

accelerator in Tokai to the Super-Kamiokande detector in Kamioka. Some particles changed from muon to electron flavour in transit. But more electron-type neutrinos and fewer electron antineutrinos were found than should have been the case if matter and antimatter particles switched flavour at the same rate. There's still a 1-in-20 chance that the results were a fluke, but they bolster T2K's 2016 finding, which was based on less than half the data.

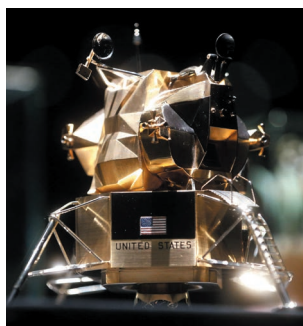
## EVENTS

**Telescope protest**

Six people were arrested on 2 August on the Hawaiian island of Maui as they tried to stop delivery of the primary mirror of the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope, a next-generation observatory atop Haleakalā mountain. Some Native Hawaiians have protested against the construction, saying that the huge telescope — which stands more than 40 metres high — desecrates a mountain that they hold sacred. Police forcibly removed the protesters, and the mirror was delivered. The telescope is meant to start operations in 2020.

**NASA model stolen**

A solid-gold replica of the first vehicle to land on the Moon was stolen from the



Armstrong Air and Space Museum in Wapakoneta, Ohio, on 28 July, according to local police. Readers of French newspaper *Le Figaro* gave the 18-carat model of NASA's 1969 Lunar Module to US astronaut Neil Armstrong in October 1969. Armstrong's Apollo 11 crewmates, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins, received identical golden mini-modules (pictured); like Armstrong's, these were roughly 13 centimetres high and made by the French jeweller Cartier. The Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation and the FBI are working with local police to investigate the theft of Armstrong's model.

**NgAgo study pulled**

The authors of a high-profile gene-editing paper retracted their study on 2 August, citing scientists' inability to replicate the main finding. The paper, published in *Nature Biotechnology* in May 2016, described how an enzyme

called NgAgo could knock out or replace genes in human cells by making incisions at precise points on the DNA (F. Gao *et al. Nature Biotechnol.* **34**, 768–773; 2016). But others quickly raised doubts, and several papers asserted that NgAgo could not edit genomes as suggested. (*Nature's* news team is editorially independent of *Nature Biotechnology*.) See [go.nature.com/2fojarr](http://go.nature.com/2fojarr) for more.

## PEOPLE

**Caltech resignation**

Astrophysicist Christian Ott at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena has resigned. His decision, announced by the university on 1 August, stemmed from allegations of harassment towards two female graduate students. Caltech had temporarily suspended Ott in late 2015 for a full academic year, following an internal investigation that found “unambiguous gender-based harassment” of the two students, according to a Caltech statement in January 2016. A university committee had been considering his return to campus this autumn, which resulted in student protests. Following the committee's recommendation to the provost on whether or not Ott would return, Ott resigned, effective from 31 December.

## BUSINESS

**GM salmon sale**

Genetically engineered salmon has been sold as food for the first time, the company that developed it announced on 4 August. AquaBounty Technologies of Maynard, Massachusetts, said it has sold some 4.5 tonnes of its product to customers in Canada. The company would not disclose who purchased the fish, but said the buyer paid US\$5.30 per pound (\$11.70 per kilogram). The salmon is engineered to grow faster than its non-modified counterpart. The United States approved the fish for sale in November 2015, and Canada followed six months later. See page 148 for more.

## ENVIRONMENT

**Giant 'dead zone'**

The Gulf of Mexico's dead zone — a marine region with little or no oxygen — is the largest ever recorded since researchers started keeping track in 1985, says the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The dead zone is the size of New Jersey, covering 22,729 square kilometres, according to the agency's 2 August announcement. Nutrient-rich run-off from the Mississippi River watershed sparks algal blooms that deplete oxygen levels as the cells decompose. This in turn drives animals such as fish out of the area and kills or harms many creatures, including crustaceans, which can negatively affect the Gulf fishing industry.

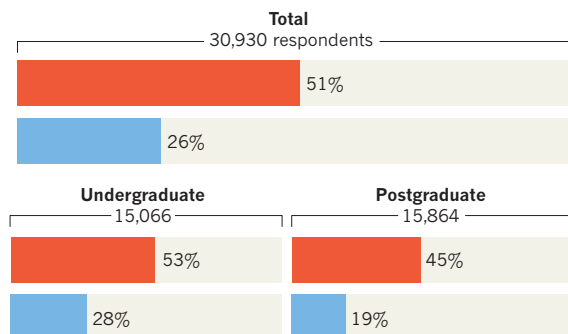
## TREND WATCH

In a national survey of students at Australian universities, 51% said they were sexually harassed on at least one occasion in 2016. About half of those experienced the harassment, such as unwelcome touching or offensive comments, in a university setting. More than 30,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students answered the online survey run by the Australian Human Rights Commission. The results also revealed that 6.9% of students were sexually assaulted in 2015 or 2016.

**HARASSMENT ON AUSTRALIAN CAMPUSES**

More than half of students in Australia who responded to a national survey said that they were sexually harassed on at least one occasion in 2016.

■ Sexually harassed ■ Sexually harassed in a university setting

**CORRECTION**

The Trend watch in the 3 August issue (*Nature* **548**, 11; 2017) stated that the paper would be published on the arXiv preprint server. In fact, it was published at *PeerJ Preprints*.

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