

Common Material, Design and Designer

H A R U N Y A H Y A

The recent completion of the human gene map within the scope of the **Human Genome Project** is an important scientific improvement. However, some results of this project are being distorted in some evolutionist publications. It is claimed that **the genes of chimpanzees are 98 % similar to human genes**, and this is presented as an evidence for the claim that apes are close to humans, and therefore, logical ancestors of humans as claimed by Darwin's theory of evolution. The argument is misleading.

The claim of **98% similarity is deceptive**. To claim that the genetic make-ups of man and chimpanzee bear 98 % similarity to each other, the genome of the chimpanzee also has to be mapped just as that of man and the two have to be compared. No such result for the chimpanzee has been done yet.

This claimed similarity is an exaggerated generalisation grounded on the similarity in the amino acid sequences of some **30-40 basic proteins** present in man and chimpanzee. A sequence analysis has been made with a method named "DNA hybridization" on the DNA sequences that are correlated with these proteins and only those limited number of proteins have been compared. However there are about hundred thousand genes, and therefore 100,000 proteins coded by these genes in humans. The claim that **all the genes of man and ape are 98 % similar is based on the similarity in 40 out of 100.000 proteins!**

Moreover, the above mentioned basic proteins are common vital molecules present in various other living beings. The structures of the same kinds of proteins present not only in chimpanzees, but also in completely different living beings, are very similar to that in humans.

For example, the genetic analyses published in *New Scientist* have revealed a **75 % similarity between the DNAs of nematode worms and man**. (*New Scientist*, 15 May 1999, p.27) This definitely does not mean that there is only a 25% difference between man and these worms!

On the other hand, the analyses done on some proteins show man as close to some very different living beings. In a survey carried out by the researchers at Cambridge University, some proteins of land dwelling animals were compared. Amazingly, in nearly all samples, **man and chicken were paired as the closest relatives**. The next closest relative was the crocodile. (*New Scientist* v.103, 16 August 1984, p.19)

Another example used by evolutionists on "the genetic similarity between man and ape", is **the presence of 48 chromosomes in chimpanzees and gorillas and 46 chromosomes in man**. Evolutionists regard the closeness of the number of chromosomes as indication of an evolutionary relationship. However, if this logic were true, then man should have an even closer relative than the chimpanzee: the potato!. **The number of chromosomes in a potatoe is exactly equal to the number of chromosomes in a human: 46**

These examples show that genetic similarity does not constitute evidence for the theory of evolution. This is because the genetic similarities are not in line with the alleged evolution schemes, and on the contrary, they yield completely opposite results.

Not surprisingly, when the issue is evaluated as a whole, it is seen that the subject of "bio-chemical similarities" does not constitute an evidence for evolution, but on the contrary leaves the theory in the lurch. Dr. Christian Schwabe, a biochemistry researcher from the Medical Faculty of South Carolina University, is an evolutionist scientist who has spent years to find evidence for evolution in the molecular domain. He particularly did researches on insulin and relaxin-type proteins and tried to establish evolutionary relationships between living beings. However, he had to confess for many times that he could not find any evidence for evolution at any point in his studies. He said;

"Molecular evolution is about to be accepted as a method superior to palaeontology for the discovery of evolutionary relationships. As a molecular evolutionist I should be elated. **Instead it seems disconcerting that many exceptions exist to the orderly progression of species as determined by molecular homologies**; so many in fact that I think the exception, the quirks, may carry the more important message" (Christian Schwabe, "On the Validity of Molecular Evolution", *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*. V.11, July 1986)

Based on the recent findings obtained in the field of molecular biology, the renowned biochemist Prof Michael Denton made the following comments;

"Each class at molecular level is unique, isolated and unlinked by intermediates. Thus, molecules, like fossils, have failed to provide the elusive intermediates so long sought by evolutionary biology... **At a molecular level, no organism is "ancestral" or "primitive" or "advanced" compared with its relatives...** There is little doubt that if this molecular evidence had been available a century ago... the idea of organic evolution might never have been accepted." (Michael Denton, *Evolution; A Theory in Crisis*, London; Burnett Books 1985 pp.290-291)

It is surely natural for the human body to bear some molecular similarities to other living beings because they all are made up of the same molecules; they all use the same water and atmosphere; and they all consume foods consisting of the same molecules. Certainly, their metabolisms and therefore genetic make-ups would resemble one another. This, however, is not evidence that they evolved from a common ancestor.

This **"common material" is not the result of an evolution but of "common design", that is, their being created upon the same plan.**

It is possible to explain this subject with an example. All building constructions are done with similar materials (brick, iron, cement, etc.). This, however, does not mean that these buildings "evolved" from each other. They are constructed separately by using common materials. The same is true of living beings as well.

Darwinists are distorting the results of the Human Genome Project. Life did not originate as a result of unconscious coincidences as evolution claims, but as the result of the creation of God, the Almighty, the Owner of infinite knowledge and wisdom.