

### Abstract

In this paper we pursue our arguments as follows: I. Since the ancient times some have insisted that God exists, and others have denied this. God and existence are rigidly connected. However, we cannot answer the question whether something exists or not unless we know what it is. Therefore, we have to consider what God is before we decide whether God exists or not. II. Comparison of polytheism and monotheism. God of monotheism and gods of polytheism are incompatible with each other and mutually exclusive. Thus the Japanese word "kami" which means both God and gods is the source of misunderstandings. III. On Descartes' ontological argument for the existence of God. IV. On Kant's argument of the impossibility of the ontological argument. Kant definitely distinguished existence from predicates. V. On the influence upon modern symbolic logic by Kant's argument. In modern symbolic logic the symbol for existential quantifier is utterly different from the symbols for predicates. VI. On Quine's thesis, "To be is to be the value of a variable." Though Quine denies the existence of mental states or of Homeric gods, this denial does not follow from his thesis but is based on his physicalist ontology. VII. Concluding remarks: Quine does not exclude the possibility that God is the value of a variable. In the world of story, God does exist as Snow White exists. We may live in a richly diverse world.