

publisher's worldview, and his/her national ideology fully coincide. Before 1967 Jerusalem was divided by the 'Green Line' so it is a good case study for exploring the mapping of Israel's borders. In maps produced in Israel, Jerusalem including the Old City and the whole metropolitan area is always presented as situated within Israeli territory (figure 9). Maps produced outside Israel present the borders of Jerusalem in several different ways, according to their producers' outlook and the message they wish to convey. In those maps Jerusalem is usually divided according to the pre-1967 cease-fire lines into the eastern and the western parts, splitting the Old City and the whole metropolitan area of the city into two (figure 10).

While all of the maps produced in Israel show Jerusalem as located within Israeli territory, maps produced in the Palestinian Authority usually show that the border divides the city of Jerusalem and the pre-1967 'No Man's Land' strip is presented on those maps (figure 11). Other maps produced in the Palestinian Authority place Jerusalem wholly in the territory of Palestine (figure 12). An interesting fact is that the question of the status of Jerusalem is never discussed, not in nor by any other symbol in the maps. Jerusalem is presented as Israel's capital only in a few maps.

THE 'PALESTINIAN' NARRATIVE VS. THE 'ISRAELI' NARRATIVE

The 'Palestinian' narrative is an inseparable part of the conflict between the narratives of 'Smaller Israel' and 'Greater Israel'. Maps entitled *Palestine* emphasize the political existence of the Palestinian people. The best example is the official map of the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities published in 1998, with the title *Cities and Towns in Palestine*. This title and the map's content make a statement about the ownership of the