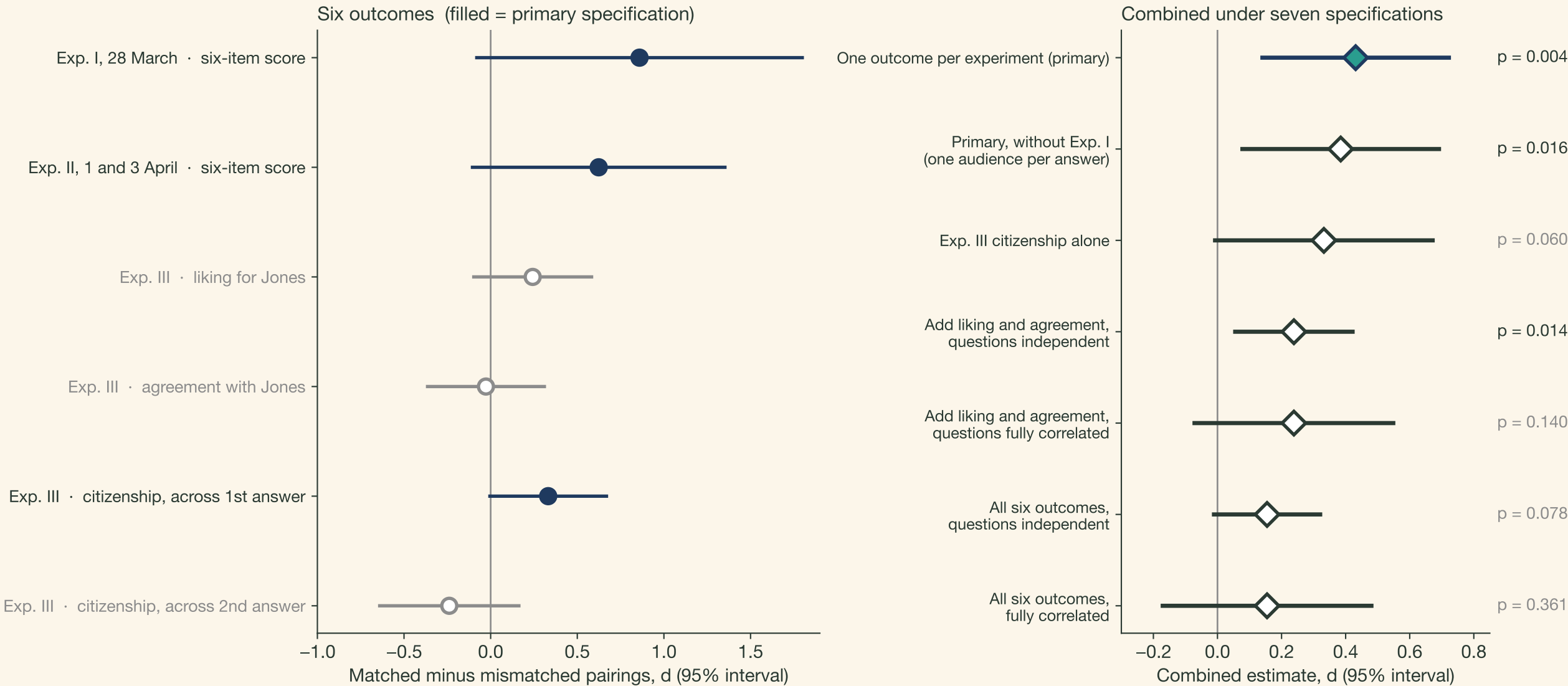


Does an argument work better in a particular tone? Citron's “matched pairings,” re-estimated

Citron, Chein & Harding (1950) reported that the American-values answer worked best spoken calmly and the individual-differences answer worked best spoken indignantly, an interaction “never quite significant in any single experiment.” Each estimate compares those two matched pairings with the two mismatched ones. Citron's dissertation calls the citizenship change across the first answer “the best single measure of the effect of the answer”; the other Exp. III outcomes also span Jones's repeated remark or a second answer, and the four Exp. III outcomes come from the same people, so combining them requires an assumption about their correlation.



Re-analysis: Ron Levi and Sol Goldberg, University of Toronto (2026). Sources: Citron, Chein & Harding (1950), Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 45: 99–126, Tables 2, 5, 7–11; Citron (1952), Experiments on Answering Anti-Minority Remarks, PhD dissertation, Columbia University, Tables 13–21. Each estimate is divided by Citron's within-group standard deviation (Cohen's d) and combined by inverse-variance weights. Answers were assigned to whole audiences; where Citron reports between-session variation for these outcomes (Exp. II; Exp. III citizenship), it is no larger than within-session variation.