaching 68.8% among children aged 15-1 years. Overall, children spend an average of 7.2 hours per week engaged in unpaid household services.¹⁹

This does not even touch the sex trade and white slavery in general. Obviously, the percentage is much higher and the governing powers in Albania and Kosovo are powerful because of this. The sex trade is one of the KLA's open secrets.²⁰ It infects Albania proper. Young girls in Albania are about the price of a second hand car. The US State Department, considering Albania a strategic ally, says:

The Government of Albania does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. In October 2013, the government appointed a new national anti-trafficking coordinator, who in December initiated the development of a special taskforce to improve coordination among police, prosecutors, and judges. Albanian law enforcement improved its understanding of a victim-centered approach to human trafficking, though further training is still needed to improve their operating effectiveness in identifying cases and leading them through prosecution. The government increased the number of victims identified, but prosecuted and convicted a small number of trafficking offenders. The government did not fund the NGO shelters that provided services to victims of trafficking. Victims received inadequate mental health services at the state-run shelter, and medical care staff needed training.²¹

The “significant efforts” were all the work of NGOs. The Albanian government is not involved in these efforts except to produce a few showpieces to continue the flow of aid. The State Department also describes the handful of trials against enslavers, with charges being dropped in almost all cases. The reports here, and most of the literature in general, is more about protecting an ally than the truth.

19 Albania has Failed to Protect Children from Exploitation. CRCA: Albania, June 2013. The implication in the title is that the ruling powers have ever tried to protect them. They have not.

20 Lewis, Paul (2011) Report Identifies Hashim Thaci as 'Big Fish' in Organised Crime. The Guardian, UK. Of course, all these papers come out once the war is over and Serbia defeated. It was known at the time, but it would have destroyed the “war effort.”

21 Department of State; Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Trafficking in Persons 2014 Report: Country Narratives: Albania

Concerning the drug trade in Albania, the UN states:

Once heroin leaves Turkish territory, interception efficiency drops significantly. In the Balkans, relatively little heroin is seized, suggesting that the route is exceedingly well organized and lubricated with corruption. ... Another notable feature of the Balkan route is that some important networks have clan-based and hierarchically organized structures. Albanian groups in particular have such structures, making them particularly hard to infiltrate. This partially explains their continued involvement in several European heroin markets. Albanian networks continue to be particularly visible in Greece, Italy and Switzerland. Italy is one of the most important heroin markets in Europe, and frequently identified as a base of operation for Balkan groups who exploit the local diaspora. According to WCO seizure statistics, Albanians made up the single largest group (32%) of all arrestees for heroin trafficking in Italy between 2000 and 2008. The next identified group was Turks followed by Italians and citizens of Balkan countries (Bulgaria, Kosovo/Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and to some extent Greece). A number of Pakistani and Nigerian traffickers were arrested in Italy as well.²²

The British Home Office wrote in 2016:

The number of final convictions for organised crime is still very low and has only slightly increased in recent years. There are very few cases against trafficking in human beings, despite Albania being a source, transit and destination country for trafficked people. The same report stated, There were very few cases brought for trafficking in human beings. Eleven new cases were tried before the Serious Crimes Court of First Instance compared to none in 2013, with only eight convictions.²³

With all of this universally acknowledged, Albania seeks EU membership as its reward for its battles against Serbia. As in the past, bringing in Bulgaria and Romania meant the entire trashing of EU standards of accession. Neither country met a single one and are essentially fourth world states (though they were not under the communists). They were brought into the EU to keep them from the Russia-China alliance in the SCO. The same is occurring in Albania. The team “investigating” Albania's coming accession to the EU concludes its laughable report with this pompous claim:

Albania has made steady progress in addressing the key priorities for the opening of accession negotiations, pursuing a set of reforms necessary to advance in the EU integration path. The most relevant achievements are related to public

22 Quoted from Burghardt, T. (December 2010) Kosovo: Europe's Mafia State. Hub of the EU-NATO Drug Trail: Kosovo's Prime Minister Accused of Running Human Organ, Drug Trafficking Cartel. Center for Research on Globalization

23 Albania: Female Victims of Trafficking. Home Office: The Independent Advisory Group on Country Information 2016. Also note that the paper by K Kangaspunta, ‘Was Trafficking in Persons Really Criminalised?’, Anti-Trafficking Review, issue 4, 2015, pp. 80—97, www.antitraffickingreview.org is very well written. The title is provocative for a reason: the answer is no.

administration reform and the preparation of a comprehensive reform of the judicial system. It is essential to build on the progress made and keep the reform momentum. In the area of rule of law, further tangible results are necessary. The finalisation of the comprehensive reform of the judiciary is amongst the most significant challenges.²⁴

Obviously, the EU is being dishonest and does not intend to take their standards seriously. One of the best arguments against the European Union is to see how its abandoned all its standards in the cases of Eastern Europe. If Albania enters the EU – and it will – it will be exposed as a totally fraudulent organization in bed with some of the world's most violent thugs. In the introduction to its report, this commission says that Albania is doing quite well, but in fact, has none of the prerequisites for accession to the EU.

However, in a brief time, this will be taken care of because the government has “promised.” All Tirana needs to do is produce statistics to send to Brussels and it will be taken at face value. The US will see to that. The ruling classes of the world have no interest in fighting organized crime, drugs or prostitution. They themselves have profited from it. This is why Rodrigo Duterte in the Philippines is under attack: He won his drug war in about a month. The protests from the west, quite vehement, prove that they and the drug kingpins are one and the same.

Duterte has destroyed the drug lords in the Philippines after a few weeks of targeted, military action. As expected, the world has condemned him for it. Just as American support for ISIS was proven in her attacks on Russia when her Russia's attacks on it were successful, attacks on the Philippine president show open support for them in the west.

Here is the UN's condemnation of Duterte:

Allegations of drug-trafficking offences should be judged in a court of law, not by gunmen on the streets. . . We call on the Philippines authorities to adopt with immediate effect the necessary measures to protect all persons from targeted killings and extrajudicial executions. . . . Claims to fight illicit drug trade do not absolve the Government from its international legal obligations and do not shield State actors or others from responsibility for illegal killings.²⁵

Except that a nation at war does not give enemy soldiers, even guerrillas, a lawyer and “due process.” Knowing full well that “courts of law” are long bought and paid for by drugs all over the third world, this stupid condemnation is little more than diplomatic protection for drug lords whose laundering schemes have pumped trillions through the western banking system over the last 30 years or more. The west is not worried about “extrajudicial killings” (all wars are extrajudicial), but that the wrong guys are winning.

The reason Duterte is mentioned here is that it gives a very good reason why the global elite are not too quick to destroy drug dealers, in and out of Albania. Antonio Maria Costa, head of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, stated that drug money laundered through US banks and the stock market is the only thing that kept them afloat from 2007-2009. The UN has later

24 Commission Staff Working Document. Albania, 2015 Report. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the EESC and the Committee of the Regions. Brussels, 10.11.2015 SWD(2015) 213 final, 75

25 UN Human Rights (August 26 2016) UN Experts Urge the Philippines to stop Unlawful Killings of People Suspected of Drug-related Offenses. United Nations, Office of the Commissioner

supported these claims. “The UNODC report estimates that the total amount of criminal proceeds generated in 2009, excluding those derived from tax evasion, may have been approximately \$2.1 trillion, or 3.6 per cent of GDP in that year.”²⁶ The money from drugs and crime is great, it is mostly laundered, so doing the math from there is not difficult.

Mentioning this is essential to the argument here. Global bankers are well aware that a huge proportion of their liquidity in times of crisis comes from drugs. Successfully fighting this source of income will earn the fighter the same reward as the one who fights their sources of cheap labor in developed economies. Therefore, the American and western attitude to Albanian corruption has ample precedent. Unfortunately, millions of innocents suffer needlessly for the sake of a few extra dollars in profit for the regime.

Concerning Mexico, we read:

Federal authorities in the United States have been quietly supporting certain Mexican criminal empires, especially the Sinaloa drug cartel, in a bid to solidify the syndicates’ reign as dominant powerbrokers in particular territories, according to leaked e-mails from a U.S.-based Mexican diplomat to the private intelligence firm Stratfor. If cartel chiefs cooperate with authorities, “governments will allow controlled drug trades,” the diplomatic source wrote.²⁷

Hence, the US has been involved in global narco-trade for decades. Now, the evidence is overpowering. Therefore, the support for the KLA and Albanian kingpins is nothing new or interesting historically. Albania's service to the New World Order is just to preserve her handful of drug lords and other criminals. By attacking Russia, even rhetorically, a ruling class can have all its sins covered over. Russia and nationalism are the two enemies of the liberal world order. There is nothing the global ruling class will not do – no deed too vile – to destroy them. As the possibility of nuclear war with Russia looms over the horizon, this is understating the truth.

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