

increased resistance which nature may offer to raising increased amounts of raw produce. If the actions of the laws of increasing and diminishing returns are balanced, we have the *law of constant return*, and an increased produce is obtained by labour and sacrifice just in proportion' (Marshall).

With a given amount of fixed capital, whether invested in agriculture or in manufactures, any increase of output diminishes the charges on such capital per unit of product. The *current* expenses per unit of product do not thus tend to diminish, but rather to increase. Whether with an increase of output the gain from fuller use of fixed capital outweighs the loss from increased current expenses, depends chiefly on the degree to which the fixed capital was previously utilized. If it was not fully utilized, we shall see the phenomena of increasing return; if it was already fully utilized, we shall see those of diminishing return. The apparent contrast between agriculture and manufactures in this respect is chiefly due to the fact that population habitually approaches a limit set by the arts of food production, so that its agricultural improvements are always employed nearly to the limit of profitable output; while in manufactures there is no such necessary increase of demand, and fixed capital is often quite inadequately employed' (Hadley). (A.T.H.)

Increment [Lat. *incrementum*, increase]: Ger. (1) *Zunahme*; Fr. (1) *incrément*; Ital. *incremento, aumento*. (1) In psychophysics: relative increase in amount of stimulation. It is expressed as a fractional part of the stimulation existing before the increase is made.

(2) In mathematics: equivalent to an INFINITESIMAL (q. v.) increase. (J.M.B.)

Indefinite: see INFINITE (notion of, ad fin.), QUANTITY (in logic), and DETERMINATE (in biology).

Indemnity (in law) [Lat. *indemnis*, from *in + damnum*, hurt]: Ger. *Entschädigung*. *Indemnität*; Fr. *indemnité*; Ital. *indennità*. (1) What is given by or due from one in behalf of whom another acts, to make the latter good for any consequent loss. An obligation to indemnify is implied in favour of agents and sureties. Indemnity against mere liability to loss can be claimed only under an express contract.

(2) Compensation for losses or expenses for which the party making it is or agrees to be held responsible, as e. g. a war indemnity.

Act of Indemnity: a statute or sovereign decree absolving from its penalties certain persons or classes of persons who have transgressed the law. (S.E.B.)

Independence [Lat. *in + de + pendere*, to hang]: Ger. *Unabhängigkeit*; Fr. *indépendance*; Ital. *indipendenza*. (1) Two subjects are independent in so far as the possession of any character by the one does not require nor prevent the possession of any character by the other, unless these characters are directly or indirectly relative to the other individual.

(2) Two events are independent if either is equally probable whether the other takes place or not. (C.S.P.)

(3) See FREEDOM (political).

Indeterminism [Lat. *indeterminatio*]: Ger. *Indeterminismus*; Fr. *indéterminisme*; Ital. *indeterminismo*. (1) The theory according to which mental change or development cannot in all cases be fully accounted for by pre-existing psychological or external conditions. Cf. DETERMINATION (mental). (G.F.S.—J.M.B.)

(2) The extreme form of the free-will theory. It represents volition as, to some extent or in certain circumstances, independent of the strength of motives, or as itself determining which motive shall be the strongest. See FREEDOM, and WILL.

The term indeterminism (2) is given to mark the opposition to the theory of the complete causal connectedness of motive and volition, commonly called DETERMINISM (q. v.). It describes best what is also called 'liberty of indifference,' and is defined by Windelband (*Hist. of Philos.*, II. i. 16, 194, Eng. trans.) as 'a choice between different possibilities that is determined by no causes.' But upholders of free will usually deny that their theory can be correctly described as indeterminism. Thus Kant (*Relig., Erstes Stück*, sub fin.; *Werke*, ed. Hartenstein, vi. 144 n., Abbott's trans., 359 n.) says: 'Freedom does not consist in the contingency of the action (that it is not determined by reasons at all), that is, not in indeterminism (that it must be equally possible for God to do good or evil, if his action is to be called free), but in absolute spontaneity.' Calderwood (*Handb. of Mor. Philos.*, 182, 10th ed.) says: 'In the history of philosophy there are no thinkers to be classified under the latter designation [indeterminists].' The term is, however, used by W. James to describe his own view (accepted on extra-psychological grounds) that

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