I did, turned on by flashes of anarchic joy amid the audio fallout. I think I may have blushed." The cassette energized Clayton to seek out the underground and its fringe, hunting in the backs of ‘zines and record-store crates in and around Boston for music well off the beaten path.

At Harvard, he studied English while his burgeoning musical interests were strictly extracurricular. He made weekly trips to seek out new records throughout Greater Boston, taking three buses to stores along Dorchester’s Blue Hill Avenue to shop for reggae and dancehall music. On Friday nights, he could often be found dancing at the Boston Loft, the city’s only after-hours club, where the complexities of the jungle music “exploded my brain”; he bought his first set of turntables from the venue’s own DJ Bruno. Frustrated by the limited format options at WHRB, he was granted his own show on MIT’s WMBR. His social circles around radio eventually coalesced into a crew called Toneburst. They threw parties in alternative spaces to combat what they saw as the “segregationist logic” of Boston’s dance scene, with its strict separation of different types of music and their audiences.

Clayton spent his postgraduate years in New York City before moving in 2000 to Madrid, the hometown of his wife, fashion designer Rocio Salceda; they subsequently lived in Barcelona before returning to New York City in 2006. That European base proved advantageous following Gold Teeth Thief: Clayton benefited from more opportunities to D.J. and says his skills had greater cultural value than they would have had back home. He also freelanced for The Washington Post and Africana.com (including reviewing poetry collections), and eventually saw writing as a way to create the kind of space for dialogue that he observed within his favorite musical traditions—and on the Internet, through

**Hiram S. Hunn Awards for Alumni**

**On September 16,** seven alumni received this year’s Hiram S. Hunn Memorial Schools and Scholarships Awards from the College’s Office of Admissions and Financial Aid for their volunteer work: recruiting and interviewing prospective undergraduates.

**John G.D. Carden ’57, M.B.A. ’59,** of Point Clear, Alabama, has interviewed more than 300 candidates from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi since 1996.

**Dean W. Chandler ’65** of Temple, Texas, who has chaired the Harvard Club of Austin’s schools and scholarships committee for a decade, counts among his interviewers alumni who were themselves interviewed for admission during his tenure.

**Rebecca L. High ’75,** of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, began interviewing applicants in 2001, and is a former chair of the schools and scholarships committee of the Harvard Club of the Research Triangle.

**S. Martin Lieberman ’57,** M.B.A. ’62, of Hillsdale, New Jersey, has worked with the Harvard Club of New Jersey’s schools and scholarships committee for more than 40 years, and is a former club president.

**Stacey Mandelbaum ’82,** of Queensbury, New York, has been interviewing candidates since 1988, and has served as chair of the Harvard Club of Eastern New York’s schools and scholarships committee since 2003.

**Linda Shirer Rae ’63,** of Cross River, New York, has interviewed prospective students for 37 years, and is a longtime member of the Harvard-Radcliffe Club of Westchester: she twice served as its president.

**Frederic N. Ris ’68,** of Denver, is past president of the Rocky Mountain Harvard University Club. Since he began interviewing students in 1988, he has traveled to many corners of Colorado where interviewers are scarce to meet with candidates—one of whom is now a co-chair of the club’s schools and scholarships committee.

**An apparent confluence** of events—continuing study about how better to engage alumni, the challenge posed by a petition slate of candidates for election to the Board of Overseers last spring (see harvardmagazine.com/overseerelection)—prompted the September 1 announcement that petitioning and voting procedures will be overhauled and brought into the digital era.

Significantly, petitioners will now have to gather signatures from 1 percent of eligible voters to qualify for the Overseers’ ballot: about 2,650 names, up from the prior requirement of about 200. Gathering such support will be made less physically taxing, however: in place of watermarked, paper forms, an online utility will let alumni download a form, sign it, and submit it as a scan electronically, or mail it back. That procedure goes some way toward enfranchising overseas voters, especially.

Even more important, perhaps, will be the adoption of secure online balloting, effective as soon as practicable but no later than the 2018-2019 election year—an overdue move to bid mailed, paper ballots adieu. Finally, eligibility for Overseer service is now restricted to holders of Harvard degrees: a measure that disqualifies people who have no University affiliation as well as students who have not yet earned a degree.

Full details are available at harvardmag.com/overseer-reform-16.

—JOHN S. ROSENBERG