7th Annual International Conference of Undergraduate Research (ICUR) at Baruch College Sept. 29-30, 2020

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Day 1: Tuesday, Sept. 29

Tuesday Session 10A - Culture and Consequence 10:00 am-11:00 am (EST)

Simone Elderot (Baruch College): The New York Times and “The Pill”

Women were alerted to and gained information on the new oral contraceptive pill through front-page articles of the New York Times during the 1960s. When the pill hit the market at the beginning of the
1960s, it was technically only marketed to doctors, so women gained their information about the new pill through newspapers. Articles by female journalists such as Jane Brody told women the pill was both 100 percent effective and independent of the sex act. The exposure of the pill in the New York Times made women rush to their physicians' offices to ask for a prescription of the oral contraceptive. According to the American Journal of Public Health, by late 1960, almost nine million American women were taking oral contraceptives to prevent pregnancy or control their menstrual cycles. My research builds on a history of the pill by Elaine Tyler May and of its coverage in newspapers by Marjorie Knivand. This research paper shows that front-page articles from The New York Times from 1960-1966 portrayed the oral contraceptive pill as a revolutionary nature of oral contraception and depicted the pill as a scientific revolution that was also liberating in family planning.

Daniel Ball (University of Warwick, UK): An economic analysis of how framing effects in charitable advertising affect fundraising power

This paper studies how subtle changes in the presentation of statistics, images and language within charitable adverts can impact their relative fundraising strength. As such factors are under the control of charities when designing adverts, a better use of them could increase the funds raised for charitable causes at little cost, enhancing welfare in society. Eleven hypotheses are proposed and tested, using insights from behavioural economics including prospect theory and emotional contagion, in conjunction with prior studies and original postulations. Eight of these relate to framing effects in general, whilst three find whether the effects are amplified for different demographic groups, a unique extension to existing literature. Hence, if a charity wishes to focus their advertising on a certain demographic, a more optimal mix of effects may be found. To carry out the research, I conducted an original, primary survey, predominantly targeting students and staff at the University of Warwick. In this survey, donation decisions had to be made between pairs of various mock-up adverts from a fixed budget, with key framing differences contained in each choice. From this, quantitative and qualitative information was collected and analysed. The results significantly support six hypothesised effects, with further research across a more diverse and broader sample required to verify the remaining hypotheses and confirm their causal basis. These findings could offer useful insights to charitable organisations regarding their advertising, particularly when targeting audiences of different demographics. This could extend to a range of settings, aiding causes across different cultures and international regions.

Celia Ventura Gabarra (Pompeu Fabra University UPF Barcelona, Spain): How theater shapes us: A project proposal to assess the effect of theater on participants' and audience's memory

Emotional arousal can cause an enhancement in memory encoding. This happens through a sympathetic activation that causes a release of noradrenaline in the amygdala which sends projections to other parts of the brain. By doing so it is able to enhance memory encoding and rise the levels of Arc, a protein that plays a role in Long Term Potentiation and brain plasticity. The aim of this project is to investigate if theater is able to trigger an emotional arousal on the audience and on the cast of the show and, by doing so, have an effect on memory. For this study a group of 27 people created a show about "illness" in a two-weeks intense creative process. A memory test was performed on both the participants, those that designed and created the show, and the audience members. The preliminary results indicate that theater causes a perceived arousal on the audience. Furthermore, it suggests that it may cause an enhancement of the memory on both audience members and participants. In this project proposal, further experiments are proposed in order to obtain negative controls, physically study the arousal and to repeat the previous experiments with a larger sample to ensure and better understand these promising results.

Josep Tassies (Pompeu Fabra University UPF Barcelona, Spain): Drawing children': An historical and artistic approach to Catalan illustrated magazines in the early 1900s.
From early childhood, visual communication shapes our way of seeing. Therefore, in the study societies and cultures it is essential to analyse children's comics and humoristic cartoons in popular culture. The purpose of the study is to examine the role of Catalan illustrated publications for children, such as En Patufet (1904-1938) or La Mainada (1921-1923), which appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century in the context of an industrial society and a changing political landscape. This is a relatively unexplored part of the Children's literature, a rapidly “expanding field of research which presents students and researchers with a number of practical and intellectual challenges”, says Kimberly Reynolds. We want to analyse their role inside the history of Catalan children cartooning from an innovative and transversal cultural perspective. In order to do so, we will present some broad literary, sociological, and pedagogical theories that we will apply as tools of analysis. This study aims to reassess children's literature and its authors too, while transferring the research methodologies of leading academics such as Reynolds or Grenby in the field of children's literature to the study of children's press. Using the terms of McGlade, we will approach the “Golden Age for Catalan satirical production”, which partially coincided with the global context of the so called “Golden Age of Children's literature” by scholars like Peter Hunt, from the mid- nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Tuesday Session 11D - Social Change Inclusion and Engagement 11:00 am-12:00 pm (EST)

**Victoria Capalbo, Joshua Woode** (Baruch College): Familial Cohesion and Mental Health Stigma in Underrepresented Group

Though underrepresented groups report a higher severity of psychological symptoms, few of these individuals seek out mental health care treatment (McGuire & Miranda, 2014). As a result, it is integral to understand why minority communities underutilize mental health facilities so that healthcare providers can assess the best way to reach these communities. Research has suggested that the use of mental health facilities is a taboo in minority households (Snowden & Cheung, 1990). Thus far, little research has been done to explore the relationship between familial cohesion and mental health stigma, as well as emotional expressivity in therapy settings. In this study, we sought to answer whether family ties affect emotional awareness and willingness to use mental health clinicians, as well as the mediating effect of race in this relationship. This study utilized the Student Research Participant (SONA) pool at Baruch College, in which participants answered a battery of self-report questionnaires that assessed emotional expressivity, family cohesion, and mental health stigma (Family Environment Scale, the Emotional Expressivity Scale, and the Endorsed and Anticipated Stigma Inventory). As our data collection continues through the 2020-2021 school year, the goal is to determine why underprivileged communities utilize mental health facilities with less frequency than others. We predict that within closer knit minority families, usage of mental health care (and mental health awareness) will be lower than for Caucasian families. Additionally, as emotional expressivity increases, we predict that mental health stigma will decline. Such research may lead to reducing barriers to care among minority populations.

**Ellie Gorton, Paula Burkinshaw** (University of Leeds, UK): The Motherhood Penalty: An Exploration into How Motherhood Strengthens the Glass Ceiling and Impacts Women's Promotional Opportunities into Management in the UK

Global workplace gender equality has still not been achieved. Particularly, the UK evidences a 9% gender pay gap favouring men, ultimately due to the under representation of women in senior roles. Hence the timeliness of this research question; ‘How does motherhood reinforce the glass ceiling by impacting women’s promotion into management?’. Literature argues that women still face several career progression barriers including gender stereotyping, lack of network access and unconscious bias. Critically, mothers face further workplace bias, than non-mothers, due to perceived dual role responsibility. ‘The Motherhood Penalty’ means children are detrimental to women's workplace performance, limiting their progression into management because motherhood emphasises femininities which are at odds with highly valued masculinities. Hence a role congruity theoretical framework (Eagly and Karau, 2002) exploring motherhood stereotypes emerged. To explore this, ten semi-structured
interviews, generating qualitative data about women's lived workplace experiences, were conducted. Participants, selected by convenience sampling across UK industries, held management roles. The findings illustrated that motherhood reinforces the glass ceiling through delayed promotional opportunities, creating a career advancement barrier. Due to perceived incongruity between motherhood and management, mothers and non-mothers highlighted difficulties seeking promotion, resulting from current or expected future motherhood roles. Relevant to UK and international audiences, this study displays key novel implications about the impact of motherhood on the glass ceiling. This research concludes that the Motherhood Penalty, underpinned by Role Congruity Theory, reinforces preferred masculinities stereotypes, thus perpetuating women's underrepresentation in management; future research should focus on practical solutions for mitigating this phenomenon.

Immeke Schmidt (Baruch College): Granville Sharp: A Hong Kong Legacy

British banker and philanthropist Granville Sharp was an influential part of 19th-century Hong Kong. His legacy remains a pillar of the Special Administrative Region in such institutions as Matilda Hospital, a medical hospital that treated plague victims, acted as a military base in World War II, and has since become a leader in maternal health. Sharp endowed the hospital in his last will and testament in memory of his late wife Matilda. Stories like that of Granville Sharp's - hopeful expatriates turned devoted citizens - have impacted immeasurably the development of Hong Kong from coastal fishing village to focal point of the global economy. Unlike 18th-century British abolitionist Granville Sharp, the 19th-century Sharp retains a modest place in historical narratives. However, Sharp's wife Matilda Lincolne Sharp is immortalized in a rare biography by former Matilda Hospital nurse Joyce Stevens Smith. Utilizing Smith's curation of Matilda Sharp's letters, archives at the New York Public Library, online registers of Chinese, Singaporean, Australian and British newspapers, and scholarship on the establishment of Hong Kong institutions like the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce and cremation practices, I have crafted the first substantial biography of Granville Sharp's life and legacy. This paper argues that Sharp's life both contrasts and parallels historical impressions of 19th-century Hong Kong in that his ambitions were realized concurrent to his evolution towards progressivism, and shows more broadly that his legacy provides a precept of both the durability and transformative power inherent in Hong Kong.

Simarpreet Kaur Harbindar Singh (University of Leeds, UK): Shattering Glass Ceilings: Are We There Yet in Eliminating the Gender Gap and Pregnancy Discrimination?

The ambition of having a progressive legal system was revived post-14th general election with many pressing issues cropping up, one of it being; creating a secured environment for women at workplace without gender discrimination. Despite the Malaysian government's efforts in increasing the female participation up to the tertiary level, women still make up a lower proportion of the labour force. Furthermore, pregnant workers are left without redress as they are terminated or forced to resign from work. With these issues in mind, my study aims to examine the factors that prevent women from entering the labour force and assess the issue of pregnancy discrimination at workplace. One of the methodologies for this study are retrospective and prospective; whereby I will look at statistics compiled by local organisations and analyse proposed government policies to address these issues. I will also employ doctrinal analysis to evaluate the Employment Act 1955 and articles on maternity discrimination and the causes of gender gap. It is the intention of this study to contribute towards the existing literature on pregnancy discrimination which has highlighted the occurrence of this issue worldwide. My research will focus on the similar factors mentioned in other studies and also take into account the Malaysian government's proposed reforms to these issues. Therefore, it is aimed that the findings of this research would sufficiently portray the problem of gender gap in the labour force and maternity discrimination in Malaysia and review the measures taken to address these pressing issues.
Chelsea Wepy (Baruch College): Revealing the Connection between Environmental Threats and Factors Driving Migration from Central American Countries

The fundamental objective of my paper is to identify if there is a link between environmental threats and specific factors driving human migration (the act of leaving one’s country to permanently settle in another country) from countries within Central America. The factors I plan to focus on include: violence, political corruption, poor economic opportunity and poor health care. The link between environmental instability and migration from the region (Central America) became apparent in the late 1990s and early 2000s (Hallett 2019). Existing research related to this topic focuses on threats such as the effects of climate change stress to evaluate food security in Central America (Cotterman 2020). Other research examines emigration and food insecurity in Central America (UN News 2017). Current research identifies the environmental threats and how they lead to other threats such as food insecurity. Further research identifies how the threats lead to emigration. I plan to connect both bodies of research to bridge the link between the initial environmental threat and how it eventually leads to migration. I plan to synthesize previously conducted research on these subjects and highlight if/how environmental threats are a contributing factor that has been overlooked. This paper will be novel research because it will synthesize existing research to identify if a root issue driving migration factors from countries within Central America is environmental threats. With this research I aim to write a comprehensive dialogue that could lead to migration mitigation stakeholders including environmental threats as a focus of their mitigation efforts.

Lucy Page (University of Warwick, UK): "Leaving No One Behind": An Inclusive Study into the Engagement of Persons with Learning Disabilities in Education for Sustainable Development

The voices of persons with learning disabilities (LD) are marginalised in the United Nations' Sustainable Agenda, despite their disproportionate vulnerability to the issues that it seeks to address. Whilst the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) committed to "leaving no one behind", the explicit connections to LD have been overlooked in research, policy and practice. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is widely considered to be a vehicle for achieving the SDGs. Yet, in the gap between child and adult resources, the learning requirements of persons with LD are unaccounted for. For this dissertation, I have developed and delivered a specialised ESD workshop, using LD pedagogy, to determine whether it is worthwhile to invest in a comprehensive ESD curriculum for LD learners. The research questions to what extent specialised ESD can be used to generate engagement and facilitate advocacy with persons with LD? And how valuable participants perceive ESD to be? Inclusive research methods are used to centre the voices and experiences of LD participants. My study finds that persons with LD have the capacity and desire to engage with sustainable development and practice advocacy. The majority of participants considered the value of ESD to be contingent on its ability to catalyse tangible progress. Based on the successful trial of LD inclusive ESD, this dissertation recommends 1) the development of an ESD program targeted for LD learners, 2) further research into the link between specialised ESD and inclusivity, and 3) the use of inclusive research methods to monitor the impacts of ESD.

Evgenia Chamilou (University of Warwick, UK): The Cyprus Problem Imbroglio in an Energy-Wealthy Eastern Mediterranean

The discovery of hydrocarbons in Cyprus, one of the most significant oil and gas regions of the world, has caused an international law quandary in recent years. The Mediterranean island of Cyprus, the last divided country in Europe, is constantly facing a grave risk of plunging into further conflict with its neighbour and long-standing rival, Turkey. The reason behind this danger is represented by the confrontation over the excavation of hydrocarbon reserves that are determining the legal and geopolitical future of Cyprus, as well as the stability in the Eastern Mediterranean. Historically, Cyprus has been a
strategic location eagerly sought by outside powers but in the recent past, its fate has been further complicated by deep-rooted rivalries. With the latest developments over the territorial dispute moving from land to sea, any hope for peace creation resembles a sinking ship. This paper examines the history of atrocities and social sorrow that the people of Cyprus faced, intending to assess whether energy wealth may constitute a pipeline for peace in Cyprus and the region. It utilises international law as its tool of analysis of the differing interpretations, principally the international law of the sea. Due to the gap in the academic literature, the author interviews the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus. In dealing with the "Scylla" of the prolonged Cyprus Problem and the "Charybdis" of the new Cyprus gas dispute, the author hopes that this study will reignite the spark of hope for cooperation for Cyprus and the region.

Tuesday Session 13A - Global Governance & Education 5:00 pm-6:00 pm (EST)

Richa Dudhani, Jasmin Pradhan, Vivian Dinh (Monash University Australia): Evaluation of the Skills Coaching Program Amongst Pharmacy Students and Educators

Introduction: Reflection is the bridge that connects theoretical learning to practice, enabling clinicians to recognise, identify, and address learning gaps and cultivate career-long learning 1,2. Monash University has implemented a novel reflective program called the Skills Coaching Program (SCP), involving structured mandatory bi-weekly reflections followed by educator feedback and small group meetings. The purpose of this study was to evaluate students and educators perceptions of the advantages and disadvantages of SCP elements as well as suggested improvements to the SCP. Method: Thirteen fourth-year pharmacy students were recruited by cohort-wide emails to participate in focus groups, using convenience sampling. The focus group results informed survey question development. Separate voluntary surveys were distributed electronically to educators and student cohorts. Focus group and survey data were analysed using direct content and descriptive analysis respectively. Results: In focus groups, students perceived benefits included peer-engagement, educator feedback, and gaining an appreciation for reflecting. Students perceived barriers included negative attitudes to SCP (i.e., initial uselessness, difficulty with structure), and impractical structural requirements. Suggested adaptations included more relevant meeting topics, more structured reflection processes, and amending program requirements. The survey data will be reported at the conference. Conclusion: This study revealed possible structural improvements to improve students reflective experience. Findings from this study could inform reflection and skill development programs. Further research may be required to assess the long-term benefits of reflective programs, compare different reflective programs, and how reflection affects academic and professional performance.

Hyochan Lee (Baruch College): Who Upholds Your Human Rights When You Are Stateless?

In 2015, a genocide in Myanmar took place against the stateless minority Rohingya Muslims. Why couldn't the UN protect the Rohingya's human rights? International legal regime's efforts have been only passive to oppose these violations. Scholars suggest creating comprehensive refugee/stateless laws and making the Universal Declaration of Human Right, and 1954 and 1961 the Statelessness Conventions legally binding. Concerning previous research of stateless people and human rights, this paper asks how everyone's human rights can be better protected. Using chronology analysis, my research shows patterns of the progress and regress in UN's human rights institutional evolution over time from 1945 to present, critically evaluating the UN's legal regime's systemic design and capabilities in protecting human rights. Observing the UN's past institutional evolution via a path dependency lens provides us with an understanding of why the current system looks the way it does today and insights into potential solutions. I plan to trace potential actions that these international institutions could have taken to prevent the Rohingya genocide and why these institutions failed. As a formerly undocumented immigrant, I continue to find this topic compelling for people of our generation to care and find justice for vulnerable people our government neglected.
Ryan Attard (Monash University Australia): Resolving Ambiguities in International Law: Secessinism in the 21st Century

Article I of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) embodies the principle of self-determination as a guiding principle of reconstruction after the Second World War. This was extended as a right of all peoples in Paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). This was instituted to end the age of empires through decolonisation and the initiation of self-government. Yet, international institutions failed to clarify the scope of self-determination. The failure to address contentious components of this right has left ambiguity on the limits of territories or groups of people to secede from a sovereign state. This thesis will examine the development of self-determination since the creation of the United Nations to further clarify the scope of territories and groups of people to secede. This will include determinants of state sovereignty, the legality of unilateral movements, reflection on the practicalities of secession, and other models to resolve aforementioned ambiguities. This thesis will examine current secessionist movements in Scotland and Catalonia, while making comparisons to past secession movements. These cases illustrate the differences in cooperation faced by secessionist movements, with the former operating under an agreed framework while the latter did not have state cooperation. Overall, this will emphasise how environmental differences can impact the application of self-determination and make it a more contentious issue, along with the rights of sovereign states.

Zhaufeng Xu (Monash University Australia): Short-Selling Threat and Corporate Risk-Taking: International Evidence

In the era of globalization, firms face increased competition and rapid technological change. Therefore, corporate risk-taking is essential to firms performance and economic growth. To enhance firms competitiveness, managers have to invest in more value-enhancing but riskier projects. However, due to career concerns, the risk-related agency problem arises when managers act against the best interest of shareholders by avoiding risk-taking. Existing studies have mainly focused on ways to promote corporate risk-taking internally either by the managerial ownership and compensation scheme or by a better corporate governance. My study provides an alternative external solution from the short-selling market by examining whether and how the threat from short sellers can motivate managers to take more value-enhancing risks. By employing a large sample of 11,601 firms across 36 countries, I show robust evidence that firms exposed to higher short-selling threat take on riskier but value-enhancing investments. I validate my findings by employing the ETF ownership as an instrumental variable in a two-stage least squares estimation and a difference-in-differences estimation based on the U.S. SHO Pilot Program as a regulatory shock to short selling. I also show that the positive effect of short-selling threat on corporate risk-taking is achieved through the information asymmetry channel and the capital-at-risk channel. This study provides important policy implications for policymakers on decisions related to short-selling restrictions. I find that the disciplinary effect of short sellers mitigates the risk-related agency issue and increases firms value and growth, thus contributing to better economic growth and aggregate market efficiency.

Tuesday Session 14A - Organisms and Disease 6:00 pm-7:00 pm

Sharon Tang (Baruch College): Muscle Innervation and Visualization of Motor Neuron Connections in Drosophila melanogaster

Drosophila melanogaster have two sets of muscle systems: larval muscles and adult muscles. The larval somatic muscle system is established during embryogenesis and is necessary for hatching, feeding, and crawling of the larvae. Like humans, Drosophila muscles have individual characteristics, like unique sizes, shapes, orientations, attachment sites, and innervation patterns by motor neurons. These properties are encoded by a group of transcriptional regulators that are expressed in specific muscle subsets. Currently, there are over twenty known transcription factors required for the development of the 30 distinct larval somatic muscles and specification of those muscle properties. We have examined how muscle-specific
neuron defasciculation and innervation occurs using genetics, immunohistochemistry, and fluorescent microscopy to identify muscle-specific factors that regulate the process of neuron innervation. We tested how loss-of-function mutations in lateral transverse muscle-specific transcription factors affect innervation of these muscles by the segmental nerve, to identify muscle-specific factors that regulate the process of neuron innervation. We examined the muscle patterns by immunostaining with antibodies to two sarcomeric proteins: myosin heavy chain (MHC) and tropomyosin (TM). Similarly, we examined the architecture of the segmental nerve in these genetic backgrounds using antibodies that recognized FITC-HRP and Fascin II (Fas-II). Confocal microscopy images show wild-type embryos with proper muscle patterning of the four lateral transverse muscles, corresponding to proper nerve branching. However, the apUGO35, mid1, and msh∆68 lines displayed defects in lateral transverse muscle patterning, corresponding to an absence of proper nerve branching.

Dinal Appuhamy (Monash University Australia): How grey wolves (Canis lupus) gave life to Yellowstone national park by means of trophic cascades.

The study of extensive trophic cascades has been one of the most significant fields of scientific research in the past 50 years. A trophic cascade is an ecological process of change that starts at the top of a food chain and works its way down. In the case of Yellowstone national park (YSNP), a trophic cascade was brought about by the artificial reintroduction of grey wolves. The aim of this piece of writing is to address the exact reason/s behind the trophic cascade caused by the reintroduction of wolves and its impacts on YSNP ecology. The text will contrast the ecology of the YSNP during the absence of the grey wolves; as this further emphasizes the comparatively quick change in the number and types of ecosystems in it. This meta-analysis includes the examination of peer-reviewed literature relating to ecological processes and terminology such as food webs, community structure, top-down, and bottom-up interactions within and between ecosystems. This information was then used to address the causes of the trophic cascade and its effects on YSNP and its inhabitants. Research into causes of this trophic cascade and its impacts on the surrounding environment can give ecologists important information on how the presence or absence of certain organisms affects the environment it lives in. As trophic cascades regulate entire ecosystems, they are very important as they give us insight into the exact driving forces of these ecosystems whether it be living or nonliving.

Miranda Richardson (Monash University Australia): Effects of wetland drying on tadpole development

Climate change is predicted to produce increasingly dry conditions in many areas, which may potentially harm the animals that live within these ecosystems. Amphibians, which have already undergone substantial global declines in recent decades, are uniquely at risk, since many species are entirely aquatic throughout their development as tadpoles, and may desiccate and die if the waterbody in which they are developing dries up too rapidly. This study investigated whether tadpoles of the southern brown treefrog, Litoria ewingii, can alter rates of growth and development in response to pond-drying. Tadpoles were raised in outdoor ponds and exposed to one of three water level regimes: a rapid-drying treatment, a slow-drying treatment, and a control in which the water volume remained constant. I found that tadpoles increased development rate, and metamorphosed sooner, when exposed to drying conditions. Tadpoles from drying treatments also had lower growth rates, and metamorphosed at a smaller size. Furthermore, mortality rates were significantly higher when exposed to drying conditions, especially among juvenile frogs. These results indicate that although L. ewingii tadpoles can reduce time to metamorphosis in response to pond-drying, as adult frogs they are smaller and less fit, and are therefore probably less likely to survive and reproduce in later life. This suggests that climate warming may negatively affect the health of amphibian populations, which is worrying not only for the potential loss of amphibian biodiversity alone, but also due to possible cascading effects on other organisms within the ecosystems these species inhabit.
Day 2: Wednesday, Sept. 30

Keynote Speaker: Helen Keen 12:00 pm-1:00 pm (EST)

This year we are delighted to welcome Helen Keen as our keynote. Helen is an award-winning performer and pop-science writer. In her BBC Radio 4 show about history and development of human spaceflight, "It is Rocket Science", Helen combines science with comedy. The critically-acclaimed show won the 2013 WISE Media Award and was nominated for 2015 Writers’ Guild of Great Britain. During her career, she has hosted first live comedy night at CERN in Switzerland and was featured in a National Geographic series, StarTalk with Neil deGrasse Tyson where she talked about making connections between pop culture and science. Her innovative approach to factual matters was recognised by WIRED magazine who appointed her as an Innovation Fellow.

ICUR 2020 is connecting with more institutions than ever before, so check out panels by speakers at other colleges as well! The conference virtually links student presenters from Warwick with fellow students from Monash University campuses in Australia and Malaysia, along with students from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU), University of Leeds, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pompeu Fabra University (UPF), Barcelona, Baruch College, City University of New York, University of British Columbia, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Stellenbosch University, University of Ljubljana and CY Cergy Paris University.