The period of Cold War started almost immediately after World War II, and by then, the Martians had become authorities in utilizing science for creating new weapons. In the United States, a feeling of threat from the Soviet Union increased and this resulted in a period of paranoiac fear. Teller argued forcefully for the American hydrogen bomb and for the opening of a second weapons laboratory to counter similar efforts in the Soviet Union. In this, the Martians differed from most of the scientific community. Eventually, Szilard became a champion of disarmament and the coexistence with the Soviet Union. With the Martians disappearing and Wigner becoming marginalized, Teller remained on the scene well into the 1980s and became an advocate for the controversial “Star Wars”.

Nazi propaganda had fanned fears of the Soviet threat from the East (Russian phobia). Scientific experts were particular targets of recruiters from all four Allied powers. This chapter focuses on the position of German experimental physicists who stood directly in the crossfire of the emerging Cold War.
Valentina Vladímirovna Nikolayeva Tereshkova (1937–)
Daniel R. Altschuler and Fernando J. Ballesteros


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This chapter deals with the life of Valentina Tereshkova, and how she managed to become the first woman in history to go out into space.