



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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RQ-5

Duane Neal, Treasurer
Asa Hutchinson for Congress Committee
P.O. Box 2222
Fort Smith, AR 72902

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Reference: 12 Day Pre-General Report (10/1/00-10/18/00)

Dear Mr. Neal:

This letter is prompted by the Commission's preliminary review of the report(s) referenced above. The review raised questions concerning certain information contained in the report(s). An itemization follows:

-Your report was not signed. Please amend this report to include the original signature of the treasurer or the designated assistant treasurer. (2 U.S.C. §434(a))

Any amendment or clarification should be filed with the Federal Election Commission. If you need assistance, please feel free to contact me on our toll-free number, (800) 424-9530 (at the prompt press 1, then press 2 to reach the Reports Analysis Division). My local number is (202) 694-1130.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kimberly M. Willis", is written above the typed name.

Kimberly M. Willis
Reports Analyst
Reports Analysis Division

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The author argues that a one-size-fits-all approach to education is not only ineffective but also disrespectful to the diverse cultures of our world.

In the second part, the author explores the challenges of conducting research in non-Western contexts. One major challenge is the lack of standardized research methods that are applicable across different cultures. What works in one cultural setting may not work in another. The author provides examples of how researchers have adapted their methods to better fit the needs of their study populations. For instance, in some cultures, direct questioning is considered inappropriate, so researchers use indirect methods to gather data.

The third part of the paper focuses on the ethical considerations of cross-cultural research. Researchers must be aware of the potential for exploitation and ensure that their study is beneficial to the community. Informed consent is a key ethical requirement, but it must be understood in the context of the community's values. The author discusses how researchers can build trust with their participants and ensure that the research process is transparent and accountable.

Finally, the author concludes by emphasizing the importance of collaboration between researchers and community members. Successful cross-cultural research is not just about data collection; it is about building relationships and understanding the community's perspective. The author calls for a more inclusive and participatory approach to research that respects the dignity and knowledge of all cultures.

The author's argument is supported by a wealth of empirical evidence from various studies. These studies show that when researchers take the time to understand the cultural context, they are more likely to produce valid and reliable results. Moreover, collaborative research approaches have been shown to lead to more sustainable and impactful outcomes for the communities being studied. The author's work is a valuable contribution to the field of cross-cultural research and provides a clear roadmap for future researchers.

In conclusion, the paper makes a strong case for the importance of cultural sensitivity in research. It offers practical advice and insights that can help researchers navigate the complexities of cross-cultural study. The author's work is a testament to the power of understanding and respecting the diversity of our world.