

Title	DNA Similarity Between Humans and Chimpanzees
Topic/Field	Life sciences
Target audience	General and Youths
<p>Since the advent of Darwin's theory of evolution, evolutionist scientists have tried to prove that humans, chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans have the same ancestor. One way to build the case is to compare their DNA. If their DNA is similar, then it proves that they came from the same ancestor. I will argue that DNA similarity is not strong enough to prove the commonality of the ancestors because there are four major problems.</p> <p>The first problem is a logical error called "blinded by the number". Although the DNA of humans and chimpanzees is 96% identical (at most), a 4% difference is a huge number. This amounts to 125 million DNA base pairs ('letters'), consisting of 35 million DNA bases that are different, 45 million in the human that are absent from the chimp, and 45 million in the chimp that are absent from the human.</p> <p>The second problem is random mutations cannot explain the additional information in the DNA. Random mutation will create chaos rather than 96% similarity. Countless experiments on <i>Drosophila</i> have been done with chemicals and radiation to cause mutation, but all this produced were defective fruit flies.</p> <p>Third, there are 45 million DNA bases in humans that are absent from chimp and about 45 million in the chimp that are absent from humans. Where did they come from? Random mutations overwhelmingly destroy information. Beneficial/good mutations are very rare and even so usually lose information. Sanford and co-workers showed that, even making assumptions favourable for evolution, it would take 84 million years to get just two base pairs lined up together in a chimp or human-type genome (Sanford, J. <i>et al.</i>, The waiting time problem in a model hominin population, <i>Theor. Biol. Med. Model.</i> 12(18), 2015). This means that evolution of humans from a common ancestor with a chimp in 7 million years is impossible.</p> <p>Lastly, although DNA similarity can be used by the evolutionist to support a common ancestor, the DNA similarity argument can also be used to support a common designer by creationists, that God created everything according to its kind. The argument is like a coin with two sides, both look at the same thing, but the result of the interpretation is quite different.</p> <p>And why would God create us with similarities? This tells us that we had a common Creator (one Creator!), not a common ancestor.</p>	
Author's name (first name, last name)	Ali Salim
Author's organization and appointment	Dean of Student and Faculty Member of Aletheia Theological Seminary, Indonesia

Curriculum Vitae

Ali Salim, S.E., M.A., M.T.S., Th.M.

Dean of Students & Faculty member of Aletheia Theological Seminary

Education:

- Master of Theology from Calvin Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids, MI. USA (2020)
- Master of Theological Studies from Calvin Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids, MI. USA (2014)
- Master of Art in Christian Ministry from Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Reformed Indonesia, Jakarta (2007)
- Sarjana Ekonomi (bachelor of economy) from Trisakti University, Jakarta (1999)

International Speaker:

- 4th All Asian Creation Conference in National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, July 28, 2023.
- 3rd All Asian Creation Conference in Naha Baptist Church, Okinawa, Japan, June 1, 2018.
- All Asian Creation Conference 2017 in Jesus College, Kathmandu, Nepal, September 26, 2017.
- 2nd All Asian Creation Conference in Torch Trinity Graduate University, Seoul, South Korea, Mei 27, 2016.

Work Experiences:

- Aletheia Theological Seminary, Lawang, Indonesia
 - Dean of Students (2022 – now)
 - Faculty members (2015 – now)
- Pelita Harapan University, Tangerang, Indonesia
 - Lecturer (2008-2011)
 - Dorm master (2009-2010)
- Trisakti School of Management, Jakarta, Indonesia
 - Lecturer (2000-2010)
 - Head of computer & statistic laboratorium (2000-2001)