

repeatedly. Yet studies continue to show such repetition in nature. The authors of this research describe the repeated, independent origin in humans and songbirds of the capacity to learn the sounds needed to communicate. Independent, multiple origins of complex behaviors challenge the veracity of the theory of evolution, but find ready explanation if a Creator repeatedly used the same good designs as He brought life into existence.

- Wan-chun Liu et al., "[Juvenile Zebra Finches Can Use Multiple Strategies to Learn the Same Song](#)," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* 101 (2004): 18177-82.
- Related Resource
  - Fazale R. Rana, "[Convergence: Evidence for a Single Creator](#)"
- Related Product
  - [Biological Convergence](#), by Fazale Rana, (Who Is the Designer? Conference-individual audiotape)

### Today's New Reason To Believe-Saturday, March 12, 2005

#### Repeated Creations of Insect Police Systems

- Two zoologists from Britain and Germany have found more evidence challenging the evolutionary model and supporting repeated creation. They discovered that many different species of social insects (bees, wasps, and ants) each manifest police organizations that are optimally designed, for the benefit of the colony as a whole, to restrain the Darwinian drive of individual insects to look out for their own self interests. Naturalistic evolution cannot easily explain why such complex police systems would arise to overcome powerful Darwinian drives nor why such diverse species of insects would "evolve" the identical police organization outcomes. Such circumstances, however, are both predicted and well explained by a biblical creation model.
  - Francis L. W. Ratnieks and Tom Wenseleers, "[Policing Insect Societies](#)," *Science* 307 (2005): 54-56.
- Related Resource
  - Fazale Rana, "[Repeatable Evolution or Repeated Creation?](#)"
- Related Product
  - [The Genesis Question](#), 2nd ed., by Hugh Ross

### Today's New Reason To Believe-Friday, March 11, 2005

#### Adult Stem Cells Offer Hope

- Even though embryonic stem cell research (ESCR) holds potential to treat several debilitating diseases and injuries, the thought of destroying human embryos in the process troubles many people. Recent advances, however, suggest ethically acceptable alternatives to ESCR. Adult stem cells from a variety of tissues display the capacity to develop into a wide range of cell types, just like embryonic stem cells, but they are not derived from embryos. A new study illustrates the potential utility of adult stem cells to treat diseases. Researchers found that adult stem cells from bone marrow can differentiate into liver cells. They demonstrated that in mice bone marrow cells transplanted into the liver reduce fibrosis and may one day effectively treat chronic liver failure and liver cirrhosis. By looking to alternatives, scientific advance may provide the way out of the ethical dilemma created by emerging biotechnologies.
  - "[Transplanted Bone Marrow Cells Reduce Liver Fibrosis in Mice](#)," *Sciencedaily.com*.
- Related Resource
  - Fazale R. Rana, "[A New Direction for Stem Cell Research](#)"
- Related Product
  - [A Christian Perspective on Biotechnology](#), by Fazale Rana (audiotape)

### Today's New Reason To Believe-Thursday, March 10, 2005

#### New Technique for Measuring Cosmic Distances

- A team of American and European astronomers has found a new and powerful tool