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# Hinweise auf Lebensspuren im Mars-Meteoriten ALH84001 nahezu widerlegt

NASA-Chef Goldin versetzte am 6. August 1996 die Welt mit der Nachricht in Aufregung, daß ein Wissenschaftler-Team starke Hinweise auf mikrobielle Lebensformen in einem ursprünglich vom Mars stammenden, im Eis der Antarktis entdeckten Meteoriten gefunden habe (McKAY et al. 1996). ALH84001, der besagte Meteorit, wurde nach einem angenommenen 12000-jährigen Aufenthalt im Eis der Antarktis 1984 bei einer Forschungsexpedition gefunden. Die Herkunft vom Mars wurde 1993 durch Analysen von Gaseinschlüssen abgeleitet. Wie bereits in *Studium Integrale Journal*

berichtet (PAILER 1997), legten mehrere verschiedene Untersuchungsergebnisse anfänglich den Schluß nahe, daß es auf dem Mars früher mikrobielles organisches Leben gegeben haben könnte. In einzelnen fanden sich:

- Mineralstrukturen, die im Elektronenmikroskop fossilen Bakterien morphologisch ähneln,
- Spuren organischer Verbindungen, u.a. sogenannte polyzyklische aromatische Kohlenwasserstoffe (PAK),
- winzige, 50nm große rosettenförmige Karbonatstrukturen, die möglicherweise durch Bakterien