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► **verb** [with obj.] build from or strengthen with stone.
■ cut or dress (stone).

– **ORIGIN** Middle English: from Old French *masson* (noun), *maçonner* (verb), probably of Germanic origin; perhaps related to **MAKE**.

mason bee ► **noun** a solitary bee which lays its eggs in cavities, constructing cells of sand and other particles glued together with saliva. ● *Osmia* and other genera, family *Apidae*.

Mason-Dixon Line ► **noun** (in the US) the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, taken as the northern limit of the slave-owning states before the abolition of slavery.

– **ORIGIN** named after Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, the 18th-cent. English astronomers who surveyed it in 1763–7.

Masonic /mə'sonik/ ► **adjective** relating to Freemasons.

Masonite ► **noun** [mass noun] N. Amer. trademark fibreboard made from wood fibre pulped under steam at high pressure.

– **ORIGIN** 1920s: from the name of the Mason Fibre Co., Mississippi, US, + *-ite*.

Mason jar ► **noun** N. Amer. a wide-mouthed glass jar with an airtight screw top, used for preserving fruit and vegetables.

– **ORIGIN** late 19th cent.: named after John L. Mason (died 1902), American inventor.

masonry ► **noun** [mass noun] 1 stonework. ■ the occupation or work of a mason.

2 (Masonry) freemasonry.

– **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Old French *maçonnerie*, from *maçon* (see **MASON**).

mason's mark ► **noun** a distinctive device carved on stone by the mason who dressed it.

mason wasp ► **noun** a solitary wasp that lays its eggs in a cavity which it seals with mud or similar material. ● Several genera in the family *Eumenidae*.

masoor /mə'suː, mə'soː/ (also **masoor dahl**) ► **noun** a lentil of a small orange-red variety.
– **ORIGIN** from Hindi *masūr*.

Masorah /mə'soːrə/ (also **Massorah**) ► **noun** (the **Masorah**) the collection of information and comment on the text of the traditional Hebrew Bible by the Masoretes.

– **ORIGIN** from Hebrew *māsōrah* based on 'asar 'to bind', later interpreted in the sense 'tradition' (as if from *māsār* 'hand down').

Masorete /mə'soːrɪt/ ► **noun** any of the Jewish scholars of the 6th to 10th centuries AD who contributed to the establishment of a recognized text of the Hebrew Bible, and to the compilation of the **Masorah**.

– **DERIVATIVES** **Masoretic** /-rɛtɪk/ **adjective**.

– **ORIGIN** from French *Massoret* and modern Latin *Massoreta*, from Hebrew *māsōrē*; related to *māsōrah* (see **MASORAH**).

masque /mɑːsk/ ► **noun** a form of amateur dramatic entertainment, popular among the nobility in 16th- and 17th-century England, which consisted of dancing and acting performed by masked players.

– **ORIGIN** early 16th cent. (in the sense 'masquerade or masked ball'): probably a back-formation (influenced by French *masque* 'mask') from *masker*, from Italian *mascar* 'person wearing a mask'.

masquer ► **noun** variant spelling of **MASKER**.

masquerade /mə'skə'reɪd, məs-/ ► **noun** a false show or pretence: *I doubt he could have kept up the masquerade for long.* ■ [mass noun] the wearing of disguise: *dressing up, role playing, and masquerade.*
– chiefly N. Amer. a masked ball.

► **verb** [no obj.] pretend to be someone one is not: *a journalist masquerading as a man in distress.* ■ be disguised or passed off as something else: *idle gossip that masquerades as news.*

– **DERIVATIVES** **masquerader** **noun**.

– **ORIGIN** late 16th cent.: from French *masquerade*, from Italian *mascherata*, from *maschera* 'mask'.

Mass ► **noun** the celebration of the Christian Eucharist, especially in the Roman Catholic Church: *we went to Mass.* ■ a particular celebration of the Eucharist: *he pontificated at three Christmas Masses.* ■ a musical setting of parts of the liturgy used in the Mass.

– **ORIGIN** Old English *mæsse*, from ecclesiastical Latin *missa*, from Latin *miss-* 'dismissed', from *mittere*, perhaps from the last words of the service, *Ite, missa est* 'Go, it is the dismissal'.

mass ► **noun** 1 a large body of matter with no definite shape: *the sun broke out from behind a mass of*

clouds. ■ any of the main portions in a painting or drawing that each have some unity in colour, lighting, or some other quality.

2 a large number of people or objects crowded together: *a mass of cyclists.* ■ a large amount of material: *a mass of conflicting evidence.* ■ (masses) informal a large quantity or amount of something: *we get masses of homework.*

3 (the mass of) the majority of: *the mass of the people think that the problems are caused by government inefficiency.* ■ (the masses) the ordinary people.

4 [mass noun] Physics the quantity of matter which a body contains, as measured by its acceleration under a given force or by the force exerted on it by a gravitational field. ■ (in general use) weight.

► **adjective** [attrib.] involving or affecting large numbers of people or things: *the film has mass appeal* | *a mass exodus of refugees.*

► **verb** assemble or cause to assemble into a single body or mass: [with obj.] *both countries began massing troops in the region* | [no obj.] *clouds massed heavily on the horizon.*

– **PHRASES** **be a mass of** be completely covered with. **In mass as a body.** **In the mass** as a whole.

– **DERIVATIVES** **massless** **adjective**.

– **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from Old French *masse*, from Latin *massa*, from Greek *maza* 'barley cake'; perhaps related to *massein* 'knead'.

Mass. ► abbreviation Massachusetts.

massa /ˈmasə/ ► **noun** (in representations of black speech) master: *Massa, I have some news for you.*

Massachusetts /ˌmæsəˈtʃʊts/ a state in the north-eastern US, on the Atlantic coast; pop. 6,497,967 (est. 2008); capital, Boston. Settled by the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, it was a centre of resistance to the British before becoming one of the original thirteen states of the Union (1788).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (abbrev: MIT) a US institute of higher education, famous for scientific and technical research, founded in 1861 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

massacre ► **noun** an indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of many people: *reports of massacres by government troops.* ■ informal a heavy defeat of a sporting team or contestant.

► **verb** [with obj.] deliberately and brutally kill (many people). ■ informal inflict a heavy defeat on (a sporting opponent). ■ informal perform (a piece of music, a play, etc.) very ineptly: *the choir was massacring 'In the Bleak Midwinter'.*

– **ORIGIN** late 16th cent.: from French, of unknown origin.

Massacre of St Bartholomew the massacre of Huguenots throughout France ordered by Charles IX at the instigation of his mother, Catherine de' Medici, and begun without warning on 24 August (the feast of St Bartholomew) 1572.

massage /ˈmɑːsɑːʒ, mə'sɑːʒ, -dʒ/ ► **noun** [mass noun] the rubbing and kneading of muscles and joints of the body with the hands, especially to relieve tension or pain: *massage can ease tiredness* | [count noun] *a massage will help loosen you up.*

► **verb** [with obj.] 1 rub and knead (a person or part of the body) with the hands. ■ (massage something in/into/on to) rub a substance into (the skin or hair). 2 manipulate (facts or figures) to give a more acceptable result: *the accounts had been massaged to suit the government.*

– **PHRASES** **massage someone's ego** flatter someone. – **DERIVATIVES** **massager** **noun**.

– **ORIGIN** late 19th cent.: from French, from *masser* 'knead, treat with massage', probably from Portuguese *amassar* 'knead', from *massa* 'dough'.

massage parlour ► **noun** an establishment providing massage. ■ euphemistic a brothel.

massasauga /ˌmæsə'sɑːgə/ ► **noun** a small North American rattlesnake of variable colour which favours damp habitats. ● *Sistrurus catenatus*, family *Viperidae*.

– **ORIGIN** mid 19th cent.: formed irregularly from **MISSISSAUGA**.

Massawa /mə'sɑːwə/ (also **Mitsiwa**) the chief port of Eritrea, on the Red Sea; pop. 36,700 (est. 2004).

mass defect ► **noun** Physics the difference between the mass of an isotope and its mass number, representing binding energy.

massé /ˈmæsɪ/ ► **noun** [usu. as modifier] Billiards & Snooker a stroke made with an inclined cue, imparting swerve to the ball: *a massé shot.*

– **ORIGIN** late 19th cent.: French, past participle of *masser* 'make a massé stroke'.

mass energy ► **noun** [mass noun] Physics the mass of a body regarded as energy, according to the laws of relativity.

masseter /mə'sɪtə/ (also **masseter muscle**) ► **noun** Anatomy a muscle which runs through the rear part of the cheek from the temporal bone to the lower jaw on each side and closes the jaw in chewing.
– **ORIGIN** late 16th cent.: from Greek *masētēr*, from *masasthai* 'to chew'.

masseur /mə'soː/ ► **noun** a person who provides massage professionally.
– **ORIGIN** French, from *masser* 'to massage'.

masseuse /mə'soːz/ ► **noun** a female masseur.
– **ORIGIN** French.

massicot /ˈmæskɪt/ ► **noun** [mass noun] a yellow form of lead monoxide, used as a pigment.
– **ORIGIN** late 15th cent.: from French (influenced by Italian *marzacotto* 'unguent'), ultimately from Arabic *marzak*.

massif /ˈmæsɪf, mə'sɪf/ ► **noun** a compact group of mountains.
– **ORIGIN** early 16th cent. (denoting a large building): French, 'massive', used as a noun. The current sense dates from the late 19th cent.

Massif Central /ˌmæsɪf sɑːtrɑːl/, French /masɪf sɑːtrɑl/ a mountainous plateau in south central France. Covering almost one sixth of the country, it rises to a height of 1,887 m (6,188 ft) at Puy de Sancy in the Auvergne.

Massine /mə'sɪn/, Léonide Fédorovitch (1895–1979), US choreographer and ballet dancer, born in Russia; born *Leonid Fyodorovich Myasin*. He was the originator of the symphonic ballet, and danced in and choreographed the film *The Red Shoes* (1948).

Massinger /ˈmæsmɪŋə/, Philip (1583–1640), English dramatist. Notable works: *The Duke of Milan* (1621–2), *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1625–6), and *The City Madam* (1632).

massive ► **adjective** 1 large and heavy or solid: *a massive rampart of stone.*

2 exceptionally large: *massive crowds are expected.*

■ very serious: *a massive heart attack.* ■ informal very successful or influential: *the band are going to be massive.*

3 Geology (of rocks or beds) having no discernible form or structure. ■ (of a mineral) not visibly crystalline.

► **noun** Brit. informal a group of young people from a particular area with a common interest in dance music: *the Bristol massive.*

– **DERIVATIVES** **massively** **adverb** [as submodifier] *a massively complicated network.* **massiveness** **noun**.

– **ORIGIN** late Middle English: from French *massif*, -ive, from Old French *massis*, based on Latin *massa* (see **MASS**).

massively parallel ► **adjective** Computing (of a computer) consisting of a great many parallel processing units, and so able to execute many different parts of a program at the same time.

mass-market ► **adjective** (of goods) produced in large quantities for many people: *standard mass-market aftershave.*

► **verb** [with obj.] market (a product) on a large scale.

mass media ► **plural noun** (the **mass media**) [treated as sing. or pl.] the media.

mass noun ► **noun** Grammar a noun denoting something which cannot be counted (e.g. a substance or quality), in English usually a noun which lacks a plural in ordinary usage and is not used with the indefinite article, e.g. *china, happiness*. Contrasted with **COUNT NOUN**. ■ a noun denoting something which normally cannot be counted but which may be countable when it refers to different units or types, e.g. *coffee* (*drank some coffee, ordered two coffees*).

mass number ► **noun** Physics the total number of protons and neutrons in a nucleus.

mass observation ► **noun** [mass noun] Brit., chiefly historical the study and recording of the social habits and opinions of ordinary people.

Masson /ˈmæsn/, André (1896–1987), French painter and graphic artist. He joined the surrealists in the mid 1920s and pioneered 'automatic' drawing, a form of fluid, spontaneous composition intended to express images emerging from the unconscious.

Massorah ► **noun** variant spelling of **MASORAH**.

mass-produce ► **verb** [with obj.] produce large quantities of (a standardized article) by an automated

P. fluviatilis of Europe (also called **BASS**), and the almost identical **yellow perch** (*P. flavescens*) of North America. The perch family also includes the pikeperches, ruffe, and darters.

- used in names of other freshwater and marine fishes resembling or related to the perch, e.g. **climbing perch**, **pikeperch**, **sea perch**, **surfperch**.
- ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *perche*, via Latin from Greek *perkē*.

perch ¹ *noun* historical, chiefly Brit. 1 a measure of length, especially for land, equal to a quarter of a chain or 5½ yards (approximately 5.029 m). Also called **POLE**, **ROD**.

2 (also **square perch**) a measure of area, especially for land, equal to 160th of an acre or 30¼ square yards (approximately 25.29 sq. metres). Also called **POLE**, **ROD**, **SQUARE POLE**, **SQUARE ROD**.

- ORIGIN Middle English (in the general sense 'pole, stick'): from Old French *perche*, from Latin *pertica* 'measuring rod, pole'.

perchance *adverb* archaic or literary by some chance; perhaps: *we dare not go ashore lest perchance we should fall into some snare*.

- ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French *par chance* 'by chance'.

percheron /pəˈʃ(ə)rɒn/ *noun* a powerful draught horse of a grey or black breed, originally from France.

- ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from French, originally bred in le Perche, the name of a district of northern France.

perchlorate /pəˈklɔːreɪt/ *noun* Chemistry a salt or ester of perchloric acid.

perchloric acid /pəˈklɔːrɪk/ *noun* [mass noun] Chemistry a fuming toxic liquid with powerful oxidizing properties. ● Chem. formula: HClO₄.

perchloroethylene /pəˈklɔːrəʊˈeɪlɪn/ *noun* [mass noun] a toxic colourless volatile solvent used commonly as a dry-cleaning fluid. Also called **TETRA-CHLOROETHYLENE**. ● Chem. formula: C₂Cl₄.

percid /pəˈkɪd/ *noun* Zoology a fish of the perch family (Percidae).

- ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from modern Latin *Percidae* (plural), from Latin *perca* 'perch'.

perciform /pəˈsɪfɔːm/ *adjective* Zoology relating to fishes of an order (Perciformes) that comprises those resembling the perches. This is the largest vertebrate order and includes nearly half of all bony fishes.

- *noun* a perciform fish.
- ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from modern Latin *Perciformes* (plural), from Latin *perca* 'perch' + *forma* 'shape'.

percipience /pəˈsɪpiəns/ *noun* [mass noun] the quality of having sensitive insight or understanding; perceptiveness.

percipient /pəˈsɪpiənt/ *adjective* having good insight or understanding; perceptive: *he is a percipient interpreter of the public mood*.

- *noun* (especially in philosophy or with reference to psychic phenomena) a person who is able to perceive things.
- DERIVATIVES **percipiently** *adverb*.
- ORIGIN mid 17th cent.: from Latin *percipient-* 'seizing, understanding', from the verb *percipere*.

percoid /pəˈkɔɪd/ *Zoology* *noun* a fish of a large group that includes the perches, basses, jacks, snappers, grunts, sea breams, and drums. ● Superfamily Percloidea: many families.

- *adjective* relating to or denoting fish of this group.
- ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from modern Latin *Percoides* (plural), from Latin *perca* 'perch'.

percolate *verb* 1 [no obj., with adverbial of direction] (of a liquid or gas) filter gradually through a porous surface or substance: *the water percolating through the soil may leach out minerals*. ■ spread gradually through an area or group of people: *continental ideas on art, science, and architecture percolated from Venice to London*.

2 [no obj.] (of coffee) be prepared in a percolator: *he put some coffee on to percolate*. ■ [with obj.] prepare (coffee) in a percolator: (as adj.) *percolated* freshly percolated coffee. ■ [no obj.] US be or become full of lively activity or excitement: *the night was percolating with an expectant energy*.

- DERIVATIVES **percolation** *noun*.
- ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from Latin *percolat-* 'strained through', from the verb *percolare*, from *per-* 'through' + *colare* 'to strain' (from *colum* 'strainer').

percolator *noun* a machine for making coffee, consisting of a pot in which boiling water is circulated

through a small chamber that holds the ground beans.

per contra /pəˈkɒntrə/ *adverb* formal on the other hand: *he had worked very hard on the place; she, per contra, had little to do*.

- *noun* the opposite side of an account or an assessment.
- ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from Italian.

per curiam /ˈkjʊəriəm/ *Law* *adverb* & *adjective* by or denoting decision of an appellate court in unanimous agreement, written anonymously.

- *noun* a decision taken per curiam.
- ORIGIN Latin, literally 'by a court'.

percuss /pəˈkʌs/ *verb* [with obj.] Medicine gently tap (a part of the body) with a finger or an instrument as part of a diagnosis: *the bladder was percussed*.

- ORIGIN mid 16th cent. (in the general sense 'give a blow to'): from Latin *percuss-* 'struck forcibly', from the verb *percutere*, from *per-* 'through' + *quater* 'to shake, strike'.

percussion *noun* [mass noun] 1 musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a stick or beater, or by shaking, including drums, cymbals, xylophones, gongs, bells, and rattles: [as modifier] *percussion instruments*.

2 the striking of one solid object with or against another with some degree of force: *the clattering percussion of objects striking the walls and the shutters*. ■ Medicine the action of tapping a part of the body as part of a diagnosis.

- DERIVATIVES **percussionist** *noun* (sense 1).
- ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *percussio(n-)*, from the verb *percutere* 'to strike forcibly' (see **PERCUSS**).

percussion cap *noun* a small amount of explosive powder contained in metal or paper and exploded by striking, used in toy guns and formerly in firearms.

percussion drill *noun* another term for **HAMMER DRILL**.

percussive *adjective* relating to or produced by percussion: *percussive sounds*.

- DERIVATIVES **percussively** *adverb*, **percussiveness** *noun*.

percutaneous /pəˈkjʊːtɪniəs/ *adjective* Medicine made, done, or effected through the skin.

- DERIVATIVES **percutaneously** *adverb*.
- ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from Latin *per cutem* 'through the skin' + *-ANEUS*.

Percy, Sir Henry (1364–1403), English soldier; known as Hotspur or Harry Hotspur. Son of the 1st Earl of Northumberland, he was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury during his father's revolt against Henry IV.

per diem /pəˈdiːm, ˈdaɪm/ *adverb* & *adjective* for each day (used in financial contexts): [as adv.] *he agreed to pay at certain specified rates per diem* [as adj.] *they are now demanding a per diem rate*.

- *noun* an allowance or payment made for each day.
- ORIGIN early 16th cent.: Latin.

perdition /pəˈdɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* [mass noun] (in Christian theology) a state of eternal punishment and damnation into which a sinful and unrepentant person passes after death. ■ complete and utter ruin: *she used her last banknote to buy herself a square meal before perdition*.

- ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *perdition*, from ecclesiastical Latin *perditio(n-)*, from Latin *perdere* 'destroy', from *per-* 'completely, to destruction' + the base of *dare* 'put'.

perdurable /pəˈdjʊərəb(ə)/ *adjective* formal enduring continuously; imperishable.

- DERIVATIVES **perdurability** *noun*, **perdurably** *adverb*.
- ORIGIN late Middle English: via Old French from late Latin *perdurabilis*, from Latin *perdurare* 'endure'.

perdure /pəˈdjʊə/ *verb* [no obj.] formal, chiefly US remain in existence; endure.

- DERIVATIVES **perdurance** *noun*.
- ORIGIN late 15th cent.: from Old French *perdurer*, from Latin *perdurare* 'endure', from *per-* 'through' + *durare* 'to last'.

père /peɪ/ *noun* used after a surname to distinguish a father from a son of the same name: *Alexandre Dumas père*. Compare with **FILS**.

- ORIGIN French, literally 'father'.

Père David's deer *noun* a large deer with a red summer coat that turns dark grey in winter, and long antlers with backward pointing tines. Formerly

a native of China, it is now found only in captivity.

- *Elaphurus davidianus*, family Cervidae.

– ORIGIN late 19th cent.: named after Father Armand David (1826–1900), French missionary and naturalist.

peregrinate /ˈperɪɡrɪˌneɪt/ *verb* [no obj., with adverbial] archaic or humorous travel or wander from place to place.

- DERIVATIVES **peregrinator** *noun*.
- ORIGIN late 16th cent. (earlier (Middle English) as *peregrination*): from Latin *peregrinat-* 'travelled abroad', from the verb *peregrinari*, from *peregrinus* 'foreign, travelling'.

peregrination *noun* literary or humorous a journey, especially a long or meandering one: *she kept Aunt Ilsa company on her peregrinations*.

peregrine /ˈperɪɡrɪn/ *noun* (also **peregrine falcon**) a powerful falcon found on most continents, breeding chiefly on mountains and coastal cliffs and much used for falconry. ● *Falco peregrinus*, family Falconidae.

- *adjective* archaic coming from another country; foreign or outlandish: *peregrine species of grass*.
- ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *peregrinus* 'foreign', from *peregre* 'abroad', from *per-* 'through' + *ager* 'field'. The falcon's name is a translation of the modern Latin taxonomic name, literally 'pilgrim falcon', because falconers' birds were caught fully grown on migration, not taken from the nest.

perelopod /pəˈrɛləpɒd, ˈrɪ-/ *noun* Zoology each of the eight walking limbs of a crustacean such as a crab or lobster, growing from the thorax.

- ORIGIN late 19th cent.: from Greek *peraioōn* 'transporting' (present participle of *peraioō*) + *pous*, *pod-* 'foot'.

Perelman /ˈperəlman/, S. J. (1904–79), American humorist and writer; full name *Sidney Joseph Perelman*. In the early 1930s he worked in Hollywood as a scriptwriter, and from 1934 his name is linked with the *New Yorker* magazine, for whom he wrote most of his short stories and sketches.

peremptory /pəˈrem(p)ɪ(ə)rɪ, ˈperɪm-/ *adjective* insisting on immediate attention or obedience, especially in a brusquely imperious way: *'Just do it!' came the peremptory reply*. ■ Law not open to appeal or challenge; final: *a peremptory order of the court*.

- DERIVATIVES **peremptorily** *adverb*, **peremptoriness** *noun*.
- ORIGIN late Middle English (as a legal term): via Anglo-Norman French from Latin *peremptorius* 'deadly, decisive', from *perempt-* 'destroyed, cut off', from the verb *perimere*, from *per-* 'completely' + *emere* 'take, buy'.

peremptory challenge *noun* Law a defendant's or lawyer's objection to a proposed juror, made without needing to give a reason.

perennate /pəˈrenɪt/ *verb* [no obj.] (usu. as adj. **perennating**) Botany (of a plant or part of a plant) live through a number of years, usually with an annual quiescent period.

- DERIVATIVES **perennation** *noun*.
- ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from Latin *perennat-* 'continued for many years' (from the verb *perennare*) + *-ATE*.

perennial *adjective* 1 lasting or existing for a long or apparently infinite time; enduring or continually recurring: *his perennial distrust of the media* | *perennial manifestations of urban crisis*. ■ [attrib.] apparently permanently engaged in a specified role or way of life: *he's a perennial student*.

2 (of a plant) living for several years: *cow parsley is perennial*. Compare with **ANNUAL**, **BIENNIAL**.

3 (of a stream or spring) flowing throughout the year.

- *noun* a perennial plant.
- DERIVATIVES **perennially** *adverb*.
- ORIGIN mid 17th cent. (in the sense 'remaining leafy throughout the year, evergreen'): from Latin *perennis* 'lasting the year through' + *-IAL*.

perentie /pəˈrenti, ˈprenti/ (also **perenty**) *noun* (pl. **perenties**) a large brown and yellow monitor lizard which lives in arid regions of Australia. ● *Varanus giganteus*, family Varanidae.

- ORIGIN early 20th cent.: probably from Diyari *pirindi*.

Peres /ˈperɛz/, Shimon (b.1923), Polish-born Israeli statesman, Prime Minister 1984–6 and 1995–6; President since 2007; Polish name *Szymon Perski*. As Foreign Minister under Yitzhak Rabin he played a major role in negotiating the PLO–Israeli peace accord (1993). Nobel Peace Prize (1994), shared with Rabin and Yasser Arafat.