Issue 42

Newton's Laws and the Existence of God

In the thirteenth century, St. Thomas Aquinas proposed five proofs for the existence of God in his *Summa Theologiae*. His first proof begins with the observation that no object can be made to move except by the action of another. But there cannot be an infinite series of successive movers, he says, and, therefore, there must be a first or prime mover that is not moved by anything else—this is God.

Is St. Thomas's argument consistent with Newton's (seventeenth century) laws of motion? If not, why not?

Think about this . . . *Does science tend to break down people's ideas of right and wrong?*

Would you vote to outlaw the sale of irradiated food in food markets—or be willing to eat it? Compare with iodized salt and fluoridated drinking water.

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