

in 1956 when Nasser took over Egypt we had the 1956 War.

JK: The fighting was never completely resolved.

Epstein: But it was on a low key. It was more marauding and guerrillas and terrorists and so forth, low key bloodshed, not armed forces as such. All the great hopes of '49 and '50 disappeared. We still have the problems today.

JK: This concludes our discussion on this topic. I want to thank you for being so candid with your comments and taking time to share your experiences with us.

JK: This is the third part of the interview with William Epstein and takes place in the UNITAR building in New York on October 25, 1990. This portion of the interview will deal with the Suez crisis. First, I'd like to ask you what your position was and what role you played at the UN during the Suez crisis in 1956.

Epstein: I was the chief of the Disarmament and Military Agreements Section at that time which was a section that was originally supposed to have been the Military Agreements and Enforcement Division. There weren't any enforcement measures so they reduced it from a division to a section.

JK: At the time of the crisis in 1956 during that summer Nasser had nationalized the canal. There had been negotiations