

Masherbrum II, stating that they were following the Italian route on the southeast ridge. (See *AAJ*, 1992, 245-7.) Another British expedition attempting the main peak of Masherbrum at the same time took photographs and disputed the 7200-meter height for Masherbrum II, claiming it might be more than 500 meters lower. Our expedition was aware of the discrepancy and we checked altitudes carefully with three altimeters. It is apparent that the Italians claimed heights for Base Camp and Camp I that were 500 meters too high. If this height error is extrapolated, the summit is likely to be about 6600 meters. This would seem to confirm the photographic evidence of the 1991 party on the main peak of Masherbrum. During July and August, our five-man team, Noel Clarke, Dermot Fleming, Shay Nolan, Kevin Yallup and I, attempted to climb Masherbrum II from the Hushe valley by the Italian route. After setting up Camp I on a narrow col at 4900 meters, we left gear near the site of Camp II on the plateau below the summit pyramid. We waited a frustrating ten days at Camp I for the weather to clear and then had to abandon the attempt.

MICHAEL KEYES, *Irish Alpine Association*

*UIAA International Mountaineering Camp, Hushe Valley.* On August 31, all 25 members of the Second UIAA International Mountaineering Camp from 13 different countries arrived at Rawalpindi. The staff was Dr. Ruth Howlett, expedition doctor from UK, Swiss guide Evelyne Binsack, German guide Jörg Wilz, and I as leader. We traveled to Skardu and thereafter by jeep to Hushe. On September 7, we got to Base Camp at Gondokoro village at 3820 meters, surrounded by many peaks, some unclimbed, and Masherbrum II. Small teams formed and we climbed from September 9 to 24. Aside from climbing such well-known mountains as Gondokoro Peak and going to Gondokoro La, we did a few first ascents involving rock, ice and mixed climbing.

EDWARD BEKKER, *Koninklijke Nederlandse Alpen Vereniging*

*Latok I Attempt.* Julie Brugger, Andy DeKlerk, Colin Grissom and I attempted the north ridge of Latok I. We were about a third of the way up the route at the beginning of August when the weather turned bad. It stormed for 19 of the next 21 days, leaving the rock plastered with snow and unclimbable.

KITTY CALHOUN GRISSOM

*Latok II Attempt.* Three days after leaving Askole on June 10, Thomas Strausz, Wolfgang Göschl, Andreas Hollinger and I got to 4500-meter Base Camp on the Uzun Brakk Glacier. Our objective was the southwest buttress of Latok II, the westernmost summit of the Latok group. (Since the Italians climbed this peak in 1977, there has been confusion as to whether it is Latok I or II.) It took us a long time to ferry our material to the base of the buttress because of the broken glacier and the daily snowfall. We started in earnest on