

03. Tangible or Intangible?

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After three years of adventure through the seven seas Rudyard Kipling described in his 1896 work, I finally arrived at an isolated island called Treasure Island. During my voyage, I met other pirates who were looking desperately for treasure, and sometimes fought with them. On another day, I saw a giant squid swimming along my ship. To give my world order, now I imagine the treasures of my own secret pirate chest. They should be the things which I have already found: if I have not ever seen them, I cannot determine their value. So what should they be like? Are they intangible or tangible? Let us say that they are intangible. Tangible things change, as does their value. Someday we will be unable to evaluate the latter. We frequently find golden treasures in pirates' chests. Gold represents eternity. However, this eternity is based on value, which belongs to scarcity, and scarcity is not eternal. Remember the medieval age, when pepper had the same value as gold or silver? Or if we turn our gaze to the universe, we'll recall that in 2012 the planet 55 Cancri e (constellation of cancer), twice as large as the earth and one third diamond, was found. Value cannot be eternal, it is based on scarcity. Thus if there is nothing with intangible value, they should be naught. Naught is the only thing we can be assured that will have eternal value. Naught can have unlimited possibility, like Schrödinger's cat in the chest. Now I have to leave the island before opening the chest—I do not need to open it to know its contents. I gaze at the sea, remembering the words of Rimbaud: "Elle est retrouvée. Quoi? - L'Eternité. C'est la mer allée Avec le soleil."