MICROGRAM

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS / U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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June, 1968

N-Methyl-3-Piperidyl benzilate hydrochloride ("JB-336")

We have examined four samples alleged to be "LBJ" and one sample alleged to be "TWA". Analysis shows them to be identical to N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate hydrochloride, also known as "JB-336". The evidence analyzed has consisted of both capsules and powder. The capsules varied in size from No. 1 to No. 5. The compound has been off-white with some containing specks of a blue, chloroform soluble dye.

$$c_{6}^{H_{5}} - c_{6}^{OH} - c_{6}^{C} - c_{6}^{OH} - c$$

The literature indicates that JB-336 is a potent anti-cholinergic compound. Street doses will probably cause confusion and dysphoria.

The ${\rm LD}_{50}$ in the following animals have been reported (all by mouth):

40 milligrams/kg (mouse)

22 milligrams/kg (rat)

17 milligrams/kg (guinea pig)

Dr. Albert R. Sperling and Mr. Joseph E. Koles, analysts in the laboratories, use the following screening tests:

- 1. With both <u>Marquis</u> and <u>Frohde</u> reagents JB-336 first gives a rustorange color, which changes to a distinctive blue, somewhat like the color of washable blue ink.
- 2. When heated in a concentrated sulfuric acid, JB-336 dissolves, turning the solution to a red color. This color change occurs with all esters of benzilic acid, such as Benactyzine, JB-318, and JB-336.

CAUTION: Use of this publication should be restricted to forensic analysts or others having a legitimate need for this material.

Ultra-violet and infra-red spectra are attached.

"Hog"

We recently received two capsules, each from a different source. One capsule contained white powder, the other contained orange powder. Both capsules were alleged to be the "new" drug "Hog". The laboratory found them to contain phencyclidine HCl. (See Microgram No. 3)

LSD Tablets

We are still finding the blue LSD tablets mentioned in the last issue of Microgram. The tablets in the most recent evidence examined were either made some time ago, or else the punch on which they were made has been re-surfaced. The men in the microanalytical group made the latest identification from known marks on the sides of the tablets.

STP tablets

STP tablets, also mentioned in the last issue, are still appearing. The latest evidence consisted of tablets of solid orange color. Essentially, the date remains as reported last month. In addition, the bevel angle is approximately 30 degrees, with bevel cuts longer on one surface. A large amount of lactose is found, but no starch. These tablets have been obtained on both Coasts, and all appear to be made on a multiple punch press. These tablets are being sold as "Syndicate Acid" in some areas.

Police Chemist Seminar

The fourth crime laboratory chemist's school ended June 21. Students came from the States of Connecticut, Texas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, and Montana.

Future seminars are tentatively planned at Washington, D.C. for the following dates:

September 9-13 October 28 - November 1 March 24-29, 1969 May 5-9, 1969 A regional is being planned-also tentative-for San Francisco, January 13-17, 1969.

We emphasize that these are tentative schedules only.

Information about these schools has appeared in previous issues of Microgram, and Issue No. 4 has an application blank attached.

Publications of Interest

1) "Systemic Identification of Psychotropic Drugs by Thin-Layer Chromatography." (J. Chrom. 31 (1967) 405-419).

Miss Ina Zingales, Research Laboratory, Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, reports quick identification by combining chromogenic behavior with chromatographic comportment in two selected systems. Investigation was on a group of 45 psychotropic drugs having different chemical compositions and pharmacological activity. The procedure is based on the compounds chromogenic behavior in respect to Folin-Ciocalteau reagent.

2) Mr. Thomas G. Alexander, Bureau of Science, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, tells us that AOAC infra-red and ultra-violet spectra catalogs of compounds of pharmaceutical interest appear in the Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists as follows:

First Publication: Vol. 45, p. 797-900 (1962) Supplement I : Vol. 47, p. 918-941 (1964) Supplement II : Vol. 49, p. 1109-1153 (1966)

The cost of these publications are \$2.00, \$1.00, and \$1.00, respectively, or \$3.50 for the complete series. (Add \$.50 for foreign postage.)

Order from: Association of Official Analytical Chemists
Box 540
Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044

3) "Applications of Thin-Layer Chromatography in Pharmaceutical Analysis". (J. Pharm. Sci. 56 (1967) 413-436) by J. P. Comer and I. Comer.

A review article and guide to the literature on TLC of drugs. Includes tables of data showing absorbants, solvent systems, and Rf

Publications of Interest (cont.)

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values for most classes of drugs. These include TLC tables for opium, Rauwolfia, Tropane, and other alkalcids; Analgesic-antipyretics; antihistamines, barbiturates; central stimulants; psychotropic drugs; excipients; and others. The references list 255 papers.

4) ETHNOPHARMACOLOGIC Search for Psychoactive Drugs, Efron, Daniel H.; Holmstedt Bo; and Kline, Nathan S., editors

Proceedings of a symposium held in San Francisco, California, January 28-30, 1967, sponsored by the Pharmacology Section, Psychopharmacology Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, USPHS.

Order Public Health Service Publication No. 1645 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price: \$4.00

AS WE GO TO PRESS - NEW DIRECTOR NAMED:

John Edward Ingersoll, 38, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by Attorney General Ramsey Clark on July 12, 1968.

Mr. Ingersoll was been in California. He served in counter-in-telligence in the army; earned a Bachelor of Arts in Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley, where he also completed two years graduate work in public administration.

He joined the Oakland, California police department in 1957, where he served as a patrolman, investigator, supervisor, chief's aide and finally Director of Planning and Research.

In July 1961, Mr. Ingersoll was appointed Director of Field Services of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Working out of Washington, D.C., he headed surveys and other assistance projects for law enforcement agencies throughout the nation.

He was named Chief of Police in Charlotte, North Carolina, July 1966, and on April 15, 1968, was appointed Assistant Director of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Ingersoll was awarded a Silver Medallion in January by the National Conference of Christians and Jews for his work in human relations.

He has contributed numerous papers on law enforcement to professional and civic groups, and was a lecturer at the University of California and Oakland City College. He is a past secretary-treasurer of Lam da Alpha Epsilon, a law enforcement fraternity. His many community activities have included work on behalf of the Boy Scouts, Red Cross, and Travelers Aid Society.





