

Abstract

Arab League

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The Arab League was formed in 1945 when Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Iraq, Plus a representative of the Palestinian Arabs, joined together in a bid to forge a common political path. That membership has since swelled to include such countries as Kuwait, Sudan, Algeria and others across the Arab World. At present, it has 22 member countries.

Over more than 60 years since its inception, the Arab League has faced many challenges, most notably the Arab-Israeli conflict. Publicly united in the aim of fighting Israel, but privately the coalition began to fragment with the suspicion that some were using the attack against Israel as a means to consolidate their own positions, and the operation failed. In the decades that have followed, the Arab League has failed to make real progress regarding the plight of the Palestinian people.

But the aim of formation of the Arab League goes far beyond the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Its main aim is to organize the economic and business affairs of the region. To this end it has established many institutions such as the Arab Common Market, the Arab Financial Organization and telecommunication and postal unions. It has also furthered Arab culture by means of education and the restoration and preservation of Arab heritage. This achievement operation due partly to a uniqueness of the Arab League as the organization is base largely on culture and not, like any others, on geography.

In addition, the Arab League has made it possible for Arab governments to share information and coordinate policies. But one major problem facing the Arab League is the tension and split that exists between individual Arab states over various issues. It is said that member states will never be able to agree on anything really worthwhile, so long as each member looks only to protect its own interests at the expense of others