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Possible Link to Blacks Killing Investigated in Dayton Slaying

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DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 20 —The authorities here are looking into whether a suspect in the killing yesterday of Dr. Charles A. Glatt, a desegregation planner, may have been the same man sought in the slaying of at least six blacks There in the last four years.

Dr. Glatt, who was whited was appointed by the Federal Court to design a desegregation plan for Dayton's public school system. He was fatally shot four times by a man who walked into his office in tile Federal office blinding yesterday afternoon.

The suspect, who was arrested in the lobby after the shooting, was identified as Neal Bradley Long, 48 years old, a white service station attendant with a history of mental illness. He was arraigned in Federal Court and is being held without bail on a charge of murder.

The police confirmed today that they were questioning him about the shotgun slayings that occurred here over the last four years.

Owned Shotguns

Mr. Long matches the description of the man who, late on summer nights, gunned down at least six blacks as they walked along deserted streets. A former

landlord confirmed that Mr. Long owned several shotguns, and last night the police removed what appeared to be shotguns, wrapped in sheets, from the apartment he has been living in.

Associates of Dr. Glatt said the 46-year-old consultant had feared for his safety. He often stayed away from his hotel room, preferring to spend a night or two with friends around the city. He changed cars frequently and varied his schedule.

Several friends said Dr. Glatt carried a small-caliber pistol in his briefcase. He never displayed it, but preferred to open the case with its top facing his visitor.

'Folks Like Us'

But the case was unopened yesterday, and the police declined to say whether they had found a weapon among his effects.

Dr. Glatt, over 6 feet tall with a mop of reddish hair, was fond of using his background as a rural boy from Frost, La., in talking about his philosophy of integration.

"We [Southerners] are a part of you," he told a church group, in a 1971 talk on integration. "Midwestern cities are filled with folks like us from the swamps and hills and valleys, [and] I pledge to you as an educator and a gentleman that there are some of us who are going to change your school systems. And your children and others can come out better because of i."

Dr. Glatt was appointed by Federal District Judge Carl B. Rubin in June as a result of a desegregation suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Before coming to Dayton, Dr. Glatt was a consultant to the Indianapolis school system, helping to develop desegregation plans.

Witnesses who were in the Federal Building yesterday said the suspect walked through the open door to Dr. Glatt's office, passed his secretary, and asked the consultant, "Are you Dr. Charles Glatt?"

Pulled Gun Out

When Dr. Glatt replied that he was, they said, the man pulled a gun from his clothing and began firing. A guard in the lobby afterward who apprehended Mr. Long quoted him as saying, "I did what I had to do."

Community leaders here said Dr. Glatt had expressed concern over how Daytonians would react to large-scale school desegregation, saying he feared there was no voice in, the community strong enough, to keep emotions from boiling over if

forced busing had to take place.

Dayton's current desegregation plan includes the busing of only a few hundred students, mostly black, to two largely white elementary schools. Dr. Glatt was to submit to the court another desegregation plan by November. The school board, a majority of whose members oppose busing, has hired a second consultant to devise an alternative plan that would not include busing away from neighborhood schools.

Mr. Long spent three months at the Dayton Mental Health Center in 1968 under voluntary commitment. Dr. Roberto R. Moronell, chief of professional services there, said he was suffering from "a serious mental condition" and was classified as psychotic.

He had no police record, although in 1966 he had gone to the police and told them he wanted to confess to the stabbing of a man in 1944. Since the police could not find any information about the supposed stabbing, he was never charged.

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