The maps of “Palestine” distributed by the Palestinian Authority and other PA elements are an important and tangible method of instilling fundamentally negative messages relating to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These include ignoring the existence of the State of Israel, and denying the bond between the Jewish people and the Holyland; the obligation to fulfill the Palestinian “right of return”; the continuation of the “armed struggle” for the “liberation” of all of “Palestine”, and perpetuating hatred of the State of Israel. Hence, significant changes in the maps of “Palestine” would be an important indicator of a real willingness by the Palestinians to recognize the right of Israel to exist as a Jewish state and to arrive at a negotiated settlement based on the existence of two states, Israel and Palestine, as envisaged by President George W. Bush in the Road Map.

The map features “Palestine” as distinctly Arab-Islamic, an integral part of the Arab world, and situated next to Syria, Egypt and Lebanon. Israel is not mentioned.

Abstract

The aim of this document is to sum up the findings regarding maps of “Palestine” (and the Middle East) circulated in the Palestinian areas by the PA and its institutions, and by other organizations (including research institutions, charities, political figures, and terrorist organizations such as Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad). In this context, maps of “Palestine” were studied, including those captured by the IDF during Operation Defensive Shield and in other operations. In addition, maps and geographical/historical data from official PA academic textbooks of 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 were also carefully examined.

Maps of “Palestine” are very common amongst PA residents. They are sold openly, hung in PA institutions and in the offices of private individuals and organizations, are included in school books and appear (in miniature) on advertisements, postcards, posters, badges, works of art and souvenirs. Thus, this is a highly significant motif in the daily life of the PA residents.

This motif is used to instill a number of basic problematic ideological and political messages (for Israel) relating to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These basic messages are absorbed by the younger generation of Palestinians, educated in these institutions from kindergarten to university, and by the general Palestinian population. Whereas the PA and entities associated with it have made attempts to hide or obscure these messages (mainly because of considerations regarding foreign bodies), the messages of Hamas, Islamic Jihad and other terrorist organizations on the other hand, are loud and clear

The central themes, also introduced into official PA textbooks are:

- All of British-mandate “historical Palestine”, from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea, belongs to the Palestinians, and Israel has no right to exist as a political entity. In fact, the vast majority of the maps do not feature the State of Israel as an entity alongside Palestine. In PA textbooks, there is no reference to Israel as an independent, sovereign, political entity on the territory dubbed “Palestine,” where as the names of the surrounding Arab states are mentioned. On some of the maps, the “green line” is marked, but the cities within the “green line” area are Arab-Palestinian only, systematically omitting the predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities established by the Zionist Movement and the State of Israel, such as Tel-Aviv. In regional maps of the Middle East, Palestine’s neighboring states include Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon are mentioned, with no mention of Israel. In textbooks and in the media, Israel is sometimes referred to as “the 1948 territories,” i.e. the Palestinian areas that were “occupied” by Israel in 1948 during the War of Independence.

- Denial of the bond between the land of Israel and the Jewish people: in Palestinian maps and textbooks, the Jewish holy places do not appear on the list of holy places in “Palestine”; the Jewish people do not appear in examples of ancient cultures existing in the Middle East; in the index of one of the maps of “Palestine” only the Muslim and Christian holy places are listed and there is no reference to Jewish holy places; in a map of traditional Palestinian costumes in the various areas of “Palestine” there is an explanation (with no basis in fact) that the Canaanites were the forefathers of the Palestinians, thus there has been a continuous Palestinian presence in “Palestine” throughout the ages (this claim also appears in the textbooks used in the institutions of the PA).

- Cultivating the Palestinian national heritage by emphasizing the Arab-Muslim nature of all of “Palestine”: a map of “Palestine” appearing in PA textbooks highlights that “Palestine” is Arab-Muslim, part of the Arab and Muslim nation extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf; another map issued by the Palestinian Center for Education and Research in Gaza mentions that Palestine is an integral part of the Muslim world (“Dar al-Islam”), of the Arab nation and of Greater Syria (“Bilad al-Sham”). A map published by the Palestinian Heritage Center in Bethlehem, illustrates traditional Palestinian costumes throughout “Palestine,” including Jaffa and Safed, based on a 1945 map of Palestine.

- Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is the capital of “Palestine”, ignoring Israel’s link to the city and Israeli sovereignty, even in
the western part of Jerusalem. Some of the maps include all of Jerusalem in the West Bank and a few maps feature Jerusalem as the capital of “Palestine.” In a 7th-grade textbook Jerusalem is described as “Palestine's religious, cultural and economic capital, looked up to by the world because of the holy places to Islam and Christianity, the site of the Al-Aqsa Mosque... the Dome of the Rock and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.” The Jewish holy places, including the Temple Mount and the Western Wall, are not mentioned at all in this textbook.

- Maintaining and assimilating the concept of the “right of return” of Palestinian refugees to the places from which they were expelled in the “1948 territories.” In this regard, many maps portray the geographic and demographic situation as it was during the British Mandate before the War of Independence and the creation of the State of Israel, such as the “map of destroyed villages”; “map of villages destroyed by the Zionist gangs”; a map of Palestine featuring villages abandoned during the Arab-Israeli conflict from the beginning of the twentieth century through 1967; and the “map of villages destroyed 1948-1950.” The Hamas map of “Palestine,” highlights data regarding refugee camps in the PA and in Arab states, and the numbers of Palestinian refugees scattered throughout the various countries as a means for keeping the “refugee problem” alive in the minds of the Palestinian public.

- Engendering hatred of Israel by bolstering the Palestinian “victim mentality” and inculcating the theme of the “armed struggle”:
  - Stirring up hatred toward Israel is expressed in the large number of maps of destroyed houses, uprooted trees, demolished villages and alleged acts of massacre by the Israelis in order to perpetuate this memory in Palestinian minds.
  - The message of pursuing the “armed struggle” until “Palestine” is liberated is expressed by using a map of “Palestine” (“from the [Jordan] river to the [Mediterranean] sea”) as a motif in the “logo” of terrorist groups, alongside rifles and grenades. These maps convey the message of liberating all of “Palestine” by armed struggle and sometimes even refer to the religious background (by use of religious symbols and passages from the Koran which appear alongside the maps).

- It is of note that there are also exceptional cases of maps in which Israel is mentioned, the “green line” is marked as separating Israel and the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Jewish-Israeli cities such as Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Natanya, Holon and Bat Yam are included. These are mainly maps printed in English and intended for Western audiences, or maps prepared with the aid of Western elements. Where these institutions are concerned, the PA’s interest is to remove or conceal the problematic messages conveyed by the vast majority of the maps circulated among the Palestinian public and to show a semblance of a so-called recognition of Israel as a political entity in the Middle East.

In other words, the messages conveyed by the maps of “Palestine” circulated in the PA indicate that the Palestinians do not recognize Israel's right to exist as a sovereign and independent Jewish state alongside a Palestinian state, whether it be within the 1967 borders or any other recognized borders. These maps fuel the Palestinians' aspirations to establish one Islamic-Palestinian state instead of Israel, from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea, with Al-Quds as its capital. In order to conceal these harsh messages, which contradict the concept of two states existing side by side, the PA and the various Palestinian organizations use duplicity by also disseminating maps containing positive messages, most of them in English, which are predominantly intended for the West, or maps published with the support of foreign elements.

1 This report does not examine maps published officially or unofficially in Israel. It is of note that the cease-fire line is not officially recognized by Israel and does not appear on official Israeli maps. However, maps published by the Israel Mapping Center and other maps depict the various categories of PA areas (A, B and nature reserves).

- It is of note that ignoring the existence of the State of Israel as a political entity in the Middle East is not solely characteristic of maps published by the Palestinians. Many maps and atlases published in various Arab states mention “Palestine” instead of
This review illustrates an analysis of the maps of “Palestine” circulated in the Palestinian areas as follows:

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Appendix B

Maps in which “Palestine” appears as one entity without marking the “green line”

Below are examples of versions of maps depicting “Palestine” as a single entity without marking the “green line”, (as well as examples of omitting Israel and referring to “Palestine” as a single entity in Palestinian textbooks) which were circulated by various bodies:

- Map A: a basic empty map of “Palestine” appearing in a Palestinian textbook for homework purposes (“National Education” for 3rd grade).
- Map B: a topographic map of “Palestine” (“The Geography of Palestine” for 7th grade).
- Map C: a geographical and demographic map of “Palestine” (issued by Hamas).
- Map D: an embroidered map of “Palestine” (found during Operation Defensive Shield).
- Map E: a traditional Palestinian costume map (based on the “1945 map of Palestine”).

The main characteristics of these maps are:

- These five maps which were published by varying Palestinian elements have one thing in common, namely the fact that “Palestine” appears as a single entity extending from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea with no trace of the “green line” (and of course without mentioning the State of Israel).
- The Hamas map only indicates the Arabic names of the Israeli cities: Natanya - Umm Khaled, Tel Aviv - Tall al-Rabbi’ (next to Jaffa which is highlighted), Petah Tikva - Melabes, Eilat - Umm al-Rashrash, Beit She'an – Bisan, etc. Palestinian settlements existing prior to 1948 which no longer exist, also appear on the map.
- The terminology of the geographical map (appearing in textbooks) deserves attention: the names of various places appear in Arabic rather than the current Israeli names. Thus the Yarkon River appears under its Arabic name “Al-'Uja”, Zefat [Safed] is “Safad”, Beit She'an is “Bisan” (Jaffa appears on the map while Tel Aviv has been left out). The use of Arabic terminology while omitting Israeli geographical names is also common in Palestinian textbooks.
- Hamas's map depicts highlighted tables and miniature auxiliary maps presenting facts and figures regarding the Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Arab states, and in “the lands of 1948 Palestine” (i.e. Israel), current for 2000. In addition, there are small-scale maps depicting the division of “Palestine” into districts before 1948 and a map of the Arab and Jewish population in 1992. All of this is part of the trend to instill the values of the Palestinian “right of return” and not to recognize the State of Israel.
- A map of “Palestine” embroidered in green red black and white – the colors of the Palestinian flag - reinforcing the message of the Palestinian “right” to claim all of “Palestine”. This message is reinforced by further elements (i.e. no “green line”, names of Palestinian cities only, no mention of Israeli cities, the appearance of a mosque on top of the name of Jerusalem). The embroidered map only has the names of Arab settlements or mixed cities perceived by Palestinians as being of Palestinian-Arab nature (similar to the maps in Appendix A): Safed, Acre, Haifa, Nazareth, Jaffa, Nablus, Bir Zeit (which is a university but for some reason appears on the list of cities…), Ramallah, Gaza, Lod, Rafah, Jerusalem (Al-Quds), Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron (Al-Khalil), Beersheba.
- The traditional Palestinian costume map (English and Arabic). The map, based on a map of “Palestine” from 1945, aims to instill the message of Palestinian “ownership” of all of Palestine, the continuous Palestinian presence in “Palestine” over
thousands of years, and the Palestinian “right of return”, while also depict (outwardly) the national and cultural Palestinian heritage across all of “Palestine” (there is no distinction between Israel and the PA areas on this map). Predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities which existed in 1945, do not appear on the map (Tel Aviv, for instance).

Map A - An empty basic map of “Palestine” (for homework purposes)

Map B - a topological map of “Palestine”

Al-Uja river (the Yarkon River)

Tel Aviv’s name has been omitted although the city is marked on the map.

Jaffa’s name is noted.

Source: “The Geography of Palestine” for 7th grade, academic year 2001-2002
Source: A map of “Palestine” circulated by Hamas. Data regarding the Palestinian diaspora and the refugee camps current for 2000 appears on the right. This same map was seen hanging in the home of the Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin (CNN, 6 September 2003).

Note: the right corner heading reads: our Palestine – we will never forget Palestine, the land of “Al-Israa’ and Al-Mi’araj” (the nocturnal journey of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Jerusalem riding his fine mare and his journey from Jerusalem to heaven), “the land of our fathers and forefathers”.
Map D- an embroidered map of “Palestine”
(no mention is made of Israel or Jewish-Israeli cities such as Tel Aviv)

Instilling political messages through art: an embroidered map of “Palestine” found during Operation Defensive Shield
Map E- a map of “Palestine” (1945) depicting traditional Palestinian costumes

Source: The Palestinian traditional costume map based on a 1945 map of “Palestine”. This map was published in 2001 by “the Center for Palestinian Heritage” in Bethlehem led by Maha Al-Saqa

Following are excerpts from the text appearing on the left hand side of the Palestinian traditional costumes map:\(^1\)

\(^1\) The explanations appear in both Arabic and English. The versions do not always coincide with one another. The translation is based on the Arabic version with additions taken from the English version, appearing in square brackets.

• “The heritage [ethnic art] constitutes documentation [proving] ownership of the land throughout history, by projecting an accurate and full expression of the social life [at any given time]...”
“Our traditional Palestinian costumes reflect part of our particular national heritage, in which we take pride and which we praise …. as the Palestinian dress created, embroidered, and worn by the Palestinian woman constitutes documentation, I.D., and registration [creating a strong feeling of belonging]…”.

“The uninterrupted manner in which these artistically embellished costumes were passed down the generations over thousands of years, indicates the historic, deep-rooted, and cultural identity throughout all these years. [This] since the times [the ancient days of] the Canaanites, our ancient forefathers, on our land and homeland Palestine.”

The phenomenon of making use of “historical” claims in order to undermine the legitimacy of the establishment of the State of Israel is familiar from history textbooks studied in the PA education system. According to these books the Canaanites were “Palestine’s” first inhabitants and therefore Palestinians inhabited this region before the Jews and prior to the establishment of the kingdom of David (this is a purely ideological claim which is scientifically groundless). In the program “Mabat Sheni” (a “Second Look”), broadcast on IBA Channel One [Israel National TV Channel] (8 September 2003) about the Arabs and their hatred towards Israel, a Palestinian teacher was shown saying she did not want to teach her students Israeli history. This being as Israel does not have a history in Palestine. She asked how it can be explained to students that Israel has a history in Palestine when the Palestinians are trying to drive them away from the land they (the Jews) have claimed for themselves.

Following is an excerpt from “a short summary about the 'Palestinian Heritage Center' : the center was founded in Bethlehem in 1991. Its objective: to reconstruct, document and disseminate Palestinian heritage based on an awareness of its importance in underscoring Palestinian identity, existence, and roots (culture), extending over thousands of years, and because it serves as one of the channels of the Palestinian people's struggle for establishing the roots of their Palestinian identity.”
Examples of how Palestinian textbooks fail to mention Israel and present “Palestine” as a single entity

**Example 1 - The geographical-demographic distribution of the Palestinian People**

Note: The chapter on the geographical-demographic distribution of the Palestinian People (worldwide) makes note of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, “the 1948 lands”, and the “diaspora”, or in other words, Palestinians living outside “Palestine”. Israel is not mentioned and “1948 lands” appears instead. The term “1948 lands” is common Palestinian terminology for the name of the State of Israel.

Transportation routes in Palestine

The key railways: the coastal line – from Rosh Hanikra in the north to Rafah in the south; the Jaffa-Lod-Ramla-Jerusalem line; the Haifa-Afula-Jenin-Tulkarm-Nabius line. The ports of Palestine (along the Mediterranean: Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, Ashdod, and Gaza. The Red Sea – Umm al-Rashrash (where is Eilat?).

Note: there is no difference between the cities of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Israel on the list of transportation routes in Palestine. All belong to “Palestine”. Umm al-Rashrash is a Red Sea port in “Palestine”. Eilat is not mentioned at all.

Appendix C

Regional Maps: How “Palestine” fits into the Arab-Muslim expanse

Following are three maps indicating the place of “Palestine” in the Arab-Muslim expanse: one taken from a 2nd grade Palestinian textbook (Map A), the second is a map of the Mediterranean basin published in Jerusalem (by the PA?) a couple of years ago (Map B), and the third was taken from a Palestinian 8th grade textbook (Map C).

The characteristics of the maps:

- “Palestine” whose capital is “Al-Quds” (appearing in Palestinian textbooks with the Dome of the Rock at its center) is a single entity, stretching from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean sea. Israel is not mentioned at all.

- “Palestine” borders Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. On the map of the Mediterranean basin there is no political boundary between “Palestine” and Jordan such as exists between “Palestine” and the rest of its neighbors (much like the case of the “map of historic Palestine” in Appendix D).

- A 2nd grade book characterizes the essence of “Palestine” as being Arab and Islamic, and the Palestinian people are an integral part of the Arab Islamic nation.

- On the map of the Mediterranean basin, besides Jerusalem, the cities of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth, Jaffa, Bethlehem, Gaza, and Beersheba also appear (their common denominator – they are perceived by the Palestinians to be Arab-Palestinian in nature, refer to Appendix A). Tel Aviv, Natanya, Ramat Gan, Rishon Lezion, and other predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities do not appear on the map.

These characteristics are also common in Palestinian textbooks. Thus for example, the students learn that “the Mediterranean region” stretches from the western and southern shores of Turkey through “Bilad al-Sham” or Syria, Lebanon and Palestine (“Jughrafiyyat al-Bi’aat” [The Geography of the Environment, i.e. – the Region] for 8th grade, pages 51-52). Gaza is described as “situated on the southern part of the Palestinian seaboard, which stretches along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 140 km south-west of Jerusalem, the capital of “Palestine” (“Al-Mutaala’ah wal-nusus” [A Reader] part A, for 8th grade, page 49). The students also learn that Palestine has a long shoreline along the Mediterranean and a short coastline in the Bay of Aqaba”. (“Ulum al-Sihhah wal-bi’ah” [Health and Environment Sciences] for 8th grade, page 131).
Map A


Map B

Source: a map of the Mediterranean basin printed in Jerusalem a few years ago on a scale of 1:4,000,000 (there is no indication of date or the publisher's name and location. It is possible that this map was published by the PA). Of note is the fact that the map is similar to maps appearing in Arab atlases circulated in the Arab World as teaching material for schools.
قارة أوروبا

(النطاق المتوسط) في آسيا.

قارة أسبانيا

يتمثّل في سواحل تركيا الغربية والجنوبية وبلاد الشام في سوريا، لبنان، فلسطين.

"in the western and southern shores of Turkey, in Al-Sham country – inclusive of Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine" (where is Israel?)

قارة أستراليا

يتمثّل في بعض أجزاء جنوب شرقها وجنوب غربها.

قارة أمريكا الشمالية

يتمثّل في ولاية كاليفورنيا في الولايات المتحدة المطلة على المحيط الهادئ.

قارة أمريكا الجنوبية

يتمثّل في وسط دولة تشيلي.

تتميّز هذه البيئة بمنطقة البحر المتوسط، لأن مظاهرها تبدو واضحة على أحسن وجه في سواحل البحر الأبيض المتوسط، بالإضافة إلى دول جنوب قارة أوروبا وشمال قارة إفريقيا، وشمالي قارة إفريقيا، وشمالي قارة أوروبا.

Source: “Jughrafiyyat al-Bia’at” (Geography of the Environment, i.e. the Region) for 8th grade, page 52
Appendix D

Miniature maps of “Palestine” as a single entity in Palestinian flag colors

The messages regarding the right of the Palestinian People to all of “Palestine” are disseminated through icons. In order to demonstrate the message of “Palestine” as a single Palestinian entity extending from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean sea, miniature maps of Palestine adorned with the colors of the Palestinian flag or bound by it, are circulated throughout the PA areas and beyond. Following are some examples:

- **Map A**: a plaque featuring a map of “Palestine” integrated into the Palestinian flag awarded by the “Islamic Bloc” at Al-Najah University in Nablus (the “Islamic Bloc” is the Hamas student movement). The plaque was presented to the student Raba al-Masri for her graduation from the department of journalism in the Humanities faculty.

- **Map B**: a plaque featuring a map of “Palestine” integrated into the Palestinian flag given to Yihye Yakhluf, deputy head of the PA Ministry of Culture, in appreciation of his “unique” support of the PA and UNRWA summer camps in 1999 (Yihye Hassan Abdallah Yakhluf, a Fatah member from Ramallah serves as the deputy head of the PA Ministry of Culture.) He was awarded the plaque by the “supervising committee for summer camps and schools in the Jerusalem and Jericho areas.”

- **Map C**: a map of “Palestine” integrated into the Palestinian flag, saturated with messages of violence, as it appears in a student’s drawing. The drawing was found among documents captured in Bethlehem.

- **Map D**: a flag of Palestine stemming from the word “Hamas” tied around a map of Palestine featuring a rifle next to the Al-Aqsa mosque. The map was attached to the Hamas magazine “Filisteen Almuslima”, printed in Lebanon and circulated from the U.K. throughout the world, in honor of the seventh anniversary of the first Intifada (December 1993 issue) and the establishment of the Hamas movement (December 1987).

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Map A

A map of “Palestine” integrated into the Palestinian flag appearing on a plaque awarded to the student Raba Al-Masri from A-Najah University in Nablus by the “Islamic Bloc” (the Hamas student movement). She was awarded the plaque on the occasion of her graduation from the department of journalism in the faculty of Humanities. The plaque was captured during Operation Defensive Shield (a documentary photographed by C.N.N. - 6 September 2003 - depicts Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the Hamas leader, sitting in his office against the background of a map of Palestine in the colors of the Palestinian flag.)
A map of “Palestine” integrated into the Palestinian flag on a plaque awarded to Yihyeh (Hasan Abdallah) Yakhluf (1999), the deputy (head) of the Palestinian Culture Ministry, in appreciation of his “unique” support of the PA and UNRWA summer camps. The plaque was awarded to him by the “Jerusalem and Jericho areas summer-camps-and-schools supervising committee” (on the left). On the right hand side: the UNRWA logo.
Map C: a map of “Palestine” integrated into the Palestinian flag on a plaque given to Yihyeh Yakhluf the deputy head of the Palestinian Ministry of Culture, in appreciation of his efforts in conducting an “Intifada martyr's course” (Ramallah, 7-18 April 2001.)

Map D: The drawing of a student was found among the radical Islamic material studied in Palestinian schools which was captured by the IDF in Bethlehem during Operation Defensive Shield. The drawing, saturated with symbols of the armed Palestinian struggle, is of Noah's ark sailing the stormy seas and portraying the name “Palestine” (made up of the graphic symbols from the deck upwards.) Above the deck, on the left hand side, appears a map of Palestine integrated into the Palestinian flag featuring the first tenet of Islam (the “shahaada”): “there is no God other than Allah and Muhammad (is) the messenger of Allah.”
The flag of “Palestine” next to a rifle emerging from the word “Hamas” Source: Hamas magazine “Filistineen Almuslima” (currently printed in Lebanon and circulated from the U.K.), December 1993 issue. The map was attached to the above magazine to mark the entry to the seventh anniversary of both the first Intifada and the establishment of the Hamas.
The calendar of the “Students Youth Movement” (identified with Fatah) at Al-Najah University in Nablus. On the left hand side: a map of “Palestine” featuring a fist symbolizing Palestinian revolution and defiance.
Appendix E

Maps instilling the Palestinian “right of return”, bolstering the “victim” ethos and fostering hatred toward Israel

Maps of “Palestine” which include names of Arab villages abandoned during the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, data concerning Palestinian refugees in the “diaspora”, and the administrative division of Palestine during the British mandate period, play a tangible role in inculcating the value of the “right of return” of Palestinian refugees, and in intensifying hatred towards Israel. These maps are published by the PA, the Hamas Movement, academic institutions, and entities and associations operating in the PA areas. Messages instilling the “right of return” are also incorporated into the curriculum of the PA education system.

Examples of this are evident in the following maps:

- **Map A**: the first map [in a series of maps dealing with Palestinian subjects] – “map of [Palestinian] villages destroyed in 1948-1950”. The map was published by Bir Zeit University - “The Palestinian Society Studies and Documentation Center” in cooperation with the PA “Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.” (a revised second edition, 1999.)

- **Map B**: “a map of destroyed villages“. The map was published by the “Palestinian Businessmen Association / Al-Quds.” The map features names of Palestinian villages destroyed in 1948 and 1967. “Palestinian Businessmen Association /Al-Quds” is a nongovernmental nonprofit Palestinian entity. It was founded in December 1996 with the aim of representing the private sector's business and professional community.

- **Map C**: “a map of Palestine” including tables listing “Palestinian villages destroyed by the Zionist gangs in 1948” and a list of “the most notable massacres perpetrated by the Zionists against the Palestinian People”. The map was published in 2000 by the “Palestinian Center for Studies and Research” in Gaza. This center belongs to the “Palestinian Islamic Jihad” terrorist organization and is headed by Muhammad al-Hindi, one of the organization's leaders.

- **Map D**: “Map of Historic Palestine”. The map features Arab villages which had been abandoned in the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict from the beginning of the 20th century until 1967. On the back, there is a small map showing the division of “Palestine” into districts under the British mandate up until 1948. The map (2001) was drawn by Mundhir Khaled Mustafa Abu Khidhr, a known Palestinian cartographer working with the “Palestinian Geographic Center” of the PA Ministry of Transportation.

- **Map E**: a map of “Palestine”. The map was designed to demonstrate the developments taking place in “Palestine” from 1945 until the present. It features Arab villages which had been abandoned throughout the Arab-Israeli conflict from the beginning of the 20th century up until 1967. On the back there is a smaller map showing the 1947 partition demarcation and the division of “Palestine” into districts in 1945. The map (1999) was distributed by the “Arab Studies Society” in Jerusalem (an association which belonged to the “Orient House” and ceased operating after the Orient House was shut down by the Israeli authorities).

Following are the maps including our comments:

Source: The map was published by Bir Zeit University - “Palestinian Society Studies and Documentation Center” in cooperation with the PA “Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation”, 1999; second and revised edition; scale: 1:300,000
Comments on Map A:
- The editor is Dr. Kamal Abd al-Fatah, a lecturer at Bir Zeit University, specializing in water and natural resources, and a consultant for PA institutions.
- The name **Israel does not appear on the map**. The names of the countries bordering “Palestine” (Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon) are **highlighted**.
- **Jerusalem** (Al-Quds) in its entirety appears east of the “green line”.
- **Tel Aviv** and other predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities do not appear on the map. Instead are Arab settlements (for instance, instead of Natanya “Umm Khaled” is featured and instead of Eilat: “Umm al-Rashrash”.)
- As mentioned, the map was published in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation led at the time by Nabil Sha'ath.

Map B- “A map of destroyed [Palestinian] villages”
Source: The map was published by the "Palestinian Businessmen Association /Al-Quds" in Ramallah. The year of publication is not mentioned. The distribution rights are reserved to the "Palestinian Geographic Center" [of the PA Ministry of Transportation].

Comments on Map B:
- The map features villages destroyed in 1948 and 1967.
- The names of Israel or "Palestine" are not mentioned. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt are mentioned by name.
- Names of Jewish-Israeli cities do not appear on the map and some are replaced by Arab cities and villages. For instance: Jaffa appears (highlighted) instead of Tel Aviv and next to it are the Arab villages of Somel, Jamasin, and Sheikh Mones. Instead of Natanya, the map features Umm Khaled, and instead of Eilat, Umm al-Rashrash.
Map C - "Map of Palestine"

**Source:** Published in Gaza by "Palestine Center for Studies and Research", 2000. The center belongs to the "Palestinian Islamic Jihad" terrorist organization.
Comments on Map C:

The following tables, photographs and figures appear on the right hand side of the “Map of Palestine”:

- A table listing the Palestinian villages destroyed by the “Zionist gangs” in 1948.
- A table providing details of some of “most notable massacres perpetrated by the Zionists against the Palestinian People” during 1947-1994.
- Figures regarding the inhabitants of “Palestine” including those currently residing abroad.
- Key features regarding the substance of “Palestine” (see below) and the essence of the conflict between the Palestinians and the Zionist Movement.
- A drawing of the old city of Jerusalem marking the most important sites (the “Western Wall” is only mentioned by its Arabic name “Ha’it al-Buraq” named after the mare on which Muhammad rode on his nocturnal journey from Mecca to Jerusalem and on to the sky).

Israel's name is not mentioned at all (the names of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt have been highlighted). The “green line” is not marked. “Palestine” appears as a single integral entity.

There are no political boundaries on the map between “Palestine” and Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The only political demarcation appearing is between “Palestine” and Egypt. This is not a coincidence and emanates from the perception of “Palestine” as part of greater Syria (“Bilad al-Sham”).

Predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities are not mentioned – i.e. Tel Aviv (replaced by Jaffa), Ramat Gan, Bat Yam, and Holon. Some of the Israeli cities are mentioned by their previous Arabic names, i.e. Natanya – Umm Khaled, Ashdod – Asdud, Ashkelon – Al-Mjdal, Hadera – Al-Kh'dhirah, Beit She'an – Bisan.

Below are the definitions with regard to the substance of “Palestine” and the essence of the conflict between the Palestinians and the Zionist Movement, appearing on the bottom right side of the map:

- “[Palestine” is] an integral part of the Islamic expanse (Dar al-Islam), of the Arab Nation and of e Greater Syria (“Bilad al-Sham”).
- “[Palestine” is] the center of the conflict existing between Islam and the pact between the West and the Zionist Movement.
- The area [of “Palestine”] is 27,027 sq. km, (an area which includes sovereign Israel). No territory will be cut off from this area in the wake of any future agreements.
- The plot against “Palestine” is at its worst phase. The purpose of the conspiracy [implicitly, of the Zionist Movement and the West] is to erase the memory of “Palestine” from the minds of its sons.
- The number of “Palestinians” [originating from “Palestine is] 8.5 million, most of whom are refugees; they are ready [for combat] in the frontline, standing on guard [ribat] until the day of resurrection.
- A quote from the Koran [Surat Al-Isra’ (17) verse 7] explaining that on the judgement day, the Muslims will re-conquer the Temple Mount from the Jews while they, the Jews, will be punished [Arafat cited this verse on many occasions in his speeches over the previous years].
Map D (1) - Map of Historic Palestine

Source: The map was drawn by Mundhir Khaled Mustafa Abu Khidhr, (a Palestinian cartographer working with the “Palestinian Geographic Center” of the PA Ministry of Transportation.) Year of publication – 2001, scale: 1:250,000.
Map D (2) - “Map of the administrative division of Palestine prior to 1948” (appears on the back of “Map of historic Palestine”)

[Map Image]
Comments on Map D(1) and D(2):

- Israel is not mentioned at all; the map depicts the “armistice lines” (“the green line”) which are referred to in the legend as “the 1949 hudna [temporary cease-fire] lines”.

- The states bordering “Palestine” are marked (Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt). The borders between Palestine and Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt are defined as “international borders”. There is no international boundary between Jordan and “Palestine”.

- All of Jerusalem (Al-Quds), the capital of “Palestine”, is situated east of the “green line”.

- Predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities do not appear on the map. Tel Aviv has been omitted while Jaffa was highlighted; Eilat does not appear and has been replaced by Umm Al-Rashrash.

- The map’s legend includes:
  - Arab villages abandoned at the beginning of the 20th Century and between 1948-1967.
  - Holy places to Christianity and Islam are marked. None of the Jewish holy sites appear on the map. (It is of note that this characteristic also appears in official PA textbooks. Thus, for instance, the 3rd grade book “the National Culture” lists only those holy sites in “Palestine” which have nothing to do with the Jews or their holy sites. The Temple Mount and the Western Wall in Jerusalem have been left out, and the Cave of the Patriarchs is referred to as a Muslim site.)
  - Jewish communities (not necessarily in the West Bank and Gaza Strip) are referred to as “settlements”. Jewish “settlements” (“Mustawtanat”) established prior to 1948 are marked by a blue circle, and “Jewish settlements” founded after 1967 in the “territories” are circled in purple.

1 Up until the 1970s the Arabs used to dub Zionist settlement in Israel as “colonialism” or “imperialism”. The term “settlement” (“istitan”) is relatively new in the terminology of the Arab-Israeli conflict and currently refers to Jewish settlements beyond the “green line”. Adopting such a charged term to describe all the urban communities established in Israel, including those founded within the “green line” prior to and following the establishment of the State, actually underscores their illegitimacy and transience.

- It is emphasized that there is a distinct difference in the terminology used to refer to Jewish communities and that referring to Arab ones: while the Jewish communities (also those situated within the 1948 borders) are called “settlements” (and in most cases no mention is made of their name), on the other hand when it comes to Arab cities, villages or small towns, the accepted Arabic terminology is used (“madinah”- a city; “qaryah”- a village; “bladah”- a town). The politicization of geography often gives rise to absurdities: Natanya, for instance, is called “Umm Khaled” on the map as is the custom in Palestinian maps, but is marked with a blue circle which means “a Jewish settlement” established prior to 1948.

- Acre, Safet, Tiberias, Beit She’an, Nazareth, Haifa, Jaffa, Ramla and Beersheba, which are within the “green line”, are highlighted and marked as Arab cities (black circle), exactly the same as Bethlehem, Ramallah, Kalkiliya, Jenin, Gaza, Nablus and other cities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

- On the back of the map there is a small map depicting the partition of Palestine into districts during the British mandate period, prior to 1948. According to this map, Tel Aviv is included in the “Jaffa District”, the Sharon area is in the “Nablus District”, and the Negev all the way down to Eilat is in the “Gaza District”. The lateral division of “Palestine” (according to regions), which is no longer relevant these days, was found in the geography notebook of a Palestinian student residing in Jenin (refer to Appendix H).
Source: A second edition of a map distributed by the "Arab Studies Society" in Jerusalem, an association belonging to the "Orient House" (the second edition was issued in 1990; the first in 1988).

Comments on Map E:
- Israel's name does not appear on the map; the international boundary of "Palestine" with Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt is marked.

- Arab villages abandoned during the course of the conflict in the early 20th Century, in 1948-1967, and after 1967 are
marked on the map.

In the map's legend a Jewish urban community is called “Jewish settlement” ("Mustawtanah Yahudiyyah") while Arab communities are referred to as “Arab village” ("Qaryah 'Arabiyyah").

Jaffa is typed in black highlighted typeset while Tel Aviv, Holon, and Bat Yam are marked in light blue indistinct small print. Other predominantly Arab cities within the 1948 areas are highlighted.

The map marks, among other things: the perimeters of the districts as they existed during the mandate period (Jaffa is a district center); the partition borders of 1947; the “green line” under “the heading the 1949 cease-fire borders” ("Al-Hudna") and areas populated by Arabs and Jews as of 1945.
Appendix F

Miniature maps of “Palestine” conveying violent messages in favor of the “armed struggle”

Miniature maps of “Palestine” embellished with weapons (rifles, grenades), and often also with religious icons (the Dome of the Rock, verses from the Koran) are rife throughout the PA areas. These maps appear on the logo of terrorist organizations, student movements, drawings, plaques awarded to honor achievements, etc. These maps embody the symbol and message of continuing the “armed confrontation until the liberation of all of “Palestine”. Below are some examples:

Example A:

A postcard in commemoration of Hamas member, Issa Khalil Shawkah, who specialized in producing explosives and explosive charges and was an assistant to 'Adil 'Awadallah, the former head of Hamas military infrastructure in the West Bank. The card was found in Bethlehem, and was printed by Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades.

On the bottom of the card there is an image of the map of Palestine integrated into the flag, and in it a quotation of the beginning of the first tenet of Islam “there is no God other than Allah”. Beneath it is the Dome of the Rock, with guns on each side symbolizing the way to “liberate” “Palestine” (for additional examples of miniature maps of “Palestine” refer to Appendix D).
A pamphlet circulated at the “Islamic University” of Hebron by the “Muslim Palestine Bloc” of “Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyyah” (the student movement of the “Palestinian Islamic Jihad” terror organization). The logo of “Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyyah” is a map of “Palestine” against the background of the Dome of the Rock and above it the inscription “Allahu Akbar” [God is Great] and the Koran verse [line 29, verse 69]: “[As for] those who have sacrificed their lives for our sake – we will lead them in our righteous path; and indeed, Allah is with those who do the good deeds”. The following is printed on the bottom of the cover: “a movement whose Secretary General died for the sake of Allah cannot possibly give up; the martyr, the gallant teacher, doctor Fathi al-Shikaki ” [the leader of the “Palestinian Islamic Jihad” terror organization who was killed in 1995 and whose photograph appears on the lower right hand corner of the pamphlet].
A gift in the shape of a map of “Palestine” made of wood with an inscription presented to a perpetrators of a suicide attack

The following is printed on the map:

**Dying a martyr's death for Allah ("Shahadah") is**
The spearhead of the confrontation

The warrior who died for the sake of Allah in a **suicide operation** (“A- Istish’hadi”), the **hero Sa'ad Tawfiq Nasr Allah Janani**, the hero of the Mekhorah operation. [the gift] is presented by “the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine”, **Beit Furiq**.

**Comment**: Sa'ad Janani was killed while perpetrating a shooting attack in the Jewish-Israeli village of Mekhorah situated in the northern Jordan Valley on 10 August 2002. One civilian woman was killed and three civilians were injured.

Following are the maps including our comments:
A sketch of the map of “Palestine” featuring a gun on one side and a sword on the other. The sketch was found in Bethlehem among radical Islamic school material captured by the IDF during Operation Defensive Shield.
Appendix G

Exceptional maps: the mention of Israel and Israeli cities on maps directed at Western audiences or maps prepared by bodies with ties to Western bodies

The negative messages, as characterized above, mostly appear on maps in Arabic distributed throughout the PA areas and in the Palestinian education system. At the same time there are exceptional maps (mostly in English) in which Israel is mentioned by name and distinctly Jewish–Israeli cities are marked. These are mainly maps issued by bodies which rely on Western aid, or maps addressing Western audiences, for which the PA or various Palestinian entities seek to put on a “positive” facade and obscure or even remove the harsh messages emerging from the Arabic maps disseminated in the PA areas.

Following are some examples:

- **Map A**: “Road Network” map issued by PECDAR in English.
  
  PECDAR “Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction” was formed in 1993, immediately after the signing of the “Oslo Accords” and was involved in the development and reconstruction of the PA economy. PECDAR served (and serves) as the Palestinian entity responsible for coordinating and channeling the aid funds provided by the donor states and was involved in infrastructure projects. PECDAR manages its budgets with transparency and is inspected and monitored by representatives of the donor states. Because of its dependency on the money and external supervision of the donor states, this body is obligated to be extra cautious and this is reflected by the “positive” messages (namely the mention of Israel’s name) appearing on its maps.

- **Map B**: “Tourist Map of Palestine the Holy Land”. The map was issued by the PA Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in cooperation with PECDAR.

- **Map C**: “Palestinian West Bank and Gaza in the Current Regional Context” taken out of an English atlas of Palestine issued by “Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem” (ARIJ) (January 2002). The atlas’s data was compiled with the assistance of external elements (Canada, Austria, Germany, Switzerland) and the PA (Bureau of Statistics).

- **Map D**: “the State of Palestine” map prepared by the PA Ministry of Transportation and the Palestinian Geographical Center in 1995, after the Oslo Accords.

- **Map E**: “Water Sources” map prepared by PASSIA: Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs.

2 PASSIA is an independent association of Palestinian academics set up in 1987. Its objective (as defined on its website) is to present the Palestinian problem in its national, Arab, and international context through academic study, dialogue, and publications. PASSIA members are affiliated with Fatah.
Comments on Map A:

- Israel's name is mentioned next to Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

- The “green line” appears on the map and includes the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
Predominantly Jewish–Israeli cities - such as Tel Aviv (printed in larger letters than Jaffa), Bat Yam, Holon, Givataim, Ramat Gan, and Natanya – appear on the map.

The term “settlements” is only used in reference to Israeli communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

This map, which was published in English by a body financed by donor states, the World Bank, and the EU, includes positive statements which do not appear on the Arabic maps aimed at the Palestinian target audience.

Map B- Tourist Map of Palestine, The Holy Land
Comments on Map B:

- **Israel’s name** is mentioned next to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt.

- The “green line” appears with the **West Bank** and **Gaza Strip** in it.


- Tourist sites are only marked in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. **There is no trace of Jewish tourist** sites or those within Israel despite the fact that the map refers to all of “Palestine” as the “Holy Land”.

This **English** map, which was issued by the PA in cooperation with PECDAR, includes positive expressions which do not appear on the Arabic maps aimed at the Palestinian target audience.
Map C- “Palestinian West Bank and Gaza in the Current Regional Context”

Comments on Map C:

- Israel's name is mentioned next to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt.

- The “green line” appears and includes in it the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

- The cities “Tel Aviv Jaffa” and Ashdod appear among the names of cities in Israel (as well as Haifa, Nazareth, Ramla, and Beersheba).

- “Al-Quds, Jerusalem” (circled in red) appears east of the “green line”.

This English map appears in an atlas which was produced with the professional assistance of the Palestinian Authority and foreign bodies. This map, and other maps included in the atlas, consist of positive expressions which do not appear on Arabic maps aimed at Palestinian target audiences.
Map D- Map of “The State of Palestine”

Source: the map was drawn by the PA Ministry of Transportation and the “Palestinian Geographic Center”, 1995; scale: 1:150,000

Comments on Map D:
- Israel's name is not mentioned.
- The “green line” is marked (the cease-fire line which is called the “hudna line” in Arabic).
- Predominantly Jewish-Israeli cities such as Tel Aviv, Natanya, Bat Yam, Herzeliya, Ramat Hasharon are mentioned on the map.
- Jerusalem (“Al-Quds”) appears on both sides of the “green line”.
This map, which was issued by the Palestinian Transportation Ministry in 1995, two years after the Oslo Agreement, includes some positive expressions, although Israel's name is not mentioned.

Map E - Map of “Water Resources”

Source: a map drawn by “PASSIA” which appears in a file of maps on the PA web site (www.PNA.GOV.PS)

Comments on Map D:
- The map was taken from the PA Internet site, from a file of maps in English.

- The name Israel appears on the map; Tel Aviv appears; the “green line” is marked. These features also appear on additional maps on the web site.

The maps on the Internet site include positive expressions but these were designed to serve PA propaganda interests in terms of Western audiences.
Appendix H

Messages instilled through geography lessons as reflected in the notebook of “The Geography of Palestine”

General features
Among the documents and material of the terror organizations captured in Jenin during Operation Defensive Shield, the geography notebook of a student apparently living in the Jenin refugee camp was found.

In this notebook, “The Geography of Palestine”, the student did his homework on the subjects of Geography and the Historical Geography of Palestine. It provides a rare glimpse into how messages on the subject of geography are instilled into high school graduate boys studying in colleges and universities in the PA areas.

According to the details on the first and last page of the notebook, its owner is a student who had apparently studied in 1999 at the “College for Education Sciences” [“Kulliyyat al-'Ulum al-Tarbawiyah”]. This is a teachers' training college in Ramallah also called the “Ramallah United Teachers’ College”. It belongs to UNRWA and accepts sons of refugees from the camps, so we can assume that the owner of the notebook is a youth from Jenin refugee camp studying in Ramallah.

When comparing the motifs appearing in the notebook to those of geography lessons at elementary and intermediary schools, as mentioned above, it appears that the messages they inculcate also emerge in the teachers' training college, often in a more extreme manner. The student learns to treat “Palestine” as one geographical-historical-political entity of Palestinian-Arab-Islamic nature, and to ignore the bond between the land of Israel and the Jewish people or, in turn, to minimize this connection. The terminology used by the student is Arabic-Islamic, while ignoring Israeli and Jewish names and terms.

Examples of the notebook's contents:
Following are examples of what the notebook contained (according to the page numbers of the notebook):

- **Palestine’s borders**: Palestine is located on the south-eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea bordering Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and the Red Sea…(p. 4).
- **Palestine’s character**: Palestine is an Arab / Middle Eastern / Islamic / Mediterranean state (p.5).
  - The Arabs: came to Palestine before Islam and lived there as part of the Semitic tribes.
  - The Philistines: inhabited the southern part of the Isle of Crete and migrated to Palestine.
  - The Hebrews: as mentioned, they did not maintain a civilization in Palestine. The duration of their presence in Palestine – 170 years [only].
  - The Jews: arrived in Palestine after World War I following the Balfour Declaration and the British pro-Jewish policy. They flocked from various countries and races.
  - The origin of the Hebrews: historians are divided on the subject of the Hebrews’ place of origin. According to Kamal Salibi, the Hebrews are those who came from the Arabian Peninsula. The place of death of the prophet Moses is unknown. This proves that the Jews did not enter Palestine. Moses was born in Egypt and died in Egypt (p.7). [note: Kamal Salibi is a renowned Christian Lebanese historian, who published a book claiming that the Hebrews originated from the Arabian Peninsula, and therefore have no claim to the land of Israel]
  - The regions of Palestine: Palestine has four regions: the coastline, the mountainous areas, the valley [Jordan Valley] “the Palestinian desert and the Arava valley [the Negev]. Details of all the areas included in these regions are then provided. Thus, for instance, the mountains of “Umm al-Rashrash” [Eilat] and the Beersheba area are included in the Palestinian desert; Haifa, Acre, and Gaza are part of the coastline. The mountains of Jerusalem, Hebron, and the Galilee are included in the mountainous areas. The Baniyas River, the Hula Valley, and Tiberias are in the Jordan Valley area (p. 12).
This map of Palestine is one of many appearing in Palestinian textbooks and on the free market in the PA areas. In
Israel, which is not mentioned by name, Arab cities appear, some of “mixed” population which had existed up until
1948, and some “purely” Arab: Jerusalem, Haifa, Acre, Beersheba, (as well as cities in the West Bank and Gaza
Strip, such as Hebron and Nablus). Tel Aviv, Natanya, Hadera, Bat Yam, Holon, and other predominantly Jewish-
Israeli cities are not on the map.

The Galilee, which is defined as “northern Palestine” (the page in the notebook is unnumbered): in the map of the
Galilee, no reference is made to Jewish-Israeli cities (the city of Karmiel, for instance, does not exist) or Jewish – Israeli
names. The names of streams or mountains are mentioned in their Arabic version only (pp. 35,36); in one place it is
mentioned that the upper, lower and central Galilee mountains and the valleys between them “are considered as northern
Palestine” (unnumbered page). In his homework regarding the characteristics of the Galilee mountains, the student wrote:
“the inhabitants of these mountains [Galilee mountains] are Druze”; the settlement/settlements [“Istitan’] of the Jews in
these areas have failed as the required conditions for their settlement [apparently meaning the “Judaization of the
Galilee”] were lacking.

The main populated towns and cities [in Palestine] are: Acre, Haifa, Lod, Ramla, Gaza, Rafah, El-Arish, (where is Tel
Aviv?) (p. 30).
Above are two maps appearing in the notebook dealing with the division of “Palestine” into geographical regions which is different from the accepted division appearing on pages 11-12. In these maps, the division of “Palestine” is lateral and the coastline comprises a continuation of the territorial zone of the Palestinian cities on the hillock. Thus, for example, the “Hebron heights plain” constitutes the continuation of Hebron and Hebron heights; “Jerusalem heights plain” is the continuation of Jerusalem and Jerusalem heights; “Nablus heights plain” is the continuation of Nablus. The largest populated towns and cities are along the coastline and the cities in its center (Tel Aviv, Natanya, Hadera, Bat Yam, Holon, Ashdod, are not mentioned at all, as usual). In our view, this lateral division is aimed at demonstrating (in an extreme and unusual manner) that the coastline (which in reality is densely populated by Israeli-Jews) is no more than an extension of the Palestinian populated areas concentrated on the hillside backbone in the central part of the land of Israel.
Appendix I

Examples of Ignoring Israel on Maps and in the Geographical Data of Arab States

A Lebanese Map

Source: A Lebanese map printed in May 2002 by the Lebanese Defense Ministry. “The state” bordering Lebanon in the south is “Falastin” (Palestine) not Israel.
An Egyptian Map

Source: an Egyptian map taken from the Internet web site of “Egypt State Information Service” (26 August 2003). Israel is not mentioned by name on this (partial) map and on additional maps on the web site. The names of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Libya have been highlighted.
The details regarding Syria's frontiers indicate that it borders Turkey (in the north), Iraq (in the east and south-east), Jordan (in the south), and Lebanon (in the south-east). Israel is not on the list of states bordering Syria.