In college he was a varsity fencer with high-profile mentors: Simon Schama taught narrative history to Ackerman professor of the culture of medicine David S. Jones ’92, M.D. ’97, Ph.D. ’01, and Steven Jay Gould advised his history and science honors thesis on Mount Vesuvius. But geological science frustrated him—“It was studying events you would never get to observe.” Later, Cold War medical ethics captivated Jones when he studied human subjects injected with plutonium or exposed to nuclear test blasts in Nevada. Antibiotic research on the Navajo reservation in the 1950s looms large in his 2004 book (completed during his psychiatric residency), *Rationalizing Epidemics: Meanings and Uses of American Indian Mortality since 1600*, which illuminates the European-sourced epidemics that decimated the Native American population. Jones’s current work explores the history of coronary-artery bypass surgery and the cycles of innovation/enthusiasm/disappointment that repeat when clinical trials fail to confirm initial expectations. While on the faculty of MIT’s Program in Science, Technology, and Society, he began teaching at Harvard Medical School (HMS) in 2007; in 2011 he was named to the new Medical School/Arts and Sciences Ackerman professorship, with a mandate to create a program in culture and medicine. He teaches social medicine to HMS students and an undergraduate course on history and medical ethics. Jones and his wife, pediatrician Elizabeth Caronna, M.D. ’97, live in Newton (where he jogs by the river) with their young son and daughter. They began dating during their microbiology class, but had first met in a medicine and literature course, which, he says, sounds “a bit more romantic.”

The bioengineering group will consist of faculty members from both the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS) and FAS, including wet- and dry-lab experimentalists, as well as applied mathematicians and theorists. Lapp called it likely “that the Cambridge-shared platforms of the Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering would be included in this move...” as well. (The Wyss Institute is based in the Longwood Medical Area, where HMS and its affiliated hospitals are located.) SEAS dean Cherry A. Murray emphasized in a press statement that “with strong connections to industry, startup companies of our students and faculty, the burgeoning Innovation Lab, and nearby Harvard Business School, we have a magnificent opportunity to build new technologies in critical areas like drug delivery, medical devices, smart materials, and tissue engineering.” Other entities that make a clear contribution to advancing the science of the core groups, such as expertise in imaging—a key resource utilized by biologists and engineers at the forefront of science—might also be co-located in the building.

With a goal of completing a new, five-year institutional master plan for Allston by October, University representatives continued to meet with Allston residents at an accelerated pace every few weeks throughout the summer. Community feedback ranged from queries about whether Harvard really had the money to complete these projects, to assertions that it should not be allowed to proceed with any more projects—such as the housing and retail space at Barry’s Corner—until the science facility is completed.

At the same time, Samuels & Associates, the development partner for the Barry’s Corner project, won high praise from the two Allston Task Force members who served on the Harvard-led 10-person Real Estate Partner Selection Committee. They said the firm was community-focused and “paying attention.”

Lapp wrote in her letter that the science-building project would be financed with “a mix of funding strategies including philanthropy.” In December 2009, she had indicated that the University would look at a variety of possible funding opportunities, “including co-development with private partners or other institutional partners” for the science site, but so far, no mention has been made of such a partner.