

been placed on the humanity or the Divinity of Christ, but all Christian creeds agree in affirming that in him the Divine Word has somehow become flesh.

Literature: DORNER, Hist. of the Doctrine of Christ, &c. (Ger. and Eng.); B. F. WESTCOTT, The Incarnation and Our Common Life, 7 (1894); textbooks of systematic theology. (A.T.O.)

Incipient: see NASCENT.

Inclination [Lat. *inclinatio*]: Ger. *Neigung*; Fr. *inclination*; *penchant*; Ital. *inclinazione, tendenza*. (1) Used loosely in the general sense of APPETENCE (q. v.). (2) A disposition to act on considerations of personal ease or pleasure. In this sense, inclination is often contrasted with duty. (J.M.R.—G.F.S.)

Inclusion (in logic): see SUBORDINATION.

Incoherence [Lat. *in + cohaerens*, sticking together]: Ger. *Incohärenz, Verwirrtheit*; Fr. *incohérence*; Ital. *incoerenza*. Want of orderly connection in thought and speech; it thus implies an abeyance of the voluntary selecting and co-ordinating processes of the intelligence, and a consequent exposure of the train of ideas to the caprices of the imagination or to accidental association.

Incoherence thus becomes characteristic, and somewhat permanently so, of certain types of mania and of dementia; it appears as a transitory state in the delirium of disease, in the effect of psychic poisons (see PSYCHIC EFFECTS OR DRUGS), in dreaming, &c. It is important psychologically as showing that consistent, rational thought is a selective process controlled by the highest cortical centres, while the several factors and materials of such thought may be present in a less developed process controlled by a lower range or level of centres. (J.J.)

Income: see EARNINGS.

Incompatible. Not COMPATIBLE (q. v.).

Incomprehensible: see COMPREHENSION; and for relation to inconceivable and UNKNOWNABLE see the latter topic.

Inconceivable and Inconceivability: see UNKNOWNABLE, and TESTS OF TRUTH.

Inconceivableness (of the contrary): see UNIVERSAL POSTULATE.

Inconsistency [Lat. *in + con + sistere*, to stand]: Ger. *Unvereinbarkeit*; Fr. *inconsistance*; Ital. *incompatibilità*. The relation between two assertions which cannot be true at once, though it may not be a direct contradiction; as between a statement of items and a statement of their total. Cf. CONSISTENCY.

A logical discrepancy, on the other hand,

is a difference between two statements either difficult or impossible to reconcile with the credibility of both. It is said to be negative if one assertion omits an inseparable part of the fact stated in another; as when one witness testifies that *A* pointed a pistol at *B*, and another that *A* shot at *B*. It is positive if one asserts what the other denies. But even then it may often be conciliable (*verträglich*); that is, may not prove that either statement is in other respects untrustworthy. See Bachmann, *Logik*, §§ 214 ff.

'Inconsistent' is applied to an assertion, or hypothesis, which either in itself, or in copulation with another proposition with which it is said to be inconsistent, might be known to be false by a man devoid of all information except the meanings of the words used and their syntax.

Inconsistent differs from contradictory (see CONTRADICTION) in being restricted usually to propositions, expressed or implied, and also in not implying that the falsity arises from a relation of negation. 'That is John' and 'It is Paul' are inconsistent, but hardly contradictory. Moreover, contradictory is also used in a peculiar sense in formal logic. Cf. OPPOSITION. (C.S.P.)

Inco-ordination [Lat. *in + co-*, together, + *ordinare*, to arrange]: Ger. *Unkoordiniertheit (Ataxie)*; Fr. *incoordination (ataxie)*; Ital. *incoordinazione*. Lack of ability or defective ability to control movements and to combine them into orderly, useful, and purposive actions. See ATAXIA. (J.J.)

Increasing Return: Ger. *steigende Produktivität*; Fr. *loi des débouchés*; Ital. *prodotto crescente*. The converse of DIMINISHING RETURN (q. v.).

The increasing profit when we enlarge the output of a factory is often contrasted with the diminishing profit when we attempt to do the same thing on a farm; and some writers say that the factory is subject to a law of increasing return which contrasts with the law of diminishing return that prevails in agriculture. We quote two different but not conflicting views of the subject from Marshall's *Principles of Economics* and from Hadley's *Economics*.

'An increase of capital and labour leads generally to an improved organization; and therefore in those industries which are not engaged in raising raw produce it generally gives a return increased more than in proportion; and further, this improved organization tends to diminish or even override any

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