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Notes from the Editor

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Notes from the Editor:

In keeping with our tradition, the Journal of Global Awareness, Volume 2, Issue 2, has articles and a book review covering research insights on a variety of topics of global interest to the readers around the world.

The first article by William Murphy, “**We Hold These Distruths to be Self-Evident: How Legal History Could Save America from Itself**,” presents the threat of disinformation to American society. The author proposes a legal solution to the spread of inaccurate information and its negative consequence in the form of a repeal of Section 230 paired with a reinstatement of the Fairness Doctrine. An insightful discourse indeed!

The second article, “**Globalization and Public Health in Rural Zones: Lessons from Sub-Saharan Africa**,” addresses the challenges of globalization of health in rural regions of the Sub-Saharan Africa. Benjamin Poku and Jean-Leopold Kabambi cogently argue that while adopting to imported medical expertise and habits, it is equally important to preserve the ancestral heritage and the advantages of proven specific life tips developed locally. Public health concerns of the local populations, demographic trends, and Sub-Saharan Africa data are graphically illustrated to support the dilemma of globalization of health.

Dhruba Bhattarai, in his thought-provoking article, “**The Economic Impact of Globalized Education in Nepal**,” offers the benefits of internationalization of higher education, based on analytical research using 20 years of secondary data on student enrollment in higher education, students abroad, and their impact on trade, migration, foreign direct investment and remittance to the national economy of Nepal. Supporting evidence from statistical analysis, including business analytics, is presented.

The following article by Sera Wairimu, “**Stakeholder Involvement in Upscaling of Soil Fertility Research Output in Tharaka-Nithi County, Kenya**,” has figures, statistics, regression equations, and tables; in this study, 22 researchers and 240 farmers participated in the data collection process. The research findings suggest the use of combined individual, group, and mass media approach to cater to the different preferences based on the farmers' socio-economic characteristics. Insightful research and great advice for inclusiveness from Kenya!

The fifth article is “**Lessons Learned from BP: Deepwater Horizon and the Transition to Renewables**,” by Daniel Valle, illustrates and informs readers how and why the gradual transition of British Petroleum (BP) occurred. The article compares BP’s leadership and ethical practices before and after the 2010 Deepwater Horizon disaster. There are lessons learned from the disaster, and today BP Petroleum is transitioning to renewables. BP is also becoming a leader in the struggle against climate change.

The next article, sixth in the sequence is, “**Partnerships and Collaboration: Working Together to Build and Achieve Disaster Recovery**,” which exposes our vulnerabilities to natural and man-made disasters. The authors Joseph Richmond and Cheryl Knight point out that from 1991 to 2005, 60 percent of economic losses can be attributed to disasters, and in 2017, \$306 billion in economic losses globally both by natural and man-made disasters. The natural disaster EF-5 tornado that struck the city of Joplin, Missouri, United States, is the focus of this article. The study used an appropriate sample size as well as carefully selected participants for in-depth interviews on disaster and recovery. Despite our reliance on the government, the article concludes that partnerships and collaboration of all agencies can mitigate the long-term impact of disasters.

Finally, a book review on “**Mongolia at the Crossroads, Global Engagement to Modernize Economy**,” by Nancy Neill, past president of the Fulbright Association, presents Jay Nathan (2020), *Mongolia at the Crossroads, Global Engagement to Modernize Economy* published, ISBN: 978-0-9914855-3-6, by Ingram Spark, a worldwide publisher, hardcover, distributed by Amazon, 262pp.

The book review thoughtfully examines the challenges as illustrated by the statistics from various provinces in Mongolia. Today’s Mongolia, with twice the size of Texas, is landlocked and sandwiched between Russia and China, and has a population of 3 million, with half of them living in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. The book poses a question: How can Mongolia achieve an acceptable development standard when half of its population leads a nomadic lifestyle? The tourism industry, manufacturing, and agriculture can use global engagement with the Western countries as well as the East and South Asian countries to modernize the Mongolian economy.