

## In Memory of Santford W. Martin, 1922-1998

Mr. Santford W. Martin, who served as Editor for PPI and its forerunner organizations for more than 30 years, passed away September 18, 1998. Mr. Martin, who was age 76 at the time of his death, began his career with the Institute in 1957.



Santford W. Martin


A native of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, he served 3 years in the military during 1943 to 1946. Mr. Martin was a graduate of Wake Forest University with B.A. (1947) and M.A. (1948) degrees, majoring in English-Journalism.

With a widely recognized talent for improving the readability of agronomic information, Mr. Martin edited *Better Crops with Plant Food* magazine and other Institute publications. He also wrote a popular column called "Bifocals," which appeared in the magazine until 1980.

Before joining the Institute staff, Mr. Martin was Publications Editor for the Development Program of North Carolina

State College. Earlier, he was Director of Publicity and Department Head at Gardner-Webb College, and also served as Director of Information for the North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.


"Santford Martin was a talented and respected man of highest integrity. He will be

dearly missed by his family and all who knew him. There are many people who never met Santford, but yet thought of him as a friend because of his writing. He was a creative and productive individual and inspired many others to higher standards through his dedication and example," said Dr. David W. Dibb, PPI President. 



reduced plant available Cd, Zn and Pb. Oral bioavailability of Pb, Cd and Zn was also reduced by RP treatment, but the extent of reduction is uncertain. Small reductions in oral bioavailability were measured by the PBET gastric phase, but large reductions were obtained by the PBET intestinal phase. Lead immobilized by RP is very stable to soil acidification. In fact, acidification increases the amount of Pb immobilized. Increased available Cd and Zn suggests some of the fraction immobilized by RP may not be stable to soil acidification. However, available Cd and Zn in acidified RP-treated soil was less than that in the acidified con-

trol soil. Rock phosphate may serve as an inexpensive alternative method for remediation of smelter contaminated soil.

Research investigating use of RP and other phosphate sources (commercial fertilizer, phosphoric acid) is in progress at several universities (Florida, Kansas State, University of Missouri, Ohio State, Oklahoma State), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and private industry. 

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