Dr. David Meadows Freeman's passion as a youngster for automobiles was perhaps indicative of his future profession. Just as cars are meant to serve people, so science is meant to advance society. "We need small but highly focused folks who work in the society and technology interface," he asserts. "When engineers build a ditch, they're building a social battleground." He insists that technology must be governed and managed by its beneficiaries.

Born on January 27, 1939, David grew up doing construction and farm work in the tiny town of Glendive, Montana. Though he explains that he was "lazy and disorganized" during his early schooling, he improved impressively so that by his senior year in 1957 he was on the Dean's list. Because Ministers were the only intellectuals in his small hometown, he initially considered going into the ministry. However, when he realized that ministers' political views were tied to their flock and the collection plate, he decided to study history and political science with a minor in sociology at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, Montana.

His first sociology class left him disgusted. "It was warmed-over common sense!" he exclaims. However, when he took a beautifully taught course on the social contexts of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, he was inspired. Later, when T.R. Young began walking the Rocky Mountain dorm halls recruiting students for his empty sociology classes, David allowed himself to be convinced. Almost immediately, his professors began encouraging him to consider graduate school.

In 1961, he set out for the University of Pittsburg, with an H.J. Heinz Fellowship, which was jokingly called the "Tomato Ketchup Fellowship" by his family. He studied social and economic development and received an internship in Washington, D.C., with the Peace Corps. As the new man on the job, he was given the precarious role of desk officer for Sri Lanka's current explosive political crisis. This experience provided the inspiration for his thesis-an analysis of preparing and programming for Peace Corps volunteers. It also supported his interdisciplinary convictions, especially as he went against the Peace Corps and State Department guidelines.

David acknowledges, "I want an international focus for my life." After finishing his Master's, he earned his PhD in International Studies at the University of Denver, graduating in 1968. In 1967, he was hired by CSU because of his emphasis on international studies. He was surprised by the urgent emphasis on bringing in research money to the program, though his career goal remained the study of technology in society. David has written four books, including *Technology and Society*, which won him tenure, and a book based on his study of irrigation organization in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India.

David was Chairman of CSU's Department of Sociology for thirteen years, the longest term in the history of the department. One achievement of his 38 years at CSU was the development of the PhD research program. Another was working on contracts from the USAID in Pakistan, which explored the science of soil salinity and the complex relationship between the government and farmers.

Dr. Freeman has always aimed to bring all loose ends together: science and humanities, engineering and society, the Peace Corps and the State Department, the government and the farmers, and all the nations of the world. He is a man of vision.