

Other Resources

3D App: Self-Guided Tour

Los Alamos: Secret City of the Manhattan Project. Tour from 109 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe to Los Alamos. Have fun & learn about the Atomic City. Available for free!

Apple App Store: <http://apple.co/29da6Jv>

Google Play: <http://bit.ly/2oRT6OV>

Historical Society: Guided Walking Tour

The Los Alamos Historical Society offers Guided Tours of historic Los Alamos. For more information about current tour times, call or visit their website. Reservations are recommended for tours, and are weather-permitting.

(505) 709-7794

losalamoshistory.org/tours

Visit Secret Passageway at 109 East Palace in Santa Fe

Dorothy McKibbin welcomed scientists and others at this innocuous looking building just off the Plaza. The "Gatekeeper of Los Alamos" became nearly as vital to the Project as the top scientists. Newcomers would enter the building and disappear through the back door to be ferried up "The Hill" to work at the Secret City.

La Fonda On the Plaza Hotel in Santa Fe

La Fonda has a 95-year old history that will transport you back in time. Have a drink at the lobby bar, which was a favorite watering hole for Manhattan Project scientists and spies. Complementary Art & History Tour offered Wednesday through Saturday 10:30-11:30am. Tours are limited to 12 people and you are encouraged to sign up with the concierge to reserve a spot.

(505) 982-5511

lafondasantafe.com/about/docent-tours

Albuquerque Spy House B&B:

Stay in this historic Bed & Breakfast where Manhattan Project spies stayed. Request the Greenglass or Rosenberg room. Or sign up for their monthly Murder Mystery Dinner. Located at 207 High Street NE, Albuquerque, NM. They are currently only accepting reservations for a stay 30 days or longer.

(505) 842-0223

albuquerquebedandbreakfasts.com/history.htm



A. Where they worked: Ashley Pond Park

Klaus Fuchs worked as a physicist, along side Hans Bethe, in the Theoretical Division of the Laboratory, which was located around Ashley Pond, known as TA-1. David Greenglass was a machinist and worked in one of the machine shops also around Ashley Pond. Ted Hall also worked in this area. Ashley Pond is located between Central Avenue and Trinity, west of 20th Street.



The Tech Area (TA-1), was basically all of the Laboratory located around Ashley Pond. Today you can visit the Ice House Memorial, located on the south side of Ashley Pond.

The Ice House was originally a building used to store ice cut from Ashley Pond in

the winter to keep supplies cool for the Los Alamos Ranch School. During the Manhattan Project, the nuclear core of the "Gadget" (the prototype of the atomic bomb) was assembled here.

B. Where they lived: The Big House

When Klaus Fuchs arrived in Los Alamos 1944 he first lived in a dormitory. Sometime later he moved to what was known as the Big House, which was north of Fuller Lodge. You can visit the Big House historical plaque near the Romero Cabin or look across the alley where there is a picture of the Big House on the side of an office building. Most non-military, single scientists stayed in dormitories located in this area.

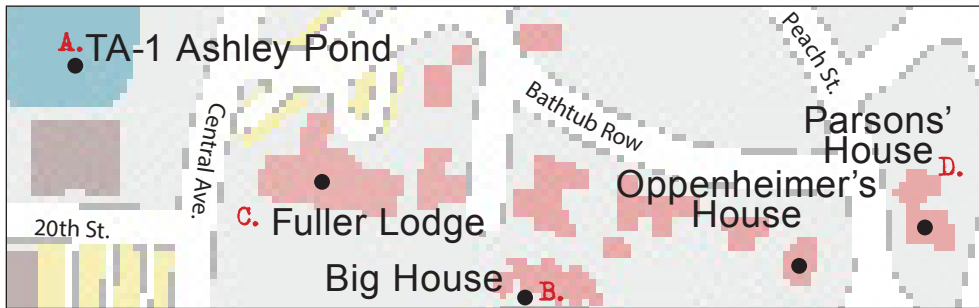


C. Where they played: Fuller Lodge

During the Manhattan Project, Fuller Lodge hosted community activities such as concerts, dances, dinners and other special events. Today Fuller Lodge still serves as a community gathering place for Los Alamos. Visit Fuller Lodge at 2132 Central Avenue.

D. Parsons House

Klaus Fuchs babysat during his time in Los Alamos for the Parsons family. Peggy Bowditch, the daughter of William "Deke" Parsons, says "A spy there, under our very roof, was our babysitter, Klaus Fuchs. He would come and take care of my sister and



Los Alamos Atomic Spies

Name: Klaus Fuchs

Codename: CHARLES

Klaus Fuchs was born December 29, 1911 in Russelsheim, Germany. He immigrated to Britain and later became a British citizen. The PhD physicist arrived at Los Alamos August 14, 1944. He was directly responsible for determining whether plutonium could be used in an implosion-type atomic bomb. He expanded his access to other secrets by regular attendance at the colloquia that Oppenheimer sponsored to ensure free exchange of ideas among Los Alamos senior scientists. He also volunteered to serve as a project historian. While at Los Alamos, Fuchs stole critical design information and passed it to the Soviets.

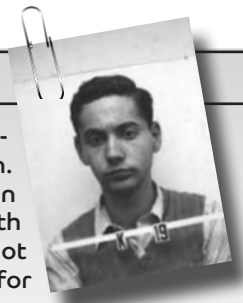
In 1946 Fuchs returned to England and continued to pass secret information to the Soviet Union until he was finally caught. In 1950 he confessed to espionage and implicated his courier, Harry Gold, who implicated David Greenglass. He was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment.



Name: Theodore Hall

Codename: MLAD

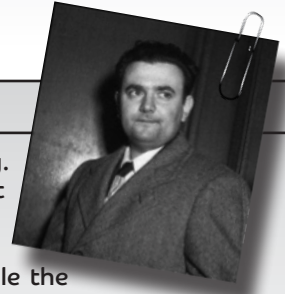
Ted Hall was born October 20, 1925 in New York City. The 18-year old Harvard physics prodigy arrived in Los Alamos Jan. 27, 1944. He performed work relevant to both bomb types. In October 1944 he voluntarily shared classified information with the Communist Party of America. His identity as a spy was not revealed until very late in the 20th century. He was never tried for his espionage work, though he admitted to it in later years to reporters and to his family.



Name: David Greenglass

Codename: BUMBLEBEE

David Greenglass was born March 2, 1922 in New York City. The low-level Army machinist arrived at Los Alamos August 5, 1944, to participate in work on the implosion design. He was the brother of Ethel Rosenberg who, along with her husband Julius, was executed as a spy in the 1950s. While the information Greenglass provided the Soviets was not particularly useful, it did provide validity to the more useful information provided by Fuchs and Hall. When captured, he turned on his sister and brother-in-law and testified against them in exchange for a plea bargain. In 2001, he confessed to perjuring himself back in the 1950s, regarding his sister's role in events to knock some years off his sentence and prevent his wife, Ruth, from going to jail.



Name: Oscar Seborer

Codename: GODSEND

In 2019, Historians identified a fourth spy, Oscar Seborer, following an examination of recently declassified FBI documents and a study of archival materials from the KGB. Born in New York City in 1921, Seborer joined the Army in the fall of 1942. Because he was studying electrical engineering when WWII began, the Army assigned him to the Special Engineering Detachment (SED). Seborer initially worked on the Manhattan Project in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and then in Los Alamos. In Los Alamos, Seborer was part of the explosives division in a group developing detonator circuits. He almost certainly shared classified information about the bomb developments with the Soviet Union under the code name Godsend. Seborer was one of four known people who spied for the Soviet Union while working on the Lab's mission to develop an atomic bomb during the Manhattan Project. He quietly left the U.S. in 1951, ultimately immigrating to the Soviet Union. He never returned to the U.S. and died in 2015 at the age of 93.

