# Nancy & Doug

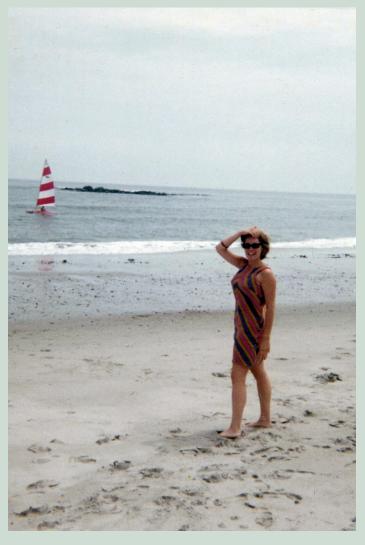
1967 to 1976



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# Dating







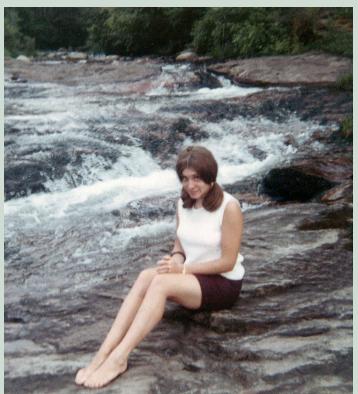
























#### Engaged

#### Finnegan-Watkin

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald D. Finnegan of 500 Jefferson Heights have announced the engagement of their daughter, Nancylee, to Douglas Elliot Watkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Watkin of West Road.

Miss Finnegan, a 1965 graduate of Bennington High School, is a special student in dance at Bennington College.

Her fiance is also a 1965 graduate of Bennington High School, and is a sophomore at the University of Vermont.

A summer wedding has been planned.



NANCYLEE FINNEGAN

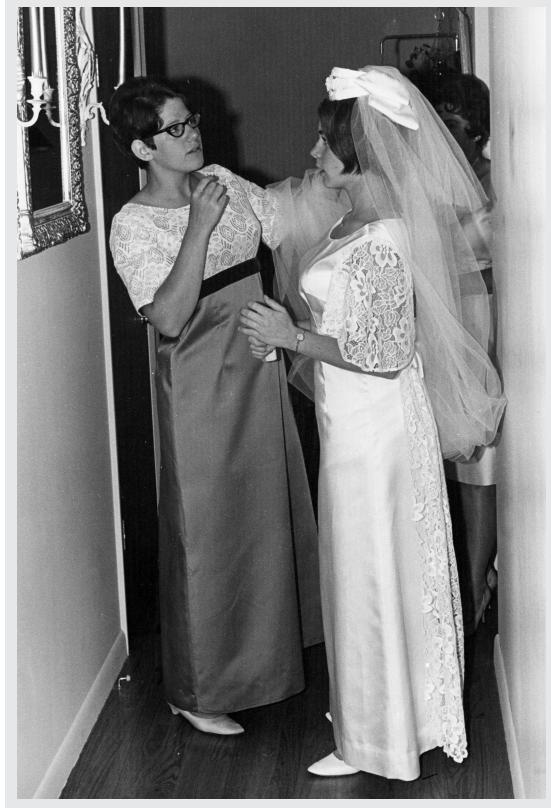






The Wedding
August 5, 1967



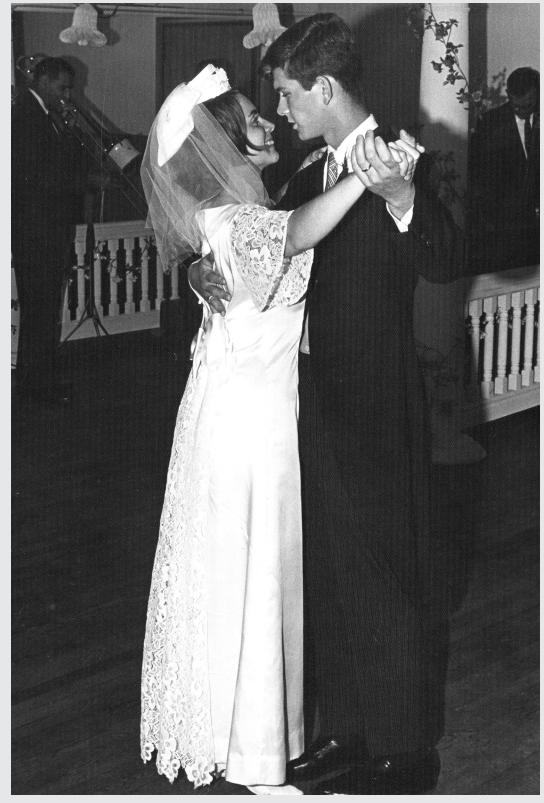


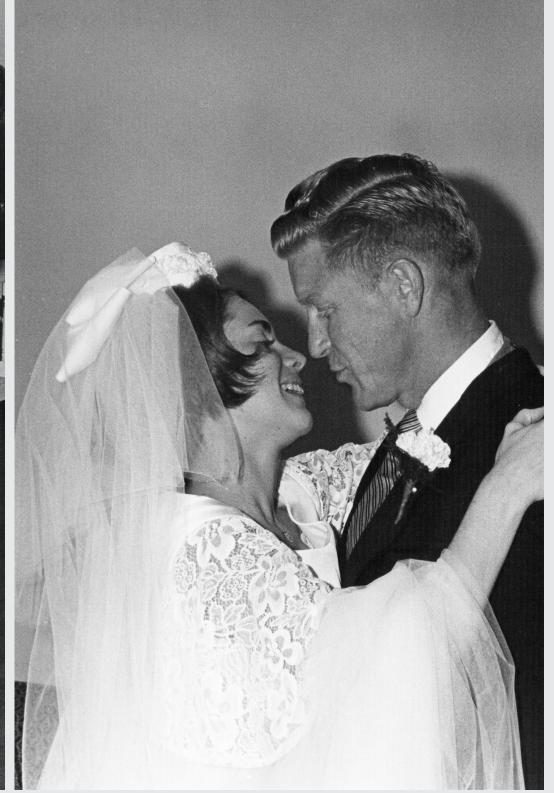






































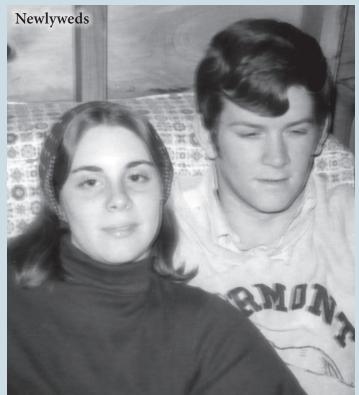




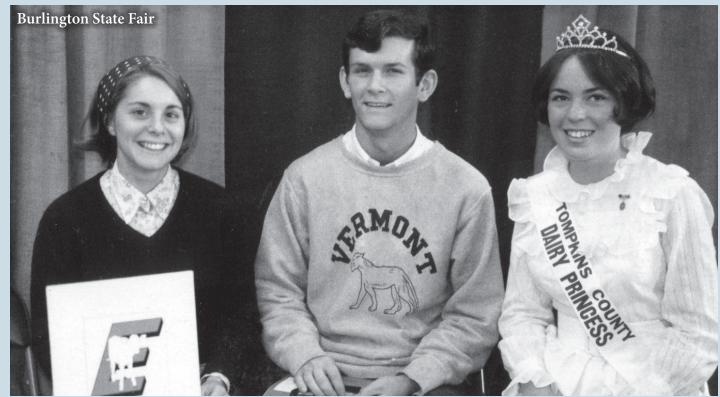


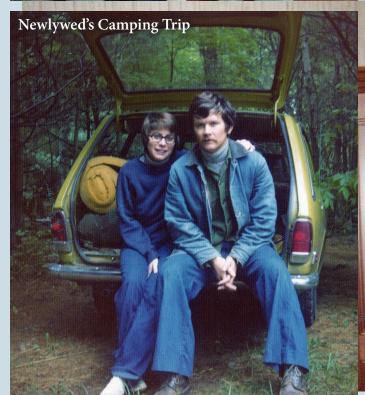


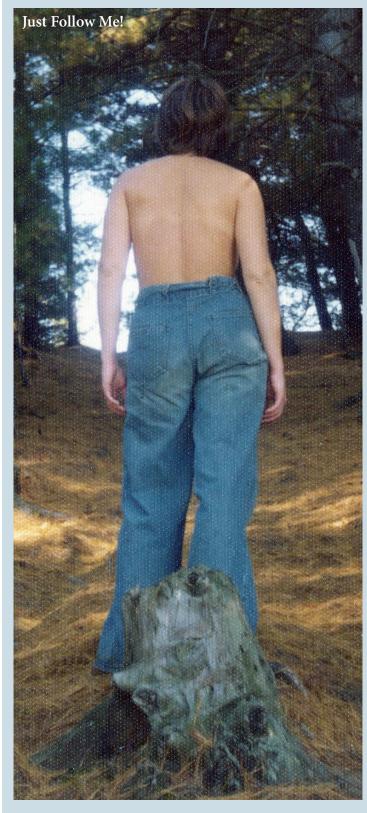
### On the Move

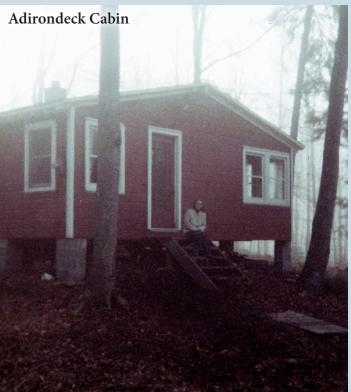


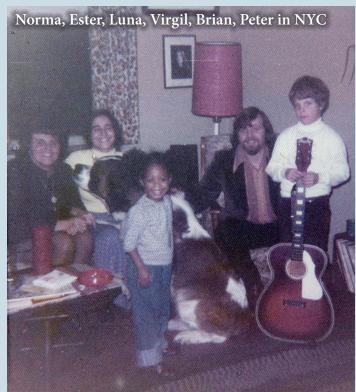




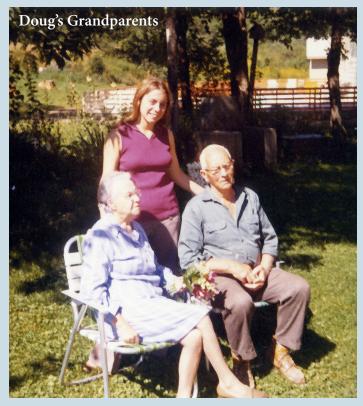






































# The Waterville Times.

"Serving Waterville and Area for 128 Years"

Wednesday, April 24, 1985

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## Local Man Airs Views, Concerns About Nicaragua

While Congress prepares to vote on the release of \$14 million in frozen funds to Nicaragua, for most of us it may seem like just another vote in Congress about an issue too far away to affect us.

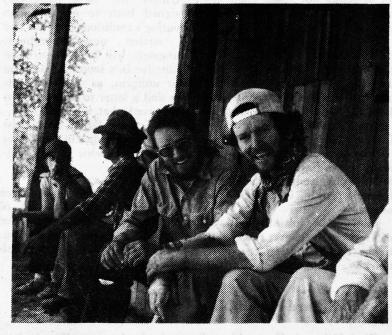
But to an Oriskany Falls man the issue is much more personal and real, for he has seen the situation first hand.

Doug Watkin, a farmer in the Town of Augusta, took a break from dairy farming to pick cotton in Nicaragua.

He was part of the Nicaragua Exchange, an interreligious project based in New York City. For over a year, the Exchange has been organizing North Americans to go to Nicaragua to help harvest cotton or coffee.

Doug was part of a group of 20 people who worked on a stateowned farm Feb. 19-March 4. The people who formed this "cotton brigade" came from across the U. S. from New York to California. The group included an 80-year-old retired doctor.

with the Nicaraguan workers," cotton until the sun got too hot, Doug said. "We slept on the about noon. Then we would come floor, and meals consisted of rice in from the fields and rest." and beans. Every day we got up in the dark about 5 a.m. As a prominent city north of the farmer this didn't bother me, but capital of Managua. Doug said it it was quite traumatic for most of was a secure area and they were the other Americans! We would in no danger there.



Doug Watkin, right, after a day in the cotton fields in Nicaragua.

"We lived right on the farm work in the fields picking the

What do the peasants think of Americans coming to work side by side with them? Doug felt that in general they are thankful for This farm was near Leon, a the help they receive, but are curious as to why the Americans would bother helping them.

(Continued on Page Nine)

Wednesday, April 24, 1985

#### Watkin

(Continued from Page One)

"They are very interested in the U.S., particularly the teenagers," he said. "Many said they would like to go to America: I never heard anyone say they would like to go to Moscow, Doug commented. "But many have a distorted view of the U.S. and people asked us if we are all millionaires.

Doug and his wife Carmen Blankinship have been following the events in Nicaragua and U.S. government policy closely. Carmen's father was in the Foreign Service, and her family lived in Honduras for several years. Doug's further interest was sparked when they saw a slide show given by a friend from New York who had joined in a cotton brigade. He then applied and was accepted for the Nicaraguan Exchange trip for the end of the harvesting season.

The vote that is scheduled for April 23 is to release \$14 million in "humanitarian aid" for 60 days if the government would negotiate with the Contras and agree to hold new elections.

Since 1979, Nicaragua has been ruled by President Daniel Ortega and a 9-man collectiveship of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation (FSLN) a party with strong Marxist-Leninist leanings, which toppled the Somoza dictatorship.

In the Reagan Administration's view, Nicaragua's military, given aid by Cuba and the Soviet Union, is a threat to the neighboring countries of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, and could mean another Cuba in the Western Hemisphere.

The anti-Sandinista guerrillas or Contras were mostly ex-Somozoan guardsmen who, according to some reports, were pulled together by the CIA in 1981 with the purpose of overthrowing the Sandinista government. According to USA Today, \$80 million in secret CIA funds have been given to the Contras.

He said people may not be aware of the recent Big Pine military maneuver in which over 5,000 American troops and 3,000 Honduran troops participated in a military exercise on the border of Honduras and Nicaragua.

"How would I feel if there were 5.000 Russians on the Canadian border?" he asked. "If I armed myself, would that mean I wanted to overrun Canada, or that I'm arming myself out of fear and for protection?"

Doug strongly disagrees with President Reagans recent quote of comparing the Contras to the founding fathers of the U.S.

"Hundreds of testimonies have been coming out indicting the Contras as killers who attack peasants, women, health worker, nuns and teachers—our founding fathers were not like that!'

"I am afraid if we continue support of the Contras, the U.S. will get more and more deeply involved and there will be a blood bath. People do not seem to be aware of how tense the situation is and how close to war we could be."

What does Doug see as a possible solution to the situation? Force is not a solution, he says. He would like to see the U.S. negotiate with the Sandinistas for trading purposes, and pull out our military support of the Contras. "If the money stops coming to the Contras, they will have no other backing and will give up."

Since Doug has returned home he has been relating his experience to others, writing to legislators and encouraging others to contact their legislators. He has also prepared a slide show with pictures he took on his trip.

While Doug will readily talk about his opinion and experience, some are not receptive to his point of view, but he says, "I am lucky because I can walk out of your paper office and not get shot at for disagreeing with the

President. People in some other countries are not so fortunate. To preserve our precious freedoms in the U.S. we must speak out when we believe something is wrong, even if others may be offended.

"Silence is much more dangerous.



































